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OF
WILTSHIRE WORDS

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413

A Glossary of Words

USED IN THE

COUNTY OF WILTSHERE.

BY

GEORGE EDWARD DARTNELL

AND THE

REV. EDWARD HUNGERFORD GODDARD, M.A.

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London:

PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY
BY HENRY FROWDE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE,
AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

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1893.

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CONTENTS

Glossaries:-

I. Words used in the County of Wiltshire,
by E.G. Dartnell and E. Hungerford Goddard.

II. Surrey Words (A supplement to no 12)
by G. Leveson Gower.

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P R E F A C E

THE following pages must not be considered as comprising an exhaustive Glossary of our Wiltshire Folk-speech. The field is a wide one, and though much has been accomplished much more still remains to be done. None but those who have themselves attempted such a task know how difficult it is to get together anything remotely approaching a complete list of the dialect words used in a single small parish, to say nothing of a large county, such as ours. Even when the words themselves have been collected, the work is little more than begun. Their range in time and place, their history and etymology, the side-lights thrown on them by allusions in local or general literature, their relation to other English dialects, and a hundred such matters, more or less interesting, have still to be dealt with. However, in spite of many difficulties and hindrances, the results of our five years or more of labour have proved very satisfactory, and we feel fully justified in claiming for this *Glossary* that it contains the most complete list of Wiltshire words and phrases which has as yet been compiled. More than one-half of the words here noted have never before appeared in any Wiltshire Vocabulary, many of them being now recorded for the first time for any county, while in the case of the remainder much additional information will be found given, as well as numerous examples of actual folk-talk.

The greater part of these words were originally collected by us as rough material for the use of the compilers of the

projected *English Dialect Dictionary*, and have been appearing in instalments during the last two years in the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine* (vol. xxvi, pp. 84-169, and 293-314; vol. xxvii, pp. 124-159), as *Contributions towards a Wiltshire Glossary*. The whole list has now been carefully revised and much enlarged, many emendations being made, and a very considerable number of new words inserted, either in the body of the work, or as *Addenda*. A few short stories, illustrating the dialect as actually spoken now and in Akerman's time, with a brief *Introduction* dealing with Pronunciation, &c., and *Appendices* on various matters of interest, have also been added; so that the size of the work has been greatly increased.

As regards the nature of the dialect itself, the subject has been fully dealt with by abler pens than ours, and we need only mention here that it belongs to what is now known as the South-Western group, which also comprises most of Dorset, Hants, Gloucester, and parts of Berks and Somerset. The use of dialect would appear gradually to be dying out now in the county, thanks, perhaps, to the spread of education, which too often renders the rustic half-ashamed of his native tongue. Good old English as at base it is,—for many a word or phrase used daily and hourly by the Wiltshire labourer has come down almost unchanged, even as regards pronunciation, from his Anglo-Saxon forefathers,—it is not good enough for him now. One here, and another there, will have been up to town, only to come back with a stock of slang phrases and misplaced aspirates, and a large and liberal contempt for the old speech and the old ways. The natural result is that here, as elsewhere, every year is likely to add considerably to the labour of collecting, until in another generation or so what is now difficult may become an almost hopeless task. No time should be lost, therefore, in noting down for permanent record every word and phrase, custom or superstition, still current among us, that may chance to come under observation.

The words here gathered together will be found to fall mainly under three heads ;—(1) Dialect, as *Caddle*, (2) Ordinary English with some local shade of meaning, as *Unbelieving*, and (3) Agricultural, as *Hyle*, many of the latter being also entitled to rank as Dialect. There may also be noted a small number of old words, such as *toll* and *charm*, that have long died out of standard English, but still hold their own among our country people. We have not thought it advisable, as a general rule, to follow the example set us by our predecessors in including such words as *archet* and *deaw*, which merely represent the local pronunciation of orchard and dew ; nor have we admitted *cantankerous*, *tramp*, and certain others that must now rank with ordinary English, whatever claim they may once have had to be considered as provincial. More leniency, however, has been exercised with regard to the agricultural terms, many that are undoubtedly of somewhat general use being retained side by side with those of more local limitation.

The chief existing sources of information are as follows :—
(1) the Glossary of Agricultural Terms in Davis's *General View of the Agriculture of Wilts*, 1809 ; reprinted in the *Archæological Review*, March, 1888, with many valuable notes by Prof. Skeat ; (2) The Word-list in vol. iii. of Britton's *Beauties of Wilts*, 1825 ; collated with Akerman, and reprinted in 1879 for the English Dialect Society, with additions and annotations, by Prof. Skeat ; (3) Akerman's *North Wilts Glossary*, 1842, based upon Britton's earlier work ; (4) Halliwell's *Dictionary*, 1847, where may be found most (but not all) of the Wiltshire words occurring in our older literature, as the anonymous fifteenth-century *Chronicon Vilodunense*, the works of John Aubrey, Bishop Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities*, and the collections by the same author, which form part of the *Lansdowne MSS.* ; (5) Wright's *Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English*, 1859, which is mainly a condensation of Halliwell's work, but contains a few additional Wiltshire words ; (6) a Word-list in Mr. E. Slow's *Wiltshire*

Poems, which he has recently enlarged and published separately; and (7) the curious old MS. *Vocabulary* belonging to Mr. W. Cunnington, a *verbatim* reprint of which will be found in the Appendix.

Other authorities that must here be accorded a special mention are a paper *On some un-noted Wiltshire Phrases*, by the Rev. W. C. Plenderleath, in the *Wilts Archaeological Magazine*; Britten and Holland's invaluable *Dictionary of English Plant-names*, which, however, is unfortunately very weak as regards Wilts names; the Rev. A. C. Smith's *Birds of Wiltshire*; Akerman's *Wiltshire Tales*; the *Flower-class Reports* in the *Sarum Diocesan Gazette*; the very scarce *Song of Solomon in North Wilts Dialect*, by Edward Kite, a work of the highest value as regards the preservation of local pronunciation and modes of expression, but containing very few words that are not in themselves ordinary English; the works of Richard Jefferies; Canon Jackson's valuable edition of Aubrey's *Wiltshire Collections*; and Britton's condensation of the *Natural History of Wilts*. In *Old Country and Farming Words*, by Mr. Britten, 1880, much information as to our agricultural terms may be found, gathered together from the *Surveys* and similar sources. Lastly, the various *Glossaries* of the neighbouring counties, by Cope, Barnes, Jennings, and other writers, should be carefully collated with our Wiltshire *Glossaries*, as they often throw light on doubtful points. Fuller particulars as to these and other works bearing on the subject will be found in the Appendix on *Wiltshire Bibliography*.

We regret that it has been found impossible to carry out Professor Skeat's suggestion that the true pronunciation should in all doubtful cases be clearly indicated by its Glossic equivalent. To make such indications of any practical value they should spring from a more intimate knowledge of that system than either of us can be said to possess. The same remarks will also apply to the short notes on Pronunciation, &c., where our utter inexperience as regards the modern

scientific systems of Phonetics must be pleaded as our excuse for having been compelled to adopt methods that are as vague as they are unscientific.

To the English Dialect Society and its officers we are deeply indebted for their kindness and generosity in undertaking to adopt this *Glossary*, and to publish it in their valuable series of County Glossaries, as well as for the courtesy shown us in all matters connected with the work. We have also to thank the Wilts Archaeological Society for the space afforded us from time to time in their *Magazine*, and the permission granted us to reprint the *Word-lists* therefrom.

In our *Prefaces* to these *Word-lists* we mentioned that we should be very glad to receive any additions or suggestions from those interested in the subject. The result of these appeals has been very gratifying, not only with regard to the actual amount of new material so obtained, but also as showing the widespread interest felt in a branch of Wiltshire Archaeology which has hitherto been somewhat neglected, and we gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of repeating our expression of thanks to all those who have so kindly responded. To Dr. Jennings we owe an extremely lengthy list of Malmesbury words, from which we have made numerous extracts. We have found it of special value, as showing the influence of Somersetshire on the vocabulary and pronunciation of that part of the county. To Sir C. Hobhouse we are indebted for some interesting words, amongst which the survival of the A.S. *attercop* is well worth noting. We have to thank Mr. W. Cunnington for assistance in many ways, and for the loan of MSS. and books, which we have found of great service. To Mr. J. U. Powell and Miss Kate Smith we owe the greater part of the words marked as occurring in the Deverill district. Mr. E. J. Tatum has given us much help as regards local Plant-names: Miss E. Boyer-Brown, Mr. F. M. Willis, Mr. E. Slow, Mr. James Rawlence, Mr. F. A. Rawlence, Mr. C. E. Ponting, Mr. R. Coward, the

Rev. W. C. Plenderleath, Mr. Septimus Goddard, Mrs. Dartnell, the Rev. C. Soames, and the Rev. G. Hill must also be specially mentioned. We are indebted to Mr. W. Gale, gardener at Clyffe Pypard Vicarage, for valuable assistance rendered us in verifying words and reporting new ones.

We take this opportunity of acknowledging gratefully the assistance which we have throughout the compilation of this *Glossary* received from H. N. Goddard, Esq., of the Manor, Clyffe Pypard, to whose wide knowledge and long experience of Wiltshire words and ways we owe many valuable suggestions ; from the Rev. A. Smythe-Palmer, D.D., who has taken much interest in the work, and to whose pen we owe many notes ; from Professor Skeat, who kindly gave us permission to make use of his reprints ; and last, but by no means least, from the Rev. A. L. Mayhew, who most kindly went through the whole MS., correcting minutely the etymologies suggested, and adding new matter in many places.

In conclusion, we would say that we hope from time to time to publish further lists of *Addenda* in the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine* or elsewhere, and that any additions and suggestions will always be very welcome, however brief they may be. The longest contributions are not always those of most value, and it has more than once happened that words and phrases of the greatest interest have occurred in a list whose brevity was its only fault.

GEORGE EDWARD DARTNELL,
Abbottsfield, Stratford Road, Salisbury.

EDWARD HUNGERFORD GODDARD,
The Vicarage, Clyffe Pypard, Wootton Bassett.

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INTRODUCTION

THE following notes may perhaps serve to give some slight indication as to pronunciation, &c., but without the aid of Glossie it is impossible accurately to reproduce the actual sounds.

A is usually lengthened out or broadened in some way or other.

Thus in *hazon* and *haslet* it would be pronounced somewhat as in *baa*, this being no doubt what the *Monthly Magazine* means by saying that ‘*a* is always pronounced as *r*.’

When *a* is immediately followed by *r*, as in *ha’sh*, harsh, and *paa’son*, parson, the result is that the *r* appears to be altogether dropped out of the word.

Aw final always becomes *aa*, as *laa*, law, *draa*, draw, *thaa*, thaw.

In *saace*, sauce, *au* becomes *aa*.

A is also broadened into *eä*.

Thus *garden*, *gate*, and *name* become *geärdən*, *geät*, and *neäme*.

These examples may, however, be also pronounced in other ways, even in the same sentence, as *garne*, *yät*, and *naayme*, or often *ne-um*.

A is often softened in various ways.

Thus, *thrash* becomes *draish*, and *wash*, *waish* or *weish*.

It is often changed to *o*, as *zot*, sat, *ronk*, rank.

Also to *e*, as *pillar*, pillar, *refter*, rafter, *pert*, part.

In *vur*, far, the sound is *u* rather than *e*.

The North Wilts version of the *Song of Solomon* gives frequent examples of *oi* for *ai*, as *choir*, *chair*, *foir*, *fair*, *moyden*, *maiden*; but this is probably an imported letter-change, *chayer* or *chai-yer*, for instance, being nearer the true sound.

E is often broadened into *aa* or *aay*.

Thus *they* gives us *thaay*, and *break*, *braayke*.

In *marchant*, *merchant*, and *zartin*, certain, the sound given is as in *tar*.

Ei takes the sound of *a* in *fate*, as *desave*, *deceive*.

Left, *smell*, and *kettle* become *lift*, *smill*, and *kiddle*.

In South Wilts *ě* in such words as *egg* or *leg* becomes *a* or *ai*, giving us *aig* and *laig* or *läg*. Thus a Heytesbury Rosalind would render—

‘O Jupiter, how weary are my legs !’

by ‘O-my-poor-vit’n-laigs !’ uttered all in one gasp. In N. Wilts the *e* in these words is not perceptibly so altered.

The *ě* in such words as *linnet* usually takes the *u* sound, giving us *linnut*. In *yes* it is lengthened out into *eece* in S. Wilts, and in N. Wilts into *cez*.

Long *e* or *ee* is shortened into *i*, as *ship*, *sheep*, *kippur*, *keeper*, *wick*, *week*, *fit*, *wit*, *feet*, the latter word sometimes being also pronounced as *ve-ut*.

Heat becomes *het*, and *heater* (a flat-iron), *hetter*; while *hear* is usually *hire* in N. Wilts.

I short becomes *e*, as *breng*, *bring*, *drenk*, *drink*, *zet*, *sit*, *pegs*, *pigs*.

Occasionally it is lengthened into *ee*, as *leetle*, *little*.

In *hit* (*pret.*) and *if* it usually takes the sound of *u*, as *hut* and *uf* or *uv*; but *hit* in the present tense is *het*, and *if* is often sounded as *ef* in N. Wilts.

At the beginning of a word, *im*, *in*, and *un* usually become *on*, as *onpossible*, *ondacent*, *oncommon*.

In present participles the sound given varies between *un'*, *cn'*, and *in'*, the *g* almost invariably being dropped.

O very commonly becomes *a*, as *archet*, *orchard*, *tharn*, *thorn*, *vant*, *font*, *vram*, *from*, *carn*, *corn*.

Quite as commonly it takes the *au* or *aw* sound, as *hawp*, *hope*, *aupen*, *open*, *cawls*, *coals*, *hawle*, *hole*, *smawk*, *smoke*.

In such words as *cold* and *four*, the sound is *ow* rather than *aw*, thus giving us *cowl* and *vower*.

Moss in S. Wilts sometimes takes the long *e*, becoming *mēsh*, while in N. Wilts it would merely be *mawss*.

Know becomes either *know* or *kneow*.

O is often sounded *oo*, as *goold*, *gold*, *cwoort*, *court*, *mwoor'n* or *moor'n*, *more than*, *poorch*, *porch*.

Oo is sometimes shortened into *ü*, as *shut*, *shoot*, *sut*, *soot*, *tuk*, *took*.

Very commonly the sound given to *ō* is *wo* or *woä*. Thus we get *twoad*, *toad* (sometimes *two-ad*), *pwoast*, *post*, *bwoy*, *boy*, *rwoäs*, *a rose*, *bwoän*, *bone*, *spwoke* (but more usually *spawke* in N. Wilts), *spoke*.

Oa at the beginning of a word becomes *wu*, as *wuts*, *oats*.

Oi in *noise* and *rejoice* is sounded as *ai*.

In *ointment* and *spoil* it becomes *i* or *wi*, giving *intment* and *spile* or *spwile*.

Ow takes the sound of *er* or *y*, in some form or other, as *vollur* and *volly*, *to follow*, *winder* and *windy*, *a window*.

U in such words as *fusty* and *dust* becomes *ow*, as *fowsty*, *dowst*.

D when followed by a liquid is often dropped, as *veel'*, *field*, *vine*, *to find*, *dreshol*, *threshold*, *groun'*, *ground*.

Conversely, it is added to such words as *miller*, *gown*, *swoon*, which become *millard*, *gound*, and *zownd*.

In *orchard* and *Richard* the *d* becomes *t*, giving us *archet*

and *Richut* or *Rich't*; while occasionally *t* becomes *d*, *linnet* being formerly (but not now) thus pronounced as *linnard* in N. Wilts.

D is dropped when it follows *n*, in such cases as *Swinnun*, Swindon, *Lunnon*, London.

Su sometimes becomes *Shu*, as *Shusan*, Susan, *shoot*, suit, *shewut*, suet, *shower*, sure, *Shukey*, Sukey.

Y is used as an aspirate in *yacker*, acre, *yarm*, arm, *yeppern*, apron, *yerriwig*, earwig. It takes the place of *h* in *yeid*, head, *yeldin*, a hilding; and of *g* in *yeat* or *yat*, a gate.

Consonants are often substituted, *chimney* becoming *chimbley* or *chimley*, *parsnip*, *pasmet*, and *turnip*, *turmut*.

Transpositions are very common, many of them of course representing the older form of a word. For examples we may take *ax*, to ask, *apern*, apron, *girt*, great, *wopse*, wasp, *aps*, the aspen, *claps*, to clasp, *cruds*, curds, *childern*, children.

F almost invariably becomes *v*, as *vlower*, flower, *vox*, fox, *vur*, far, *vall*, fall, *vlick*, flick, *vant*, font.

In such words as *afterclaps* and *afternoon* it is not sounded at all.

L is not sounded in such words as *amwoast*, almost, and *a'mighty*, almighty.

N final is occasionally dropped, as *lime-kill*, lime-kiln.

P, *F*, *V*, and *B* are frequently interchanged, *brevet* and *privet* being forms of the same word, while to *bag* peas becomes *fag* or *vag* when applied to wheat.

R is slurred over in many cases, as *e'ath*, earth, *foc'd*, forced, *ma'sh*, marsh, *vwo'th*, forth.

It often assumes an excrescent *d* or *t*, as *cavaltry*, horsemen, *crockerty*, *crockery*, *scholard*, *scholar*.

H has the sound of *wh* in *whoam*, home. This word, however, as Mr. Slow points out in the Preface to his Glossary—

Bob. Drat if I dwon't goo *wom* to marrer.

Zam. Wat's evir waant ta go *wimm* var.

Bob. Why, they tell's I as ow Bet Stingymir is gwain to be caal'd *whoam* to Jim Spritley on Zundy.—

is variously pronounced as *wom*, *wimm*, and *whoam*, even in the same village.

As stated at page 72, the cockney misuse of *h* is essentially foreign to our dialect. It was virtually unknown sixty or seventy years ago, and even so late as thirty years back was still unusual in our villages. *Hunked* for *unked* is almost the only instance to be found in Akerman, for instance. But the plague is already fast spreading, and we fear that the Catullus of the next generation will have to liken the Hodge of his day to the Arrius (the Roman 'Arry) of old :—

Chommoda dicebat, si quando commoda vellet

Dicere, et *h*insidias Arrius insidias . . .

Ionios fluctus, postquam illue Arrius isset,

Iam non Ionios esse, sed *H*ionios.

Touching this point the Rev. G. Hill writes us from Harnham Vicarage as follows :—‘I should like to bear out what you say with regard to the use of the letter *h* in South-West Wilts. When I lived in these parts twenty years ago, its omission was not I think frequent. The putting it where it ought not to be did not I think exist. I find now that the *h* is invariably dropped, and occasionally added, the latter habit being that of the better educated.’

H becomes *y* in *yeäd*, head.

K is often converted into *t*, as *ast*, to ask, *mast*, a mask, *bleat*, *bleak*.

T is conversely often replaced by *k*, as *masking*, acorn-gathering, from 'mast,' while sleet becomes *sleek*, and pant, *pank*.

S usually takes the sound of *z*, as *zee*, to see, *zaa*, a saw, *zowl*, soul, *zaat* or *zate*, soft, *zider*, cider, *zound*, to swoon.

Thr usually becomes *dr*, as *dree*, three, *droo*, through, *draish*, to thrash.

In *afurst*, athirst, and *fust*, thirst, we still retain a very ancient characteristic of Southern English.

T is always dropped in such words as *kept* and *slept*, which become *kep'* and *slep'*.

Liquids sometimes drop the next letter, as *kill*, *kiln*; but more usually take an excrescent *t* or *d*, as *varmint*, vermin, *steart*, a steer, *gound*, gown.

W as an initial is generally dropped in N. Wilts in such cases as '*oont*', a want or mole, '*ooman*', woman, '*ood*', wood.

Occasionally in S. Wilts it takes the aspirate, '*ood*' being then *hood*.

Final *g* is always dropped in the present participle, as *singin'*, *livin'*, living; also in nouns of more than one syllable which end in *ing*. It is, however, retained in monosyllabic nouns and verbs, such as *ring* and *sing*.

Pre becomes *pur*, as *purtend*, pretend, *purserve*, preserve.

Sometimes a monosyllabic word will be pronounced as a dissyllable, as we have already mentioned, *ne-um*, *ve-ut*, *ve-us*, and *ke-up* being used concurrently with *naayme*, *vit* or *fit*, *veäce*, and *kip* or *keep*.

The prefix *a* is always used with the present participle, as *a-gwain'*, going, *a-zettin'* up, sitting up.

The article *an* is never used, *a* doing duty on all occasions, as 'Gie I a apple, veyther.'

Plurals will be found to be dealt with in the *Glossary* itself, under *En* and *Plurals*.

Pronouns will also be found grouped together under *Pronouns*.

As is used for *who*, *which*, and *that*.

Active verbs govern the nominative case.

Verbs do not agree with their nominative, either in number or person.

The periphrastic tenses are often used in S. Wilts, as 'I do mind un,' but in N. Wilts the rule is to employ the simple tenses instead, merely altering the person, as 'I minds un.' In S. Wilts you might also say 'It be a vine night,' whereas in N. Wilts 'Tes a vine night' would be more correct.

In conclusion we would mention that we hope in the course of the next year or two to be able to deal with the grammatical and phonological sides of our Dialect in a somewhat more adequate manner than it has been possible to do on the present occasion.

A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ABBREVIATIONS USED.

[For full titles of works see Appendix.]

(A.)	Words given for Wilts in	Akerman.
(B.)	„	Britton.
(C.)	„	Cunnington MS.
(D.)	„	Davis.
(G.)	„	Grose.
(H.)	„	Halliwell.
(K.)	„	Kennett.
(M.)	„	Monthly Magazine.
(S.)	„	Slow.
(Wr.)	„	Wright.

N. & S.W. North and South Wilts, the place-names following being those of localities where the word is reported as being in use.

* An asterisk denotes that the word against which it is placed has not as yet been met with by ourselves in this county, although given by some authority or other as used in Wilts.

WILTS GLOSSARY

A. He ; she. See Pronouns.

A, pl. As or Ais. *n.* A harrow or drag (D.) ; probably from A.S. *egethe*, M.E. *eythe*, a harrow (Skeat).—S.W., obsolete. This term for a harrow was still occasionally to be heard some thirty years ago, in both Somerset and Wilts, but is now disused. Davis derives it from the triangular shape of the drag, resembling the letter A.

A-Drag. A large heavy kind of drag (*Agric. of Wilts*). Still used in South Wilts for harrowing turnips before the hoers go in.

Abear. To bear, to endure (S.). ‘I can’t abear to see the poor theng killed.’—N. & S.W.

Abide. To bear, to endure. ‘I can’t abide un nohow.’—N. & S.W.

About. (1) *adv.* Extremely. Used to emphasize a statement, as ‘T’wer just about cold s’marnin’.—N. & S.W. (2) At one’s ordinary work again, after an illness. ‘My missus were bad aal last wick wi’ rheumatiz, but she be about agen now.’—N. & S.W.

Acksen. See Axen.

Adder’s-tongue. *Listera ovata*, Br., Twayblade.—S.W.

Adderwort. *Polygonum Bistorta*, L., Bistort.—S.W. (Salisbury, &c.)

Afeard, Aveard. Afraid (A.B.S.).—N. & S.W.

***Agalds.** Hawthorn berries. (*English Plant Names.*) *Aggles* in Devon.

Agg. (1) To hack or cut clumsily (A.B.H.S.Wr.) ; also **Aggle** and **Haggle**.—N. & S.W. (2) To irritate, to provoke.—N. & S.W.

Ahmoo. A cow ; used by mothers to children, as 'Look at they pretty ahmoos a-comin'!'—S.W. (Som. bord.)

Ailes, Eyles, Iles, &c. The awns of barley (D.) ; cf. A.S. *egle*, an ear of corn, M.E. *eile*. Hail in *Great Estate*, ch. i.—N. & S.W. .

Aisles of wheat. See **Hyle**.

All-a-hoh. All awry (A.B.C.H.Wr.) ; also **All-a-huh**. Unevenly balanced, lop-sided. A.S. *awoh*. 'That load o' carn be aal-a-hoh.'—N. & S.W.

All-amang, Allemang, All-o-mong. Mingled together, as when two flocks of sheep are accidentally driven together and mixed up (A.B.G.H.S.Wr.). Seldom heard now.—N. & S.W.

All one as. Just like. 'I be 'tirely blowed up all one as a drum.'—N.W. Compare—

'Twere all as one to fix our hopes on Heaven
As on this vision of the golden year.'—TENNYSON.

All one for that. For all that, notwithstanding, in spite of, as 'It medn't be true all one for that.'—N.W.

Aloud. 'That theré meat stinks aloud,' smells very bad.—N.W.

***A-masked.** Bewildered, lost (*MS. Lansd.*, in a letter dated 1697 : H.Wr.).—Obsolete.

'Leaving him more masked than he was before.'

FULLER'S *Holy War*, iii. 2.

Ameäd. Aftermath. See note to **Yeomath**.—N.W. (Cherhill.)

***Anan, 'Nan.** What do you say? (A.B.) ; used by a labourer who does not quite comprehend his master's orders. 'Nan (A.B.) is still occasionally used in N. Wilts, but it is almost obsolete.—N. & S.W.

Anbye. *adv.* Some time hence, presently, at some future time. ‘I be main busy now, but I ’ll do ’t anbye.’—N.W.

Anchor. The chape of a buckle (A.B.).—S.W.

And that. And all that sort of thing, and so forth. ‘Well, he do have a drop tide-times and that.’—S.W.

Aneoust, Aneust, Anoust, Neust, or Noust. Nearly, about the same (A.B.G.).—N. & S.W.

Anighst. Near (A.S.). ‘Nobody ’s bin anighst us since you come.’—N. & S.W.

Anneal. A thoroughly heated oven, just fit for the batch of bread to be put in, is said to be **nealed**, i.e. annealed.—S.W.

Anoint, ’Nint (i long). To beat soundly. ‘I ’ll ’nint ye when I gets home !’ See **Nineter**.—N.W.

***Anont, Anunt.** Against, opposite (A.B.H.Wr.).

Any more than. Except, although, only. ‘He ’s sure to come any more than he might be a bit late.’ Usually contracted into **Moor’n** in N. Wilts.—N. & S.W.

Apple-bout. An apple-dumpling. (Cf. **Hop-about**.)—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Apple-owling. Knocking down the small worthless fruit, or ‘griggles,’ left on the trees after the apple crop has been gathered in. See **Howlers, Owlers, and Owling**.—N.W.

Aps. *Populus tremula*, L., Aspen ; always so called by woodmen. This is the oldest form of the word, being from A.S. *æps*, and is in use throughout the south and west of England. In *Round About a Great Estate*, ch. i. it is misprinted *asp*.—N.W.

Arg. To argue, with a very strong sense of contradiction implied (S.). ‘Dwoan’t ’ee arg at I like that ! I tell ’ee I seed ’un !’ See **Down-arg**.—N. & S.W.

Arms. ‘The arms of a waggon,’ such parts of the axle-tree as go into the wheels (*Cycl. of Agric.*).—N.W.

Arra, Arra one, Arn. See **Pronouns**.

Array, 'Ray. To dress and clean corn with a sieve (D.).—N.W.

Arsmart. *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L., and *P. Persicaria*, L.—S.W.

Ashore, Ashar, Ashard. Ajar. ‘Put the door ashard when you goes out.’—N. & S.W.

Ashweed. *Aegopodium Podagraria*, L., Goutweed.—N. & S.W.

***Astore.** An expletive, as ‘she’s gone into the street astore’ (H.). Perhaps connected with *astoor*, very soon, Berks, or *astore*, Hants :—

‘The duck’s [dusk] coming on ; I’ll be off in astore.’

A Dream of the Isle of Wight.

It might then mean either ‘this moment’ or ‘for a moment.’

At. (1) ‘At twice,’ at two separate times. ‘We’ll ha’ to vetch un at twice now.’—N.W. (2) ‘Up at hill,’ uphill. ‘Th’ rwoad be all up at hill.’—N.W.

Athin. Within (A.B.).—N. & S.W.

Athout. Without ; outside (A.B.S.).—N. & S.W.

***Attercop.** A spider. A.S. *atter-coppa*.—N.W. (Monkton Farleigh), still in use. Mr. Willis mentions that *Edderkop* is still to be heard in Denmark.

***Attery.** Irascible (A.B.).

Away with. Endure. This Biblical expression is still commonly used in Wilts. ‘Her’s that weak her can’t away with the childern at no rate !’

Ax. To ask (A.B.S.).—N. & S.W.

***Axen.** Ashes (A.B.); *Acksen* (*MS. Lansd.* : G.H.Wr.).—Obsolete.

Babies’-shoes. *Ajuga reptans*, L., Common Bugle.—S.W.

Bachelor’s Buttons. (1) Wild Scabious (A.B.), *Scabiosa arvensis*, L., *S. Columbaria*, L., and perhaps *S. succisa*, L.—N.W. (2) *Corchorus Japonica* (*Kerria Japonica*, L.).—N.W. (Huish.)

Back-friends. Bits of skin fretted up at the base of the finger-nails.—N.W.

***Backheave.** To winnow a second time (D.).

Backside. The back-yard of a house (A.B.).—N. & S.W., now obsolete.

Backsword. A kind of single-stick play (A.H.Wr.). Obsolete, the game being only remembered by the very old men. For an account of it see *The Scouring of the White Horse*, ch. vi.—N.W.

Bacon. To 'strick bacon,' to cut a mark on the ice in sliding; cf. to strike a 'candle.'—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Bacon-and-Eggs. *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill., Yellow Toadflax. Also called Eggs-and-Bacon.—N. & S.W.

***Bad, Bod.** To strip walnuts of their husks (A.B.H.Wr.); cf. E. *pod*.—N.W., obsolete.

***Badge.** *v.* To deal in corn, &c. See **Badger**.—Obsolete.

'1576. Md. that I take order of the Badgers that they do name the places where the Badgers do use to badge before they resieve their lycens. . . . Md. to make pces [process] against all the Badgers that doe badge without licence.'—Extracts from Records of Wilts Quarter Sessions, *Wilts Arch. Mag.* xx. 327.

***Badger.** A corn-dealer (A.B.); used frequently in old accounts in N. Wilts, but now obsolete.

'1620. Itm for stayeinge Badgers & keepinge a note of there names viijd.'—F. H. Goldney, *Records of Chippenham*, p. 202.

Compare *bodger*, a travelling dealer (Harrison's *Description of England*, 1577), and *boggling*, peddling, in Murray. (Smythe-Palmer).

Bag. (1) *v.* To cut peas with a double-handed hook. Cf. *Vag*.

'They cannot mow it with a sythe, but they cutt it with such a hooke as they bagge pease with.'—Aubrey, *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 51, ed. Brit.

(2) *n.* The udder of a cow (A.B.).—N.W.

Bake, Beak. (1) *v.* To chop up with a mattock the rough surface of land that is to be reclaimed, afterwards burning the parings (*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. xii). See **Burn-beak**.

*(2) *n.* The curved cutting mattock used in 'beaking' (*Ibid.* ch. xii). (3) *n.* The ploughed land lying on the plat of the downs near Heytesbury, in Norton Bavant parish, is usually known as the **Beäk**, or **Bake**, probably from having been thus

reclaimed. In the Deverills parts of many of the down farms are known as the **Bake**, or, more usually, the **Burn-bake**.—S.W.

Bake-faggot. A rissole of chopped pig's-liver and seasoning, covered with 'flare.' See **Faggot** (2).—N.W.

Ballarag, Bullyrag. To abuse or scold at any one (S.).—N. & S.W.

Balm of Gilead. *Melittis Melissophyllum*, L., Wild Balm.

Bams. Rough gaiters of pieces of cloth wound about the legs, much used by shepherds and others exposed to cold weather. Cf. **Vamplets**.—N. & S.W.

'The old man . . . had bams on his legs and a sack fastened over his shoulders like a shawl.'—*The Story of Dick*, ch. xii. p. 141.

Bandy. (1) A species of Hockey, played with *bandy sticks* and a ball or piece of wood.—N. & S.W. (2) A crooked stick (S.).

Bane. Sheep-rot (D.). **Baned**. Of sheep, afflicted with rot (A.B.).—N.W.

Bang-tail, or Red Fiery Bang-tail. *Phoenicurus ruficilla*, the Redstart.—N.W. (Wroughton.)

***Bannet-hay**. A rick-yard (H.Wr.).

Bannis. *Gasterosteus trachurus*, the Common Stickleback (A.B.H.Wr.). Also **Bannistickle** (A.B.), **Bantickle** (A.Wr.), and ***Bramstickle** (S.). 'Asperagus (quoedam piscis) a bantykyll.'—*Ortus Vocab.* A.S. *bán*, bone, and *sticels*, prickle. (See N.E.D.).—S.W.

***Bannut**. Fruit of *Juglans regia*, L., the Walnut (A.B.).

Bantickle. See **Bannis**.

***Barber's Brushes**. *Dipsacus sylvestris*, L., Wild Teasel (Flower's *Flora of Wilts*). Also **Brushes**.—N.W.

Bargain. A small landed property or holding. 'They have always been connected with that little bargain of land.'—N.W., still in use. Sir W. H. Cope, in his *Hants Glossary*, gives 'Bargan, a small property; a house and garden; a small piece of land,' as used in N. Hants.

Barge. (1) *n.* The gable of a house. Compare architectural *Barge-boards*.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.) (2) *v.* Before a hedge can be 'laid,' all its side, as well as the rough thorns, brambles, &c., growing in the ditch, must be cut off. This is called 'barging out' the ditch.—N.W.

Barge-hook. The iron hook used by thatchers to fasten the straw to the woodwork of the gable.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Barge-knife. The knife used by thatchers in trimming off the straw round the eaves of the gable.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Bargin. The overgrowth of a hedge, trimmed off before 'laying.'—N. & S.W.

Barken. The enclosed yard near a farm-house (A.B.); **Rick-Barken**, a rick-yard (A.), also used without prefix in this sense (*Wilts Tales*, p. 121).

'Barken, or Bercen, now commonly used for a yard or backside in Wilts . . . first signified the small croft or close where the sheep were brought up at night, and secured from danger of the open fields.'—Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities*.

Barton was formerly in very common use, but has now been displaced by *Yard*.—N. & S.W.

***Barley-bigg.** A variety of barley (Aubrey's *Wilts MS.*, p. 304).

***Barley-Sower.** *Larus canus*, the Common Gull (*Birds of Wilts*, p. 534).

Barm. The usual Wilts term for yeast (A.B.M.S.).—N. & S.W.

***Barn-barley.** Barley which has never been in rick, but has been kept under cover from the first, and is therefore perfectly dry and of high value for malting purposes (*Great Estate*, ch. viii. p. 152).

Basket. In some parts of S. Wilts potatoes are sold by the 'basket,' or three-peck measure, instead of by the 'sack' or the 'bag.'

Baskets. *Plantago lanceolata*, L., Ribwort Plantain.—S.W. (Little Langford.)

Bat-folding net. The net used in ‘bird-batting,’ q. v. (A.): more usually ‘clap-net.’

Bat-mouse. The usual N. Wilts term for a bat.—N. & S.W.

Batt. A thin kind of oven-cake, about as thick as a tea-cake, but mostly crust.—N.W.

***Battledore-barley.** A flat-eared variety of barley (Aubrey’s *Wilts MS.*, p. 304 : H.Wr.).

Baulk. (1) **Corn-baulk.** When a ‘land’ has been accidentally passed over in sowing, the bare space is a ‘baulk,’ and is considered as a presage of some misfortune.—N.W.
(2) A line of turf dividing a field.—N.W.

‘The strips [in a “common field”] are marked off from one another, not by hedge or wall, but by a simple grass path, a foot or so wide, which they call “balks” or “meres.”’—*Wilts Arch. Mag.* xvii. 294.

Bavin. An untrimmed brushwood faggot (A.B.S.): the long ragged faggot with two withes, used for fencing in the sides of sheds and yards; sometimes also applied to the ordinary faggot with one with or band.—N. & S.W.

***Bawsy, Borsy, or Bozzy.** Coarse, as applied to the fibre of cloth or wool. ‘Bozzy-faced cloth bain’t good enough vor I.’—S.W. (Trowbridge, &c.)

Bay. (1) *n.* A dam across a stream or ditch.—N.W.
(2) *v.* ‘To bay back water,’ to dam it back.—N.W.
(3) *n.* The space between beam and beam in a barn or cows’ stalls.—N.W.

***Beads.** *Sagina procumbens*, L., Pearlwort.—N.W. (Lyneham.)

Beak. See **Bake** and **Burn-bake**.

Bearsfoot. Hellebore.—N.W. (Huish, &c.)

Beat. ‘To beat clots,’ to break up the hard dry lumps of old cow-dung lying about in a pasture.—N.W.

Becall. To abuse, to call names. ‘Her do becall I shameful.’—N. & S.W.

Bed-summers. See **Waggon**.

Bedwind, Bedwine. *Clematis Vitalba*, L., Traveller’s Joy.—S.W.

Bee-flower. *Ophrys apifera*, Huds., Bee Orchis.—S.W.

Bee-pot. A bee-hive.—S.W.

‘Lore ta zee zom on’ms hair,

Like girt bee pots a hanging there.’—Slow’s *Poems*, p. 43.

Been, Bin. Because, since ; a corruption of *being* (B.S.). ‘Bin as he don’t go, I won’t.’—N.W.

Bees. A hive is a **Bee-pot**. **Bee-flowers** are those purposely grown near an apiary, as sources of honey. Of swarms, only the first is a **Swarm**, the second being a **Smart**, and the third a **Chit**. To follow a swarm, beating a tin pan, is **Ringing** or **Tanging**.—N.W.

***Beet.** To make up a fire (A.B.C.G.). A.S. *bētan*, to better ; to mend a fire (Skeat).—N.W., obsolete.

Beetle. (1) The heavy double-handed wooden mallet used in driving in posts, wedges, &c. **Bittle** (A.H.). **Bwytle** (S.). Also **Bwoitle**.—N. & S.W.

‘On another [occasion] (2nd July, 25 Hen. VIII) . . . William Seyman was surety . . . for the re-delivery of the tools, “cuneta instrumenta videlicet Beetyl, Ax, Matock, and Showlys.”’—*Stray Notes from the Marlborough Court Books, Wilts Arch. Mag.* xix, 78.

(2) The small mallet with which thatchers drive home their ‘spars.’—S.W.

***Beggar-weed.** *Cuscuta Trifolii*, Bab., Dodder ; from its destructiveness to clover, &c. (*English Plant Names*).

Bellock. (1) To cry like a beaten or frightened child (A.B.). —N.W., rarely. (2) To complain, to grumble (*Dark*, ch. x.).—N.W.

***Belly vengeance.** Very small and bad beer.—N.W.

‘Beer of the *very smallest* description, real “belly vengeance.”’—*Wilts Tales*, p. 40.

Cf. :—

‘I thought you wouldn’t appreciate the widow’s tap . . . Regular whistle-belly vengeance, and no mistake !’—*Tom Brown at Oxford*, xl.

Belt. To trim away the dirty wool from a sheep’s hind-quarters.—N.W.

***Bennet.** *v.* Of wood-pigeons, to feed on bennets (A.).

‘They have an old rhyme in Wiltshire—

“Pigeons never know no woe
Till they a-benetting do go;”

meaning that pigeons at this time are compelled to feed on the seed of the bent, the stubbles being cleared, and the crops not ripe.’—*Akerman.*

Bennets, Bents. (1) Long coarse grass or rushes (B.).—N.W. (2) Seed-stalks of various grasses (A.); used of both withered stalks of coarse grasses and growing heads of cat’s-tail, &c.—N. & S.W. (3) Seed-heads of Plantain, *Plantago major*, L., and *P. lanceolata*, L.—N. & S.W.

Bents. See **Bennets**.

Bercen (*c* hard). See **Barken**. ‘This form of the word is given in *MS. Gough, Wilts*, 5, as current in Wilts’ (H.K.Wr.).

Berry. The grain of wheat (D.); as ‘There’s a very good berry to-year,’ or ‘The wheat’s well-berried,’ or the reverse. See *Old Country Words*, ii. and v.—N.W.

Berry-moucher. (1) A truant. See **Blackberry-moucher** and **Moucher** (A.)—N. & S.W. (2) Fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*, L., Blackberry. See **Moochers**.—N.W. (Huish.) Originally applied to children who went mouching from school in blackberry season, and widely used in this sense, but at Huish—and occasionally elsewhere—virtually confined to the berries themselves: often corrupted into **Penny-moucher** or **Perry-moucher** by children. In *English Plant Names* Mochars, *Glouc.*, and Mushes, *Dev.*, are quoted as being similarly applied to the fruit, which is also known as **Mooches** in the Forest of Dean. See *Hal.*, sub. *Mich.*

Besepts. Except.—N. & S.W.

‘Here’s my yeppurn they’ve a’bin and searched, and I’ve a-got narra’ nother ’gin Zunday besepts this!—*Wilts Tales*, p. 138.

Besom, Beesom, Bissom, &c. A birch broom (A. B. S.).—N. & S.W.

***Betwit.** To upbraid (A.B.).

Bide. (1) To stay, remain (A.S.). ‘Bide still, will’ee.’—N. & S.W. (2) To dwell (A.). ‘Where do’ee bide now, Bill?’ ‘Most-in-general at ’Vize.’—N. & S.W.

Bill Button. *Geum rivale*, L., Water Avens.—S.W.

Bin. See **Been**.

Bird-batting. Netting birds at night with a ‘bat-folding’ or clap-net (A.B., Aubrey’s *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 15, ed. Brit.). **Bird-battenen** (S.).—N. & S.W.

Bird’s-eye. (1) *Veronica Chamaedrys*, L., Germander Speedwell.—N. & S.W. (2) *Anagallis arvensis*, L., Scarlet Pimpernel.—S.W. (3) *Veronica officinalis*, L., Common Speedwell.—S.W. (Barford.)

Bird’s-nest. The seed-head of *Daucus Carota*, L., Wild Carrot.—N. & S.W.

‘The flower of the wild carrot gathers together as the seeds mature, and forms a framework cup at the top of the stalk, like a bird’s-nest. These “bird’s-nests,” brown and weather-beaten, endured far into the winter.’—*Great Estate*, ch. vii. p. 137.

‘The whole tuft is drawn together when the seed is ripe, resembling a bird’s nest.’—*Gerarde*.

Bird-seed. Seed-heads of Plantain.—N. & S.W.

Bird-squoilin. See **Squail** (S.).

Bird-starving. Bird-keeping.—N.W.

‘This we call bird-keeping, but the lads themselves, with an appreciation of the other side of the case, call it “bird-starving.”’—*Village Miners*.

Birds’-wedding-day. St. Valentine’s Day.—S.W. (Bishop-stone.)

Bishop-wort. *Mentha aquatica*, L., Hairy Mint.—S.W. (Hants bord.)

Bissom. See **Besom**.

Bittish. *adj.* Somewhat. ‘Twer a bittish cowld isterday.’—N. & S.W.

Bittle. See **Beetle**.

Biver. To tremble, quiver, shiver as with a cold or fright (S.).

Cp. A.S. *bifian*, to tremble.—N. & S.W.

‘Bless m’zoul, if I dwon’t think our maester’s got the ager! How a hackers an bivers, to be zhure! ’—*Wilts Tales*, p. 55.

Bivery. *adj.* Shivery, tremulous. When a baby is just on the verge of crying, its lip quivers and is ‘bivery.’—N.W.

Blackberry-moucher. (1) A truant from school in the blackberry season (H.). See **Berry-moucher**, **Mouch**, &c.—N.W. (Huish, &c.)

‘A blackberry moucher, an egregious truant.’—*Dean Milles’ MS.*, p. 180.

(2) Hence, the fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*, L., Blackberry. See **Berry-moucher**, **Moochers**, &c.—N.W. (Huish, &c.)

***Blackberry-token.** *Rubus caesius*, L., Dewberry (*English Plant Names*).

Black-Bess. See **Black-Bob**.

Black-Bob. A cockroach (S.). **Black-Bess** on Berks border.—S.W.

Black-boys. (1) Flower-heads of Plantain.—N.W. (Huish.)
(2) *Typha latifolia*, L., Great Reedmace.—N.W. (Lyneham.)

***Black Couch.** A form of *Agrostis* that has small wiry blackish roots (D). *Agrostis stolonifera*.

Black Sally. *Salix Caprea*, L., Great Round-leaved Sallow, from its dark bark (*Amateur Poacher*, ch. iv). Clothes-pegs are made from its wood.—N.W.

***Black Woodpecker.** *Picus major*, Great Spotted Woodpecker (*Birds of Wilts*, p. 253). Also known as the Gray Wood-pecker.

Blades. The shafts of a waggon (S.).—S.W.

Blare, Blur. To shout or roar out loudly (S.).—N. & S.W.

Blatch. (1) *adj.* Black, sooty (A.B.).—N.W. (2) *n.* Smut, soot. ‘Thue pot be ael over blatch.’—N.W. (3) *v.* To blacken. ‘Now dwon’t ‘ee gwo an’ blatch your veäce wi’ thue thur dirty zoot.’—N.W.

Bleachy. Brackish.—S.W. (Som. bord.)

Bleat. Bleak, open, unsheltered. ‘He’s out in the bleat,’ i. e. out in the open in bad weather. See K for examples of letter-change.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Bleeding Heart. *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L., the red Wallflower (A.B.).—N.W.

Blind-hole. *n.* A rabbit hole which ends in undisturbed soil, as opposed to a Pop-hole, q.v. (*Gamekeeper at Home*, ch. vi. p. 120).—N.W.

Blind-house. A lock-up.

‘1629. Item paied for makeing cleane the blind-house vijd.’—*Records of Chippenham*, p. 204.

Blind-man. *Papaver Rhoeas*, L., &c., the Red Poppy, which is locally supposed to cause blindness, if looked at too long.—S.W. (Hamptworth.)

***Blink.** A spark, ray, or intermittent glimmer of light (A.B.). See Flunk.

***Blinking.** This adjective is used, in a very contemptuous sense, by several Wilts agricultural writers.

‘A short blinking heath is found on many parts [of the downs].’—*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. xii.

Compare :—

‘Twas a little one-eyed blinking sort o’ place.’—*Tess of the D’Urbervilles*, vol. i. p. 10.

***Blissey.** A blaze (A.H.Wr.). A.S. *blysige*, a torch.

Blobbs, Water Blobs. Blossoms of *Nuphar lutea*, Sm., Yellow Water Lily (A.B.); probably from the swollen look of the buds. Cf. Blub up.

Blood-alley. A superior kind of alley or taw, veined with deep red, and much prized by boys (S.).—N. & S.W.

Bloody Warrior. The dark-blossomed Wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L. (A.B.S.).—N. & S.W.

Blooens. See Bluens.

Bloom. Of the sun; to shine scorchingly (B.); to throw out heat as a fire. ‘How the sun do bloom out atween the clouds!’—N.W.

Blooming. Very sultry, as 'Tis a main blooming day.'—S.W. (Salisbury.)

Bloomy. Sultry. **Bloomy-hot.** Excessively sultry (A.B.).—S.W.

Blooth, Blowth. Bloom or blossom.—S.W.

Blössom. A snowflake. 'What girt blossoms 'twere to the snow isterday !'—N. & S.W.

'Snow-flakes are called "blossoms." The word snow-flake is unknown.'—*Village Miners*.

Blow. Sheep and cattle 'blow' themselves, or get 'blowed,' from over-eating when turned out into very heavy grass or clover, the fermentation of which often kills them on the spot, their bodies becoming terribly inflated with wind. See the description of the 'blasted' flock, in *Far from the Madding Crowd*, ch. xxi.—N. & S.W.

Blowing. A blossom (A.B.H.Wr.). See **Bluen**.—N.W.

Blowth. See **Blooth**.

Blub up. To puff or swell up. A man out of health and puffy about the face is said to look 'ter'ble blubbed up.' Cf. **Blobbs**.—N.W. Compare :—

'My face was blown and blub'd with dropsy wan.'—*Mirror for Magistrates*.

Blue Bottle. *Scilla nutans*, Sm., Wild Hyacinth.—S.W.

Blue Buttons. (1) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L., Field Seabious.—S.W. (2) *S. Columbaria*, L., Small Scabious.—S.W.

Blue Cat. One who is suspected of being an incendiary. 'He has the name of a blue cat.' See **Lewis's Cat**.—S.W. (Salisbury.)

Blue Eyes. *Veronica Chamaedrys*, L., Germander Speedwell.—N.W.

Blue Goggles. *Scilla nutans*, Sm., Wild Hyacinth. Cf. **Greygles** or **Greggles**.—S.W.

Bluen or Blooens. *pl.* Blossoms (S.). Also used in Devon.—N. & S.W.

Blue-vinnied. Covered with blue mould. See **Vinney**. Commoner in Dorset as applied to cheese, &c.—N. & S.W.

Blunt. 'A cold blunt,' a spell of cold weather. See **Snow-blunt**. Compare *Blunk*, a fit of stormy weather, which is used in the East of England.—N.W.

Blur. See **Blare**. In Raleigh's account of the fight in Cadiz Bay, he says that as he passed through the cross-fire of the galleys and forts, he replied 'with a blur of the trumpet to each piece, disdaining to shoot.'

Board. To scold, to upbraid. 'Her boarded I just about.'—S.W. (occasionally.)

Boar Stag. A boar which, after having been employed for breeding purposes for a time, is castrated and set aside for fattening (D.). Cf. **Bull Stag**.—N.W.

Boat. Children cut apples and oranges into segments, which they sometimes call 'pigs' or 'boats.'

Bob. In a timber carriage, the hind pair of wheels with the long pole or lever attached thereto.—N.W. In Canada 'bob-sleds' are used for drawing logs out of the woods.

***Bobbant.** Of a girl, romping, forward (A.B.H.Wr.).—N.W.

Bobbish. In good health (A.B.S.). 'Well, an' how be 'ee to-day?' 'Perty bobbish, thank 'ee.'—N. & S.W.

Bob-grass. *Bromus mollis*, L.—S.W.

***Bochant.** The same as **Bobbant** (A.B.G.H.Wr.).

Bod. See **Bad**.

Boistins. The first milk given by a cow after calving (A.). See N.E.D. (s. v. **Beestings**).—N.W.

Bolt. In basket-making, a bundle of osiers 40 inches round. (*Amateur Poacher*, ch. iv. p. 69).

Boltin, Boulting. A sheaf of five or ten 'elms,' prepared beforehand for thatching. 'Elms' are usually made up on the spot, but are occasionally thus prepared at threshing-time, and tied up and laid aside till required, when they need only be damped, and are then ready for use. Cf. **Bolt**.—N.W.

Bombarrel Tit. *Parus caudatus*, the Long-tailed Titmouse (*Great Estate*, ch. ii. p. 26). Jefferies considers this a corruption of 'Nonpareil.'—N.W.

Book of Clothes. See Buck (*Monthly Mag.*, 1814).

Boon Days. Certain days during winter on which farmers on the Savernake estate were formerly bound to haul timber for their landlord.

***Boreshore.** A hurdle-stake (S.).—S.W.

‘This is a kind of hurdle stake which can be used in soft ground without an iron pitching bar being required to bore the hole first for it. Hence it is called bore-shore by shepherds.’—*Letter from Mr. Slow.*

***Borky.** (Baulky?) Slightly intoxicated.—S.W.

***Borsy.** See *Bawsy.

Bossell. *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L., Corn Marigold (D.).
Bozzell (*Flowering Plants of Wilts*).—N. & S.W.

Bossy, Bossy-calf. A young calf, whether male or female.—N.W.

Bottle. The wooden keg, holding a gallon or two, used for beer in harvest-time (*Wild Life*, ch. vii).—N. & S.W.

Bottle-tit. *Parus caudatus*, L., the Long-tailed Titmouse.—N.W.

Bottom. A valley or hollow in the downs.—N. & S.W.

Boultng. See Boltin.

Bounceful. Masterful, domineering. See Pounceful.—N.W.

Bourne. (1) *n.* A valley between the chalk hills; a river in such a valley; also river and valley jointly (D.).—N. & S.W.

‘In South Wilts they say, such or such a bourn: meaning a valley by such a river.’—Aubrey’s *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 28. Ed. Brit.

(2) *v.* In gardening, when marking out a row of anything with pegs, you ‘bourne’ them, or glance along them to see that they are in line.—N.W.

Box or Hand-box. The lower handle of a sawyer’s long pit-saw, the upper handle being the Tiller.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Boy’s-love. *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L., Southernwood (A.B.).—N. & S.W.

Boys. The long-pistilled or ‘pin-eyed’ flowers of the Primrose, *Primula vulgaris*, Huds. See Girls.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Bozzell. See **Bossell**.

***Bozzy.** See ***Bawsy**.

Brack. *n.* A fracture, break, crack (S.). ‘There’s narra brack nor crack in ’un.’—N. & S.W.

Brain-stone. A kind of large round stone (Aubrey’s *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 9, ed. Brit., H.Wr.). Perhaps a lump of water-worn fossil coral, such as occasionally now bears this name among N. Wilts cottagers.

***Bramstickle.** See **Bannis** (S.).

Brandy-bottles. *Nuphar lutea*, Sm., Yellow Water-lily.—S.W. (Mere, &c.)

Brave. *adj.* Hearty, in good health (A.B.).—N.W.

Bread-and-Cheese. (1) *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill., Yellow Toad-flax.—N. & S.W. (2) Fruit of *Malva sylvestris*, L., Common Mallow (S.).—S.W. (3) Young leaves and shoots of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L., Hawthorn, eaten by children in spring (*English Plant Names*).—S.W. (Salisbury.)

Bread-board. The earth-board of a plough (D.). Broad-board in N. Wilts.

Break. To tear. ‘She’ll break her gownd agen thuc tharn.’ You still *break* a bit of muslin, but to *tear* a trace or a plate now grows obsolete.—N.W. Similarly used in Hants, as ‘I have *a-torn* my best decanter . . . have *a-broke* my fine cambrick aporn.’—COPE’s *Hants Glossary*.

Brevet, Brivet. (1) To meddle, interfere, pry into.—N.W.

‘Who be you to interfere wi’ a man an’ he’s vam’ly? Get awver groundsell, or I’ll stop thy brevettin’ for a while.’—*Dark*, ch. xix.

(2) *To brevet about*, to beat about, as a dog for game (A.).—N.W. Also **Privet**.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard; Castle Eaton, &c.)

‘*Brevet*, a word often applied to children when they wander about aimlessly and turn over things.’—*Leisure Hour*, Aug. 1893.

*(3) To pilfer. ‘If she’ll brevet one thing, she’ll brevet another.’—N.W. (Mildenhall.)

Bribe. To taunt, to bring things up against any one, to scold. ‘What d’ye want to kip a-bribing I o’ that vur?’—N.W.

Brit, Brittle out. (1) To rub grain out in the hand.—N.W.
 (2) To drop out of the husk, as over-ripe grain (D.).—N.W.

Brivet. See **Brevet**.

Brize. To press heavily on, or against, to crush down (S.).
 A loaded waggon 'brizes down' the road.—N. & S.W.

Broad-board. See **Bread-board**.

Broke-bellied. Ruptured.—N.W.

Brook-Sparrow. *Salicaria phragmitis*, the Sedge Warbler; from one of its commonest notes resembling that of a sparrow (*Great Estate*, ch. vii; *Wild Life*, ch. iii).—N.W.

'At intervals [in his song] he intersperses a chirp, exactly the same as that of the sparrow, a chirp with a tang in it. Strike a piece of metal, and besides the noise of the blow, there is a second note, or tang. The sparrow's chirp has such a note sometimes, and the sedge-bird brings it in—tang, tang, tang. This sound has given him his country name of brook-sparrow.'—JEFFERIES, *A London Trout*.

Brow. (1) *adj.* Brittle (A.B.C.H.Wr.); easily broken.
Vrow at Clyffe Pypard. Also **Frow**.—N.W. *(2) *n.* A fragment (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 109).—N.W. (Cherhill.)

Brown. 'A brown day,' a gloomy day (H.Wr.).—N.W.

Bruckle. (Generally with *off* or *away*.) *v.* To crumble away, as some kinds of stone when exposed to the weather (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 109); to break off easily, as the dead leaves on a dry branch of fir. Compare *brickle*=brittle (*Wisdom*, xv. 13), A.S. *brucol*=apt to break.—N.W.

Bruckley. *adj.* Brittle, crumbly, friable, not coherent (S.).—N. & S.W.

Brush. 'The brush of a tree,' its branches or head.—N.W.

Brushes. *Dipsacus sylvestris*, L., Wild Teasel. See **Clothes-brush**.—N. & S.W.

Bubby-head. *Cottus gobio*, the Bullhead.—N. & S.W.

Buck. A 'buck,' or 'book,' of clothes, a large wash.—N.W.

Bucking. A quantity of clothes to be washed (A.).—N.W.

***Buddle.** To suffocate in mud. ‘There ! if he haven’t a bin an’ amwoast buddled hisel’ in thuck there ditch !’ Also used in Som.—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

Budgy. Out of temper, sulky. A softened form of *buggy*, self-important, churlish, from the Old English and provincial *budge*, grave, solemn, &c. See *Folk-Etymology*, p. 42 (Smythe-Palmer).—N.W. Cp. Milton,

‘Those budge doctors of the stoic fur.’—*Comus*.

Bullpoll, Bullpull. *Aira caespitosa*, L., the rough tufts of tussocky grass which grow in damp places in the fields, and have to be cut up with a heavy hoe (*Great Estate*, ch. ii; *Gamekeeper at Home*, ch. viii).—N.W.

Bull Stag. A bull which, having been superannuated as regards breeding purposes, is castrated and put to work, being stronger than an ordinary bullock. Cf. **Boar Stag**.—N.W., now almost obsolete.

Bulrushes. *Caltha palustris*, L., Marsh Marigold ; from some nursery legend that Moses was hidden among its large leaves.—S.W., rarely.

Bumble-berry. Fruit of *Rosa canina*, L., Dog-rose.—N.W.

Bunce. (1) *n.* A blow. ‘Gie un a good bunce in the ribs.’—N.W. (2) *v.* To punch or strike.—N.W.

Bunch. Of beans, to plant in bunches instead of rows (D).—N. & S.W.

Bunny. A brick arch, or wooden bridge, covered with earth, across a ‘drawn’ or ‘carriage’ in a water-meadow, just wide enough to allow a hay-waggon to pass over.—N.W.

Bunt. (1) *v.* To push with the head as a calf does its dam’s udder (A.); to butt; to push or shove up.—(*Bevis*, ch. x.) N.W.

(2) *n.* A push or shove.—N.W. (3) *n.* A short thick needle, as a ‘tailor’s bunt.’ (4) *n.* Hence sometimes applied to a short thickset person, as a nickname.—S.W.

Bunty. *adj.* Short and stout.—N.W.

Bur. The sweetbread of a calf or lamb (A.).—N.W.

Bur', Burrow, or Burry. (1) A rabbit-burrow (A.B.).—

N. & S.W. (2) Any place of shelter, as the leeward side of a hedge (A.C.). 'Why doesn't thee coom and zet doon here in the burrow?'—N. & S.W.

Burl. (1) 'To burl potatoes,' to rub off the grown-out shoots in spring.—N.W. (2) The original meaning was to finish off cloth or felt by removing knots, rough places, loose threads, and other irregularities of surface, and it is still so used in S. Wilts (S.).

Burn. 'To burn a pig,' to singe the hair off the dead carcase.—N. & S.W.

***Burn-bake (or -beak).** (1) To reclaim new land by paring and burning the surface before cultivation (*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. xii). See **Bake**. (2) To improve old arable land by treating it in a similar way (*Ibid.* ch. xii). **Burn-beke** (*Aubrey's Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 103. Ed. Brit., where the practice is said to have been introduced into S. Wilts by Mr. Bishop of Merton, about 1639). (3) *n.* Land so reclaimed. See **Bake**.—S.W.

Burrow. See **Bur'**.

Burry. See **Bur'**.

'Buseful. Foul-mouthed, abusive.—N.W.

Bush. (1) *n.* A heavy hurdle or gate, with its bars interlaced with brushwood and thorns, which is drawn over pastures in spring, and acts like a light harrow (*Amateur Poacher*, ch. iv).—N.W. (2) *v.* To bush-harrow a pasture.—N.W.

Butchers' Guinea-pigs. Woodlice. See **Guinea-pigs**.—S.W.

Butter-and-Eggs. (1) *Narcissus incomparabilis*, Curt., Primrose Peerless.—N. & S.W. (2) *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill., Yellow Toadflax (*Great Estate*, ch. v).—N. & S.W.

Buttercup. At Huish applied only to *Ranunculus Ficaria*, L., Lesser Celandine, all other varieties of Crowfoot being 'Crazies' there.

Butter-teeth. The two upper incisors.—N.W.

Buttons. Very young mushrooms.—N. & S.W.

Buttry. A cottage pantry (A.B.).—N.W., now almost obsolete.

Butt-shut. (1) To join iron without welding, by pressing the heated ends squarely together, making an imperceptible join (*Village Miners*). See **Shut**. (2) Hence a glaringly inconsistent story or excuse is said ‘not to butt-shut’ (*Village Miners*).

Butty. A mate or companion in field-work (S.).—N. & S.W.

***By-the-Wind.** *Clematis Vitalba*, L., Traveller’s Joy.—S.W. (Farley.)

***Caa-vy** (? Calfy). A simpleton (S.).—S.W.

Cack. See **Keck**.

***Cack-handed**, ***Cag-handed**. Extremely awkward and unhandy: clumsy to the last degree (*Village Miners*). Other dialect words for ‘awkward’ are Dev., *cat-handed*, Yorks., *gawk-handed*, and Nhamp., *keck-handed*. Cf. **Cam-handed**.

Caddle. (1) *n.* Dispute, noise, row, contention (A.); seldom or never so used now.—N. & S.W.

‘What a caddle th’ bist a makin’, Jonas!—*Wilts Tales*, p. 82.

‘If Willum come whoam and zees two [candles] a burnin’, he’ll make a vi-vi-vine caddle.’—*Wilts Tales*, p. 42.

(2) *n.* Confusion, disorder, trouble (A.B.C.S.).—N. & S.W.

‘Lawk, zur, but I be main scrow to be ael in zich a caddle, alang o’ they childern.’—*Wilts Tales*, p. 137.

(3) *v.* To tease, to annoy, to bother (A.B.C.). See **Caddling**. ‘Now dwoan’t ’e caddle I zo, or I’ll tell thee vather o’ thee!’ ‘I be main caddled up wi’ ael they dishes to weish.’—N. & S.W.

‘Tain’t no use caddlin I—I can’t tell’ee no more.’—*Greene Ferne Farm*, ch. viii.

(4) *v.* To hurry. ‘To caddle a horse,’ to drive him overfast.—N.W. (5) *v.* To loaf about, only doing odd jobs.

‘He be allus a caddlin’ about, and won’t never do nothin’ reg’lar.’—N. & S.W. (6) *v.* To mess about, to throw into disorder. ‘I don’t hold wi’ they binders [the binding machines], they do caddle the wheat about so.’—N. & S.W.

Caddlesome. Of weather, stormy, uncertain. ‘T’ull be a main caddlesome time for the barley.’—S.W.

Caddling. (1) *adj.* Of weather, stormy, uncertain.—N. & S.W. (2) *adj.* Quarrelsome, wrangling (C.).—N. & S.W.

‘His bill was zharp, his stomack lear,

 Zo up a snapped the caddlin pair.’—*Wilts Tales*, p. 97.

‘A cadling fellow, a wrangler, a shifting, and sometimes an unmeaning character.’—*Cunnington MS.*

(3) *adj.* Meddlesome (S.), teasing (*Monthly Mag.*, 1814); troublesome, worrying, impertinent (A.B.).—N. & S.W.

‘Little Nancy was as naisy and as caddlin’ as a wren, that a was.’—*Wilts Tales*, p. 177.

*(4) Chattering (*Monthly Mag.*, 1814): probably a mistake.

Caffing rudder. See **Caving rudder**.

***Cag-handed.** See **Cack-handed**.

Cag-mag. Bad or very inferior meat (S.).—N. & S.W.

Cains-and-Abels. *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L., Columbine.—S.W. (Farley.)

***Calf-white.** See **White**.

Call. Cause, occasion. ‘You’ve no call to be so ‘buseful’ [abusive].—N. & S.W.

Call home. To publish the banns of marriage (S.).—S.W.

‘They tells I as ‘ow Bet Stingymir is gwain to be caal’d *whoam* to Jim Spritely on Zundy.’—Slow.

***Callow-wablin.** An unfledged bird (A.).—S.W.

Callus-stone. A sort of gritty earth, spread on a board for knife-sharpening (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 109).—N. & S.W. (Cherhill, &c.)

Calves’-trins. Calves’ stomachs, used in cheese-making. A.S. *trendel*. See **Trins**. Halliwell and Wright give ‘Calf-trundle, the small entrails of a calf.’—N.W.

***Cam.** Perverse, cross. Welsh *cam*, crooked, wry.—N.W.

‘A ’s as cam and as obstinate as a mule.’—*Wilts Tales*, p. 138.

‘They there wosbirds [of bees] zimd rayther cam and mischievul.’—*Springtide*, p. 47.

Cam-handed. Awkward.—N.W.

***Cammock.** *Ononis arvensis*, L., Restharrow (D.).

Cammocky. Tainted, ill-flavoured, as cheese or milk when the cows have been feeding on cammock. See *Gammotty* (2). —S.W.

Canary-seed. Seed-heads of Plantain.—N. & S.W.

Candle. ‘To strike a candle,’ to slide, as school-boys do, on the heel, so as to leave a white mark along the ice.—S.W.

Cank. To overcome (H.Wr.): perhaps a perversion of *conquer*. The winner ‘canks’ his competitors in a race, and you ‘cank’ a child when you give it more than it can eat.—N.W.

Canker. Fungus, toadstool (A.B.).—N. & S.W.

Canker-berries. Wild Rose hips. **Conker-berries** (S.).—S.W. (Salisbury, &c.).

Canker-rose. The mossy gall on the Dog-rose, formed by *Cynips rosae*; often carried in the pocket as a charm against rheumatism (*Great Estate*, ch. iv).—N.W.

***Cappence.** The swivel-joint of the old-fashioned flail, *Capel* in Devon.—N. & S.W.

Carpet. To blow up, to scold; perhaps from the scene of the fault-finding being the parlour, not the bare-floored kitchen. ‘Measter carpeted I sheamvul s’marning.’ ‘I had my man John on the carpet just now and gave it him finely.’—N.W.

Carriage. A water-course, a meadow-drain (A.B.G.H.Wr.). In S. Wilts the *carriages* bring the water into and through the meadow, while the *drawn* takes it back to the river after its work is done.—N. & S.W.

Carrier, Water-carrier. A large water-course (*Wild Life*, ch. xx). —N. & S.W.

Carry along. To prove the death of, to bring to the grave. ‘I be afeard whe’er that ’ere spittin’ o’ blood won’t car’n along.’—N.W.

Cart. ‘At cart,’ carrying or hauling, as ‘We be at wheat cart [coal-cart, dung-cart, &c.] to-day.’—N.W.

Casalty. See *Casulty*.

Cass'n. Canst not (A.S.).—N. & S.W.

Cassocks. Couch-grass.—S.W. (Som. bord.).

Casulty. (1) *adj.* Of weather, unsettled, broken (*Green Ferne Farm*, ch. i). **Casalty** (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 109).—N. & S.W. (2) Of crops, uncertain, not to be depended on. Plums, for instance, are a 'casalty crop,' some years bearing nothing.—N.W.

***Cat-gut.** The ribs of the Plantain leaf; so called by children when drawn out so as to look like fiddle-strings (*Great Estate*, ch. ii).

Cat-Kidney. A game somewhat resembling cricket, played with a wooden 'cat' instead of a ball.—N.W. (Brinkworth.)

Cat's-ice. White ice, ice from which the water has receded.—N. & S.W. (Steeple Ashton, &c.).

'They stood at the edge, cracking the cat's-ice, where the water had shrunk back from the wheel marks, and left the frozen water white and brittle.'—*The Story of Dick*, ch. xii. p. 153.

Cats'-love. Garden Valerian, on which cats like to roll.—S.W.

***Cats'-paws.** Catkins of willow while still young and downy.—S.W. (Deverill.)

Cats'-tails. (1) *Equisetum*, Horse-tail (*Great Estate*, ch. ii).—N.W. (2) The catkin of the willow.—N.W. (Lyneham.) (3) The catkin of the hazel.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Catch. (1) Of water, to film over, to begin to freeze. **Keach**, **Keatch**, **Kitch**, or **Ketch** (A.B.C.H.Wr.).—N. & S.W.

'A bright clear moon is credited with causing the water to "catch"—that is, the slender, thread-like spicules form on the surface, and, joining together, finally cover it.'—*Wild Life*, ch. xx.

Also see *Bevis*, ch. xl. (2) To grow thick, as melted fat when setting again.—N. & S.W. *(3) 'To catch and rouse,' to collect water, &c.

'In the catch-meadows . . . it is necessary to make the most of the water by catching and rousing it as often as possible.'—*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. xi.

*(4) *n.* The same as **Catch-meadow** (*Ibid.* ch. xii).

***Catch-land.** The arable portion of a common field, divided into equal parts, whoever ploughed first having the right to first choice of his share (D.).—Obsolete.

***Catch-meadow, Catch-work meadow, or Catch.** A meadow on the slope of a hill, irrigated by a stream or spring, which has been turned so as to fall from one level to another through the carriages (*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. xii).

Catching, Catchy. Of weather, unsettled, showery (*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. iii. p. 11).—N. & S.W.

Caterpillar. A cockchafer.—N.W.

Cattikeyns. Fruit of the ash.—N.W. (*Clyffe Pypard*.)

Cave. (1) *n.* The chaff of wheat and oats (D.) : in threshing, the broken bits of straw, &c. **Cavin, Cavings, or Keavin** in N. Wilts.—N. & S.W. (2) *v.* To separate the short broken straw from the grain.—N. & S.W.

Cavin, Cavings. See **Cave** (1).

***Caving-rake.** The rake used for separating cavings and grain on the threshing-floor.

Caving (or Caffing) rudder, or rudderer. *(1) The winnowing fan and tackle (D.).—S.W. (2) A coarse sieve used by carters to get the straw out of the horses' chaff.—N. & S.W.

Cawk, Cawket. To squawk out, to make a noise like a hen when disturbed on her nest, &c. ‘Ther’s our John, s’ naw [dost know?]—allus a messin’ a’ter the wenchin, s’ naw—cawin’ an’ cawkettin’ like a young rook, s’ naw,—’vore a can vly, s’ naw,—boun’ to coom down vlop *he war!*’ **Caa-kinn** (S.).—N. & S.W. (*Clyffe Pypard* ; *Seagry*, &c.)

***Centry.** *Anagallis tenella*, L., Bog Pimpernel.—S.W. (*Barford*.)

Cham. To chew (A.B.C.S.). ‘Now cham thee vittles up well.’ An older form of *Champ*.—N. & S.W.

Champ. To scold in a savage snarling fashion. ‘Now dwoan’t ‘ee gwo an’ champ zo at I !’ Used formerly at *Clyffe Pypard*.—N.W.

Chan-Chider. See **Johnny Chider**.—S.W.

Chap. (1) *v.* Of ground, to crack apart with heat.—N. & S.W. (2) *n.* A crack in the soil, caused by heat.—N. & S.W.

Charm. (1) *n.* 'All in a charm,' all talking loud together. A.S. *cyrn*, clamour (A.H.S.), especially used of the singing of birds. See Kingsley's *Prose Idylls*, i. Also used of hounds in full cry.—N. & S.W.

'Thousands of starlings, the noise of whose calling to each other is indescribable—the country folk call it a "charm," meaning a noise made up of innumerable lesser sounds, each interfering with the other.'—*Wild Life*, ch. xii.

Cp, Milton,

'Charm of earliest birds.'—*P. L.*, ii. 642.

(2) *v.* To make a loud confused noise, as a number of birds, &c., together.—N. & S.W. (3) *v.* 'To charm bees,' to follow a swarm of bees, beating a tea-tray, &c.—N.W. (Marlborough).

Chatter-mag, **Chatter-pie**. A chattering woman.—N. & S.W.

Chawm, **Chawn**. A crack in the ground (A.).—N.W.

Cheese-flower. *Malva sylvestris*, L., Common Mallow.—S.W.

Cheeses. Fruit of *Malva sylvestris*, L., Common Mallow.—N. & S.W.

***Chemise**. *Convolvulus sepium*, L., Great Bindweed.—S.W. (Little Langford.) This name was given us as **Chemise**, but would probably be pronounced as **Shimmy**.

Cherky. Having a peculiar dry taste, as beans (*Village Miners*).—N. & S.W.

Cherry-pie. *Valeriana officinalis*, L., All-heal, from its smell.—S.W.

Cheure. See **Choor**.

Chevil (or **Chevril**) **Goldfinch**. A large variety of goldfinch, with a white throat. See *Birds of Wilts*, p. 203, for a full description of the bird.—N. & S.W.

Chewree. See **Choor**.

Chib. 'Potato-chibs,' the grown-out shoots in spring. See **Chimp**.—S.W.

Chiddlens, **Chiddlins**. Pigs' chitterlings (H.S.Wr.).—N. & S.W.

Children of Israel. *(1) A small garden variety of

Campanula, from the profusion of its blossoms (*English Plant Names*). (2) *Malcolmia maritima*, Br., Virginian Stock, occasionally.

Chilver, Chilver-lamb. A ewe lamb (A.).—N.W.

Chilver-hog. A ewe under two years old (D.). The word hog is now applied to any animal of a year old, such as a hog bull, a chilver hog sheep. ‘Chilver’ is a good Anglo-Saxon word, ‘cilver,’ and is related to the word ‘calf.’ A chilver hog sheep simply means in the dialect of the Vale of Warminster, a female lamb a year old. See *Wilts Arch. Mag.* xvii. 303.—N. & S.W.

Chimney-sweeps. Flowering-heads of some grasses.—N.W. (Lyneham.)

Chimney-sweepers. *Luzula campestris*, Willd., Field Wood-rush.—N.W.

Chimp. (1) *n.* The grown-out shoot of a stored potato (S.); also **Chib.**—S.W. (2) *v.* To strip off the ‘chimps’ before planting.—S.W.

Chink. *Fringilla coelebs*, the Chaffinch; from its note.—S.W.

Chinstey. *n.* The string of a baby’s cap.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.) A horse’s chin-strap.—S.W. Compare:—

‘Oh ! Mo-ather ! Her hath chuck’d me wi’ tha chingstey [caught me by the back-hair and choked me with the cap-string].’—*The Exmoor Scolding*, p. 17.

Chip. The fore-shoot of a plough.—S.W.

Chipples. Young onions grown from seed. Cf. **Gibbles** and **Cribbles**.—S.W.

Chisley. *adj.* Without coherence, as the yolk of an over-boiled egg, or a very dry cheese. When land gets wet and then dries too fast, it becomes chisley. Compare:—‘*Chizzly*, hard, harsh and dry: *East*,’ in Hal.—S.W.

Chism. To germinate, to bud (A.B.C.). ‘The wheat doesn’t make much show yet, John.’ ‘No, zur, but if you looks ’tes aal chisming out ter’ble vast.’—N. & S.W.

Chit. (1) *n.* The third swarm of bees from a hive.—N.W.

(2) *v.* To bud or spring (A.B.C.). ‘The whate be chitting a’ter thease rains.’—N.W.

Chitchat. *Pyrus Aucuparia*, Gærtn., Mountain Ash.—S.W.

Chitterlings. Pigs' entrails when cleaned and boiled (A.B.); **Chiddlens** (H.S.Wr.).—N. & S.W.

Chivy. *Fringilla coelebs*, the Chaffinch.—S.W. (Som. bord.).

Choor. (1) *v.* To go out as a charwoman (A.); **Cheure**, **Chewree-ring** (H.Wr.); **Char** (A.S.). Still in use.—N.W. (2) *n.* A turn, as in phrase 'One good choor deserves another' (A.). Still in use.—N.W.

Chop. To exchange (A.B.S.). 'Wool ye chop wi' I, this thing for thuck ?' (B.).—N. & S.W.

***Chore.** A narrow passage between houses (MS. *Lansd.* 1033, f. 2); see N.E.D. (s.v. **Chare**).

Christian Names. The manner in which a few of these are pronounced may here be noted:—*Allburt*, Albert; *Allfurd*, Alfred; *Charl* or *Chas*, Charles; *Etherd*, Edward; *Rich't* or *Richtet*, Richard; *Robbut*, Robert; &c.

Chuffey. Chubby. 'What chuffey cheeks he've a got, to be showr !'—S.W.

Chump. A block of wood (A.B.); chiefly applied to the short lengths into which crooked branches and logs are sawn for firewood (*Under the Acorns*).—N. & S.W.

Ciderkin, 'Kin. The washings after the best cider is made.—N. & S.W.

Clacker. The tongue (S.).—S.W.

Clackers. A pair of pattens (S.).—S.W.

Clangy, Clengy, or Clungy. Of bad bread, or heavy ground, clingy, sticky.—N.W.

Claps. *n.* and *v.* clasp (A.).—N. & S.W.

Clat. See **Clot**.

Clattersome, Cluttersome. Of weather, gusty.—S.W. (Hants bord.)

Claut. *Caltha palustris*, L., Marsh Marigold (A.H.Wr.).—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, &c.)

Clavy, Clavy-tack. A mantelpiece (A.B.C.).—N.W., now almost obsolete. Strictly speaking, *clavy* is merely the beam which stretches across an old-fashioned fireplace, supporting the wall. Where there is a mantelpiece, or *clavy-tack*, it comes just above the *clavy*.

Clean. ‘A clean rabbit,’ one that has been caught in the nets, and is uninjured by shot or ferret, as opposed to a ‘broken,’ or damaged one. (*Amateur Poacher*, ch. xi. p. 212).—N. & S.W.

Cleat, Cleet. (1) The little wedge which secures the head of an axe or hammer.—N.W. *(2) *n.* A patch (A.B.C.).—N.W. *(3) *v.* To mend with a patch (A.B.C.)—N.W. *(4) Occasionally, to strengthen by bracing (C.).—N.W.

Cleaty. Sticky, clammy; applied to imperfectly fermented bread, or earth that will not work well in ploughing.—N.W.

Cleet. See *Cleat*.

Clengy. See *Clangy*.

Clim. To climb (A.S.). A cat over-fond of investigating the contents of the larder shelves is a ‘clim-tack,’ or climb-shelf.—N. & S.W.

Clinches. The muscles of the leg, just under the knee-joint.—N. & S.W.

Clinkerbell. An icicle.—S.W. (Som. bord.) occasionally.

Clitch. The groin.—N.W.

Clite, Clit. (1) *n.* ‘All in a clite,’ tangled, as a child’s hair. A badly groomed horse is said to be ‘aal a clit.’—N. & S.W. (2) *v.* To tangle. ‘How your hair do get clited!’—N. & S.W.

Clites, Clytes. *Galium Aparine*, L., Goosegrass (A.). Usually pl., but Jefferies has sing., *Clite*, in *Wild Life*, ch. ix.—N. & S.W.

Clitty. Tangled, matted together.—S.W.

Clock. A dandelion seed-head, because children play at telling the time of day by the number of puffs it takes to blow away all its down.—N. & S.W.

Cloddy. Thick, plump, stout (H.Wr.).—S.W.

Clog-weed. *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L., Cow-parsnip (*Amateur Poacher*, ch. vi).—N.W.

Clot. A hard lump of dry cow-dung, left on the surface of a pasture. See **Cow-clat**.—N.W.

‘On pasture farms they beat clots or pick up stones.’—R. JEFFERIES, Letter to *Times*, Nov. 1872.

‘1661. Itm p^d Richard Sheppard & Old Taverner for beating clatts in Inglands, oo. o4. o8.’—Records of *Chippenham*, p. 226.

***Clote.** *n.* *Verbascum Thapsus*, L., Great Mullein (Aubrey’s *Wilts MS.*).—Obsolete.

Clothes-brush. *Dipsacus sylvestris*, L., Wild Teasel. Cf. **Brushes**.—S.W.

Clottiness. See **Cleaty**. **Clottishness** (*Agric. Survey*).

‘The peculiar churlishness (provincially, “clottiness”) of a great part of the lands of this district, arising perhaps from the cold nature of the sub-soil.’—*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. vii. p. 51.

Clout. (1) *n.* A box on the ear, a blow (A.B.C.S.). See **Clue**.

‘I’ll gie thee a clout o’ th’ yead.’—N. & S.W. (2) *v.* To strike.—N. & S.W.

Clue. ‘A clue in the head,’ a knock on the head (*Village Miners*). A box on the ear. Cf. *clow*, Winchester College. See **Clout**.—N.W.

Clum. To handle clumsily (A.B.), roughly, boisterously, or indecently (C.).—N.W.

Clumsome. Awkward, clumsy.—N.W.

Clumper, Clumber. A heavy clod of earth.—N.W. (Marlborough.)

Clums. *pl.* Hands. ‘I’ll keep out o’ thee clums, I’ll warnd I will!’—N.W. Clumps is used in S. Wilts in a similar way, but generally of the feet (S.), and always implies great awkwardness, as ‘What be a treadin’ on my gownd vor wi’ they girt ugly clumps o’ yourn?’

Clungy. See **Clangy**.

***Cluster-of-five.** The fist. **Cluster-a-vive** (S.).—S.W.

Clutter. *n.* Disorder, mess, confusion. ‘The house be ael in a clutter to-day wi’ they childern’s lease-carn.’—N. & S.W.

Cluttered. (1) 'Caddled,' over-burdened with work and worry.
—N. & S.W.

‘“Cluttered up” means in a litter, surrounded with too many things to do at once.’—JEFFERIES, *Field and Hedgerow*, p. 189.

*(2) Brow-beaten. Said to have been used at Warminster formerly.

Cluttersome. See Clattersome.

Cluttery. Showery and gusty.—S.W.

***Clyders.** *Galium Aparine*, L., Goosegrass.—S.W.

***Clyten.** *(1) *n.* An unhealthy appearance, particularly in children (A.B.C.).—N.W., obsolete. *(2) *n.* An unhealthy child (C.).—N.W., obsolete.

***Clytenish.** *adj.* Unhealthy-looking, pale, sickly (A.B.C.H. Wr.).—N.W., obsolete.

Clytes. See Clites.

***Coath.** Sheep-rot (D.S.).—N. & S.W.

Cobbler's-knock. 'To do the cobbler's knock,' to slide on one foot, tapping the ice meanwhile with the other.—S.W.

***Cob-nut.** A game played by children with nuts (A.B.).—S.W.

Cockagee, Cockygee (*g* hard). A kind of small hard sour cider apple. Ir. *cac a' gheidh*, goose-dung, from its greenish-yellow colour (see N.E.D., s.v. **Coccagee**).—S.W. (Deverill, &c.)

Cocking-fork. A large hay-fork, used for carrying hay from the cock into the summer-rick.—S.W.

***Cocking-poles.** Poles used for the same purpose.—N.W.

Cockles. Seed-heads of *Arctium Lappa*, L., Burdock.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard).

Cock's Egg. The small eggs sometimes first laid by pullets.
—N. & S.W.

Cock-shot. A cock-shy: used by boys about Marlborough and elsewhere. 'I say, there's a skug [squirrel]—let's have a cock-shot at him with your squailer.'—N. & S.W.

***Cock's-neckling.** 'To come down cock's-neckling,' to fall head foremost (H.Wr.).—Obsolete.

Cock's-nests. The nests so often built and then deserted by the wren, without any apparent cause.—N.W.

***Cock-sqwoilin.** Throwing at cocks at Shrovetide (A.Wr.). See **Squail**.—N.W., obsolete.

'1755. Paid expenses at the Angel at a meeting when the By Law was made to prevent Throwing at Cocks. o. 10.6.'—*Records of Chippingham*, p. 244.

Cocky-warny. The game of leap-frog.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

***Cod-apple.** A wild apple (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* xiv. 177).

Codlins-and-cream. *Epilobium hirsutum*, L., Great Hairy Willow-herb; from its smell when crushed in the hand. Cf. **Sugar-Codlins**.—S.W.

***Coglers.** The hooks, with cogged rack-work for lifting or lowering, by which pots and kettles were formerly hung over open fire-places. Now superseded by **Hanglers**.—N.W., obsolete.

Colley. (1) A collar.—N. & S.W. *(2) Soot or grime from a pot or kettle (A.B.). Compare:—

'Brief as the lightning in the collied night.'—*Midsummer Night's Dream*.

'Thou hast not collied thy face enough.'—*JONSON'S Poetaster*.

Colley-maker. A saddler. See **Colley** (1).—N. & S.W.

Colley-strawker. A milker or 'cow-stroker.'—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Colt's-tail. A kind of cloud said to portend rain.—N.W.

'The colt's tail is a cloud with a bushy appearance like a ragged fringe, and portends rain.'—*Great Estate*, ch. viii.

***Comb, Coom.** (1) *n.* The lower ledge of a window (Kennett's *Paroch. Antiq.*). (2) *n.* Grease from an axle-box, soot, dirt, &c. **Koomb** (S.).—S.W.

Comb-and-Brush. *Dipsacus sylvestris*, L., Wild Teasel.—S.W.

Combe, Coombe. (1) The wooded side of a hill (D.); used occasionally in this sense in both Wilts and Dorset.—N. & S.W. (2) A narrow valley or hollow in a hillside. This is the proper meaning.—N. & S.W. Used of a narrow valley in the woodlands in *Gamekeeper at Home*, ch. i.

Come of. To get the better of, to grow out of. ‘How weak that child is about the knees, Sally !’ ‘Oh, he ’ll come o’ that all right, Miss, as he do grow bigger.’—N. & S.W.

Come to land. Of intermittent springs, to rise to the surface and begin to flow (*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. xii).—S.W.

Comical. (1) Queer-tempered. ‘Her’s a comical ’ooman.’—N. & S.W. (2) Out of health. ‘I’ve bin uncommon comical to-year.’—N. & S.W. (3) Cracky, queer. ‘He’s sort o’ comical in his head, bless ’ee.’—N. & S.W. ‘A cow he’s a comical thing to feed; bin he don’t take care he’s very like to choke hisself.’—N.W. (Marlborough.) It should be noted that Marlborough folk are traditionally reputed to call everything *he* but a bull, and that they always call *she*!

Coney-burry. A rabbit’s hole.—S.W. (Amesbury.)

Coniger, Conigre. This old word, originally meaning a rabbit-warren, occurs frequently in Wilts (as at Trowbridge) as the name of a meadow, piece of ground, street, &c. See *Great Estate*, note to ch. ix.

Conker-berries. See **Canker-berries**.

Conks, Conkers (i. e. *conquerors*). (1) A boy’s game, played with horse-chestnuts strung on cord, the players taking it in turn to strike at their opponent’s conk, in order to crack and disable it.—N.W. (Marlborough.) (2) Hence, the fruit of *Aesculus Hippocastanum*, L., Horse-chestnut.—N.W.

Coob. A hen-coop (H.): invariably so pronounced.—N. & S.W.

Cooby. A snug corner. See **Cubby-hole**.—N. & S.W.

Coom. See **Comb**.

***Coombe-bottom.** A valley in a hillside (*Great Estate*, ch. iv). See **Combe**.

Coom hedder. (A.S.). See **Horses**.

Coop! Coop! The usual call to cows, &c., to come in.—N. & S.W.

Coopy-house. A very small house or cottage (S.). See **Cubby-hole**.—S.W.

***Cooted.** Cut slanting, sloped off, as the ends of the upper part of an oblong hay-rick (D.).

‘Hayricks are usually made round ; sometimes oblong with cooted ends, not gable ends.’—*Agric. of Wilts.*

Cord. ‘A cord of plocks,’ a pile of cleft wood, 8 ft. long and 4 ft. in girth and width (D.).—N.W.

Corn-baulk. See *Baulk* (1).

Corndrake. *Crex pratensis*, the Landrail ; almost invariably so called about Warminster and in some parts of N. Wilts. —N. & S.W.

***Corn-grate.** The Cornbrash formation (*Agric. of Wilts*, p. 164).

***Corn Grit.** Quarrymen’s term for one of the building stone beds of the Portland series (Britton’s *Beauties of Wilts*, vol. iii.).

***Corn Pop.** *Silene inflata*, Sm., Bladder Campion.—N.W. (Enford.)

Corruptions. Some of these are curious, and perhaps worth recording, as *Rainball*, rainbow (always used at Huish) ; *Lattiprack*, paralytic ; *Nuffin-idols*, Love-in-idleness ; *Polly Andrews*, Polyanthus. Also see *Nolens-volens*. Bronchitis is always *Brantitus*, and Jaundice always *The Janders*, plural. Persuade is always *Suade*. The crab-apple is usually *Grab* in N. Wilts. At Etchilhampton we find *Plump* for pump, and *Moth* for moss, while at Huish and elsewhere proud flesh is always *Ploughed flesh*. *Pasmet*, parsnip, and the universal *Turmut*, turnip, may be noted as illustrating a curious letter-change. *Varley-grassey*, gone green, is evidently from verdigris. In *Great Estate*, ch. iv, Jefferies traces *Meejick* (‘a sort of a *Meejick*’=anything very strange or unusual) back to menagerie. Cavalry becomes *Cavaltry*, meaning horsemen, and crockery is usually *Crockerty*. Other more or less common perversions of words are *Patty Carey*, Hepatica ; *Chiny Oysters*, China Aster ; *Turkemtime*, turpentine ; *Absence*, abscess (Cherhill) ; *Abrupt*, to approve (Huish) ; *Tiddle*, to tickle ; *Cibble*, a cripple ; *Strive* (of a tree), to thrive (Steeple Ashton) ; *Hurly-gurly*, a hurdy-gurdy (S.W.) ; *Midger*, to measure ; *Cherm*, to churn (*Slow*, S.W.) ; *Rumsey-roosey*, to

rendezvous, as 'He went a rumsy-voosing down the lane to meet his sweetheart'; *Dapcheek*, a dabchick; *Drilly-drally*, to hesitate, to dawdle over anything; *Kiddle*, a kettle.

Couch, Cooch. Couch-grass in general.—N. & S.W. Black Couch, *Agrostis stolonifera* (D.); White Couch, *Triticum repens* (D.); Couchy-bent, *Agrostis stolonifera* (D.); Knot Couch, *Avena elatior*.

Couchy-bent. See **Couch**.

Count. To expect or think. 'I don't count as he 'll come.'—N.W.

***Coventree.** *Viburnum Lantana*, L., Mealy Guelder rose.—S.W., obsolete.

'Coven-tree common about Chalke and Cranbourn Chase; the carters doe make their whippes of it.'—AUBREY's *Wilts*, p. 56, Ed. Brit.

***Coward.** *adj.* Pure: used of unskimmed milk. Cf. 'cowed milk,' Isle of Wight (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 110).—N.W. (Cherhill.)

***Cow-baby.** A childish fellow, a simpleton (S.).—S.W.

Cow-clap. A form of **Cow-clat**, q.v.—N.W.

Cow-clat, Cow-clap. A pat of cowdung (A.).—N.W.

***Cow-down.** A cow-common (*Agric. Survey*).—Obsolete.

Cows-and-Calves. (1) *Arum maculatum*, L., Cuckoo-pint.—S.W. (2) When a saw has alternately long and short teeth, they are known as *cows* and *calves* respectively.—N.W.

Cowshard. Cow-clat.—N.W.

***Cowshorne.** Cow-clats. Obsolete.

'The poore people gather the cowshorne in the meadows.'—JACKSON'S *Aubrey*, p. 192.

***Cow-white.** See **White**.

***Crab.** To abuse (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 110). Compare North Eng. *crab*, to provoke, and *crob*, to reproach. Originally a hawking term, hawks being said to *crab* when they stood too near and fought one with another. See *Folk-Etymology*, p. 81 (Smythe-Palmer).—N.W. (Cherhill.)

***Crandum.** The throat (S.).—N.W.

‘I first heard this word near Hungerford, where some farm hands were having a spree. There was a six-gallon jar of beer on the table, which they were continually smacking with their hands, whilst they sang in chorus :—

“Let it run down yer crandum,
An’ jolly will we be,” &c.

I have only heard it applied to the human throat, never to that of an animal.’—*Letter from Mr. Slow.*

***Crap.** Assurance (H.Wr.). There is probably some mistake here.

Craw. The crop of a bird ; hence, the bosom (A.). ‘A spelt th’ drenk down’s craw,’ he spilt it down his bosom (A.).—N.W.

Crazy, Craisey, Craizey. The Buttercup (A.B.H.Wr.). Buttercups in general, *Ranunculus acris*, *R. bulbosus*, *R. repens*, and often *R. Ficaria* also, but at Huish never applied to the last-named. In Deverill the term *Craizes* is restricted to the Marsh Marigold. See N. E. D. (s.v. *Crayse*).—N. & S.W.

Crazy Bets. The general name all over Wilts for *Caltha palustris*, L., Marsh Marigold ; apparently always pl. in form. **Crazy Betties** (*Great Estate*, ch. ii) and **Crazy Betseys** are occasionally used, the latter at Little Langford, S.W. Cf. ‘Pretty Bets,’ Oxf. and Nham., for Red Spur Valerian and London Pride, and ‘Sweet Betsey,’ Kent, for the former. In Glouc. Marsh Marigold is merely a *Crazy*.—N. & S.W. *(2) Mr. Slow says that ‘Crazy bets’ is applied to the ‘buttercup’ in South Wilts. *(3) *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, L., the Ox-eye Daisy.—S.W. (Hampworth.)

Crazy-more, Crazy-mar, or Crazy-moir. (1) *Ranunculus repens*, L., Creeping Buttercup. *More* = root or plant.—N.W. (Devizes ; Huish.) (2) At Clyffe Pypard, N.W., and probably elsewhere, **Crazy-mar** means a plant of any kind of buttercup.

Crease. A ridge-tile.—N.W.

‘From the top of Aland’s house . . . a slate ridge-crest (or crease, as it is provincially termed) . . . was carried northwards about 40 yards.’—*The Great Wiltshire Storm, Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. vi. p. 378.

Creed. *Lemna minor*, L., Duckweed (*Great Estate*, ch. ii).—N.W.

***Creeny.** Small (A.B.H.Wr.).

***Creeping Jack.** *Sedum*, Stonecrop.—N.W. (Lyneham.)

Creeping Jenny. (1) *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill., Ivy-leaved Toadflax.—S.W. (Salisbury.) (2) *Lysimachia Nummularia*, L., Moneywort.—N. & S.W.

***Cresset, Cressil.** *Scrophularia aquatica*, L., Water Figwort (*Great Estate*, ch. iv).

Crew. The tang of a scythe-blade, fastening into the pole-ring.—N.W.

Cribble about. To creep about as old people do.—N. & S.W.

Cribbles. Onions grown from bulbs. See **Gibbles** and **Chipples**.—S.W. (Som. bord.)

Crick crack. People who try to talk fine language, and cannot, are said to use 'erick crack' words. **Crick crach**: words not understood (S.).—N. & S.W.

'Crank-crank words are long words—*verba sesquipedalia*—not properly understood. See *Proceedings of Phil. Soc.* v. 143-8.'—COPE'S *Hants Gloss*.

Crink. A crevice or crack.—N.W.

***Crippender.** Crupper harness.—S.W. (Bratton.)

Critch. A deep earthen pan (S.). Also used in Hants. Fr. *cruche*.—S.W.

Crock. A pot; especially an earthen one (A.B.S.).—N. & S.W.

Croud. See **Crowdy**.

Croupy down. To crouch down (S.) as children do when playing hide-and-seek.—N. & S.W.

Crow-bells (pl. used as sing.). *Scilla nutans*, Sm., Wild Hyacinth (H.Wr.).—S.W. This is probably the flower referred to in Aubrey's *Wilts*, Roy. Soc. MS., p. 126 (p. 52, ed. Brit.), under the same name:—

'In a ground of mine called Swices . . . growes abundantly a plant called by the people hereabout crow-bells, which I never saw any where but there. Mr. Rob. Good, M.A., tells me that these crow-bells have blue flowers, and are common to many shady places in this county.'

Crowdy. A kind of apple turnover (S.). **Croud** (H. Wr.)—N. & S.W.

Crow-flower. *Scilla nutans*, Sm., Wild Hyacinth.—S.W. (Hants bord.)

Crow-hearted. Young cabbage and broccoli plants that have lost their eye or centre are said to be 'crow-hearted.'—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Crowpeck. (1) *Scandix Pecten*, L., Shepherd's-needle (D.).—S.W. (2) *Ranunculus arvensis*, L., Corn Crowfoot.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

***Crow's-legs.** *Scilla nutans*, Sm., Wild Hyacinth.—N.W.

Crump. To crunch or munch.—N.W.

Crumplings, Crumplens. Small, imperfectly grown apples.—N. & S.W.

Cubby-hole. A snug corner, a sheltered place (A.S.). Also **Cooby**; cf. **Coopy-house**.—N. & S.W.

Cuckoo. About Salisbury *Saxifraga granulata* is known as **Dry** (or **Dryland**) **Cuckoo**, and *Cardamine pratensis* as **Water Cuckoo**, from their respective habitats. The use of *Cuckoo* in a plant-name always implies that it flowers in early spring.

Cuckoo-flower. (1) *Cardamine pratensis*, L., Lady's Smock.—N. & S.W. (2) *Anemone nemorosa*, L., Wood Anemone.—S.W.

Cuckoo fool. *Yunx torquilla*, the Wryneck.—N.W. (Broadtown.)

Cuckoo-gate. A swing-gate in a V-shaped enclosure.—N. & S.W.

Cuckoos. *Anemone nemorosa*, L., Wood Anemone.—S.W. (Hamptworth.)

***Cuckoo's bread-and-cheese.** The young shoots of the Hawthorn (*Great Estate*, ch. iii).—N.W.

Cuddickwaay! Order to a horse to 'Come this way.'

Cue (1), *n.* An ox-shoe (A.). Only used on flinty lands.—N. & S.W. (2) *v.* To shoe an ox.—N. & S.W.

Cull, or Tom Cull. *Cottus gobio*, the Bullhead (A.B.).

Culls. Sheep or lambs picked out of the flock, as inferior in size or in any other way, and sold. Fairs at which they are sold are called ‘*Cull Fairs*.’—N.W.

Curdle. A curl of hair (S.).—N. & S. W.

Curly-buttons. Woodlice.—S.W.

Curly-cob. The Bullhead, *Cottus gobio*.—S.W. (Bishopstone.)

Curry-pig. A sucking pig (H.Wr.). Also Cure-pig.

Cushion-pink. *Armeria maritima*, Willd., Thrift; the garden variety.—N.W.

***Cushions.** *Scabiosa arvensis*, L., Field Scabious.—N. & S.W. (Enford, &c.)

***Cusnation.** An expletive (A.).

‘Ha’ done, Jonas! Dwon’t ‘e be a cussnation vool! I’ll call missus!’

—*Wilts Tales*, p. 83.

Cut-finger-leaf. *Valeriana*, All-heal. The leaves are good for application to sluggish sores, whitlows, &c. Mr. Cunnington quotes it as *V. dioica*.—N.W. (Huish, &c.)

Cutty. *Troglodytes vulgaris*, the Wren (S.).—S.W.

D. (1) In comparatives, &c., *d* is frequently added to liquids, as *coolder*, cooler; *thinder*, thinner; *feeldins*, feelings; and *scholard*, scholar. In *Chronicon Vilodunense*, fifteenth century, we find *jaylarde*, a gaoler. (2) It is also used for *th*, as *draish*, thresh; *droo*, through; *dree*, three. (3) *D* not sounded after a liquid; examples:—*veel*, field; *vine*, to find; *dreshol*, threshold.

Daak. See **Dawk**.

Dab. An expert at anything; sometimes used ironically, as ‘He’s a perfect dab at gardening,’ he knows nothing whatever about it.—N. & S.W.

Dabster. A proficient (A.). See **Dapster**.—S.W.

Dack. See **Dawk**.

Daddick, Daddock. *n.* Rotten wood (A.B.G.).—N.W.

Daddicky. *adj.* Of wood, decayed, rotten (A.B.S.). Cf. **Dicky**.—N. & S.W.

***Daddy's Whiskers.** *Clematis Vitalba*, L., Traveller's Joy.
—S.W. (Farley.)

Daffy. The usual name in N.W. for the wild Daffodil.

Daggled. See Diggled.

Daglet. An icicle (A.H.S.Wr.). See Daggled.—N. & S.W.

'Thatched roofs are always hung with "daglets" in frost.'—*Village Miners*.

Dain. Noisome effluvia (A.B.C.H.Wr.). Formerly applied mainly to *infectious* effluvia, as 'Now dwoan't 'ee gwo too nigh thuck there chap ; he've a had the small-pox, and the dain be in his clothes still.' (See *Cunnington MS.*). Now used of very bad smells in general.—N.W.

Dainty. Evil-smelling. 'That there meat's ter'ble dainty.'—N.W.

Dall. An expletive (S.).—N.W.

'Od dal th' vor'n ungrateful varment !'—*Wilts Tales*, p. 50.

Dandy-goshen. See Dandy-goslings.

Dandy-goslings. (1) *Orchis mascula*, L., Early Purple Orchis. See **Gandigoslings**, &c.—N.W. (2) *O. Morio*, L., Green-winged Meadow Orchis. **Dandy-goshen** at Salisbury (*English Plant Names*), also at Little Langford.—S.W.

***Dane, Daner.** In Kingston Deverill there was an old man who called red-haired men 'Danes,' or 'Daners,' as 'Thee bist a Dane.' This being in the centre of the Alfred district, the term may be a survival. In Somerset red-haired men are often said to be 'a bit touched with the Danes.'

***Dane's Blood.** *Sambucus Ebulus*, L., Dwarf Elder (Aubrey's *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 50, ed. Brit.). It is popularly believed only to grow on the ancient battle-fields, and to have sprung originally from the blood of the slain Danes.

Dap. (1) *v.* To rebound, as a ball.—N. & S.W. (2) *n.* The rebound of a ball.—N. & S.W.

Dap on. To pounce down on, to take unawares.—N. & S.W.

Daps. (1) 'He's the daps on his feyther,' the very image of him (S.).—S.W. (2) 'He got the daps o' he's feyther,' he has the same tricks as his father.—N.W.

'Dap, a hop, a turn. The *daps* of any one would therefore be his habits, peculiarities, &c.'—JENNINGS, *Somerset Gloss.*

Dapster. *(1) A nimble boy.—S.W. (Deverill). (2) A proficient (S.). See **Dab**.—S.W.

***Dar.** *n.* 'To be struck in a dar, to be astonished or confounded.'—CUNNINGTON MS. Apparently from O.E. *dare*, to frighten birds.—N.W., obsolete.

'Never hobby so dared a lark.'—BURTON, *Anatomy of Melancholy*.

***Daver.** To fade, fall down, droop, as flowers or leaves on a hot day.—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

Dawk, Dack, Daak, Dauk. To incise with a jerk, or insert a pointed weapon with rapidity (H.Wr.). To stab and tear together as a cat's claw does. To puncture.—N.W.

'Should a savage cat tear out a piece of flesh from the hand, she is said to "dawk" it out. Dawk expresses a ferocious stab and tear combined.'—VILLAGE MINERS.

Also used of a baker marking loaves:—

'Prick it and dack it and mark it with T,
And put it in the oven for baby and me.'—NURSERY RHYME.

This seems to be identical with A.S. *dalc*, *dolc*, Dutch and Danish *dolk*, Icel. *dolkr*, Germ. *dolch*, all meaning a sharp piercing instrument, a skewer, a dagger, &c. (Smythe-Palmer).

Dead hedge. A wattled fence (*Agrie. of Wilts*, ch. x).—N.W.

Dead pen. A sheep pen is occasionally so called in S. Wilts.

Dead-roof. A skilling roof made of bavins and thatched over.—N.W.

Dead year. Often used with possessive pronoun, as 'his dead year,' the year immediately following his death (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 111). A widow should not marry again 'afore the dead year's up.'—N.W.

Deaf-nettle. *Lamium album*, L., the Dead nettle. Cf. **Dunch-nettle**.—S.W.

Deaf-nut. A rotten or empty nut. *Deaf*=useless, inactive.—S.W.

Deedy. (1) Industrious, busy, as 'He's a deedy man.'—
N.W. (2) Intent, as 'What bist looking so deedy at?'—
—N.W.

***Dee-gee.** Mr. William Cunningham writes us as follows:—

“‘Twas a Dee-gee” was the name of a kind of dance, which our old nurse taught us as children, mostly performed by moving sideways and knocking the feet together.'

This would seem to be a survival of the Elizabethan *heydeguies*. See Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar*, June.—N.W., obsolete.

***Densher.** To prepare down-land for cultivation by paring and burning the turf (Aubrey's *Wilts Nat. Hist.*, p. 103, ed. Brit.). See **Bake** and **Burn-bake**.

Desight, Dissight. An unsightly object (H.Wr.).—N.W.

Devil-daisy. *Matricaria Parthenium*, L., Common Feverfew, and *Anthemis Cotula*, L., Stinking Camomile, from their daisy-like flowers and unpleasant odour.—S.W.

Devil-in-a-hedge. *Nigella damascena*, Love in a mist.—N.W.

Devil-screecher. *Cypselus apus*, the Common Swift.—N. & S.W.

Devil's-ring. A kind of hairy caterpillar which curls up on being touched (*Wild Life*, ch. xvii).—N.W.

‘Devyls-gold-rynge, the colewort worme.’—*Huloet*.

‘Oak-egger and fox moths, which children call “Devil's Gold Rings.”’—KINGSLEY, *Chalk-stream Studies*.

Dew-beater. A man who has large feet, or who turns out his toes, so that he brushes the dew off the grass in walking (A.S.).—N. & S.W. Compare:—

‘The dew-beaters [early walkers, pioneers] have trod their way for those that come after them.’—HACKET's *Life of Williams*, i. 57.

Dew-bit. A very early breakfast (A.).—N. & S.W.

Dew-pond. A pond on the downs, not fed by any spring, but kept up by mist, dew, and rain. Such ponds rarely fail, even in the longest drought. Also **Mist-pond**.—N.W.

***Dewsiers.** The valves of a pig's heart (A.B.G.); a corruption of O.F. *jusier*.

Deyhus, Da'us, Day'us. A dairy, a cheese-room (A.B.). From *deye*, a dairymaid; Icel. *deigja* (Skeat). In this and similar words, as Brewhouse, Woodhouse, &c., *house* is always pronounced as A.S. *hūs* (Akerman), the *h*, however, not being invariably sounded.—N.W.

Dibs. A game played by boys with sheep's dibs or knuckle-bones (S.).—N. & S.W.

***Dick-and-his-team.** The Great Bear.—N.W. Compare **Jack-and-his-team**.

'I know the north star; there it is . . . And the Great Bear; the men call it Dick and his Team.'—*Greene Ferne Farm*, ch. vi.

Dicker. (1) To bedeck. 'Gels be allus a dickerin' themselves up now-a-days.'—N.W. (Huish.) (2) 'As thick as they can dicker,' very intimate.—S.W. (Amesbury.) 'All in a dicker (or 'digger'),' very close together.—S.W.

Dicky. (1) Of vegetables, decayed. (2) Of persons or plants, weakly or in ill-health (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 110). Cf. **Daddicky**.—N.W.

Dicky-birds. *Fumaria officinalis*, L., Common Fumitory.—S.W.

Diedapper. *Podiceps minor*, the Dabchick; *Divedapper* in Shakespeare. In common use at Salisbury until quite recently. Before the streams running through the city were covered over, it was an every-day occurrence to see a dripping urchin making for home, with an escort of friends at his heels yelling 'Diedapper, Diedapper, Diedapper, die!'—S.W.

***Diggle.** *v.* To grow thickly together. 'They weeds be a coming up agen as thick as ever they can diggle.' See **Dicker**.—N.W. (Potterne.).

Diggled, Daggled. Covered over or hung thickly with anything. Compare **Daglet**. 'Thick may-bush be aal diggled wi' berries.'—S.W. (Salisbury.)

Diggles. *n.* Abundance, plenty (S.). 'Let's go a blackberryin'; there's diggles up Grovely.' See **Diggle**.—S.W.

Dill, Dill Duck. A young duck.—N. & S.W.

Dillcup. *Ranunculus Ficaria*, L., Lesser Celandine (S.).—S.W.

Diller. The shaft-horse (H. Wr.). See **Thiller**.—N.W.

Dills. See **Thills**.

Dimmets. Dusk, twilight.—S.W.

Ding. To strike violently (*Dark*, ch. xv).—N.W.

Dishabille. A labourer's working clothes. The word is not used in Wilts. in its ordinary sense of undress or negligent costume, but a common excuse for not appearing at church is that a man has nothing but his *dishabille* to wear. Fr. *déshabillé*.—N.W.

Dishwasher. (1) *Motacilla flava*, the Yellow Wagtail (A.S.). —N. & S.W. (2) *M. Yarrellii*, the Pied Wagtail (A.S.). —N. & S.W.

Do. 'To do for any one,' to manage or keep house for him. —N. & S.W.

***Dock.** *Malva sylvestris*, L., Common Mallow (A.). Now restricted to *Rumex*.

Dodder, Dudder, Duther, &c. (1) *v.* To bewilder, to deafen with noise (A.B.H.S. Wr.). 'I be vinny doddered, they chil-dern do yop so.'—N. & S.W. (2) *n.* 'All in a dudder,' quite bewildered (H.).—N. & S.W. (3) *v.* To deaden anything, as pain. 'It sort o' dudders the pain.'—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

***Doddle-grass.** *Briza media*, L., Quaking Grass (*English Plant Names*).

Doddler. 'A bit of a doddler,' a small boy.—N. & S.W.

Dog, how beest? This phrase seems worth noting. At Clyffe Pypard a person complaining of loneliness, or the want of sociability or kindness amongst the neighbours, will say, 'There isn't one as 'll so much as look in and say, "Dog, how beest ?"'

Dog-Cocks. *Arum maculatum*, L., Cuckoo-pint. Compare *Dogs-dibble* in N. Devon.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Dog-daisy. Any large daisy-like white flower, such as *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, L., Ox-eye Daisy.—N. & S.W.

Dogged. (2 syl.) Very, excessively ; as *dogged cute* (A.).—N. & S.W.

‘ Maester was dogged deep, but I was deeper ! ’—*Wilts Tales*, p. 110.

***Dog out.** To drive out anything, as a sheep out of a quagmire, by setting the dog furiously at it (*Great Estate*, ch. viii).

Dog's-mouth. *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill., Yellow Toadflax.—N.W.

***Dom.** A door case (H.Wr.) : probably a mistake for *Dorn* or *Doorn*.

Domel. See *Dumble*.

Doner. A man, animal, &c., ‘done for’ and past hope (S.).

‘ Thuck old sow be a dunner ; her ’ll be dead afore night.’—N. & S.W.

***Donnings.** Clothes (A.B.).

***Dooke.** (2 syl.) Do ye, will ye. ‘ Be quiet, dooke ’ (H.M.Wr.).

‘ Obsolete, having been superseded by *do'ee*. It was pronounced as a dissyllable.’—SKEAT.

Door-Drapper (i.e. Dropper or Dripper). The piece of wood fastened to the bottom of cottage doors to shoot the water off the ‘ Dreshol ’ (threshold).—N.W.

***Doorn.** A door frame (H.Wr.). Also *Durn* (S.). At Warminster applied only to the sides of a door-frame.—S.W.

Double. ‘ He is a double man,’ i.e. bent double with age or infirmity.—S.W.

***Double-Dumb-Nettle.** *Ballota nigra*, L., Black Horehound.—S.W. (Charlton.)

***Double-ladies'-fingers-and-thumbs.** *Anthyllis vulneraria*, L., Kidney Vetch.—N.W. (Enford.)

Double-mound. A double hedge (*Amateur Poacher*, ch. xi ; *Wild Life*, ch. ix. p. 152). See *Mound*.—N.W.

***Double Pincushion.** *Anthyllis vulneraria*, L., Kidney Vetch.—S.W. (Barford.)

Doublets. Twin lambs (*Annals of Agric.*).—N.W.

Dough-fig. The same as *Lem-feg*. A Turkey Fig.—N.W.

Dout. To put out, as 'Dout the candle' (A.B.S.): to smother or extinguish fire by beating.—N. & S.W.

'An extinguisher "douts" a candle; the heel of a boot "douts" a match thrown down, But the exact definition of "dout" is to smother, or extinguish by beating.'—*Village Miners*.

Dowl. The fine down of a bird.—N.W.

'Coots and moor-hens must be skinned, they could not be plucked because of the "dowl." Dowl is the fluff, the tiny featherets no fingers can remove.'—*Bevis*, ch. vii.

Down. To tire out, to exhaust. 'That there 'oss's downed.'—N.W. (Wroughton.)

Down-along. 'He lives down-along,' a little way down the street (S.), as opposed to 'up-along.'—S.W.

Down-arg. To contradict in an overbearing manner (A.B.S.), to browbeat.—N. & S.W.

Down-dacious. Audacious (S.). 'Her's a right downdacious young vaggot, that her is!'—S.W.

***Down-haggard.** Disconsolate (S.).—S.W.

Down-hearten. To feel disheartened. 'A be vurry bad, but I don't down-hearten about un.'—N.W.

Dowse. A blow (A.B.C.S.), as 'a dowse in the chops.'—N. & S.W.

Dowst. (1) Chaff or cave. Dust (D.). (2) 'To go to dowst,' go to bed, perhaps from *dowst* (chaff) being used to fill mattresses. Heard at Huish occasionally, but not traced elsewhere.

Dowst-coob. The chaff cupboard in a stable.—N. & S.W.

Drag. A harrow (D.).—N. & S.W.

Drail. (1) In a plough, the iron bow from which the traces draw, and by which the furrow is set (D.).—N.W. (2) *Crex pratensis*, the Landrail.—N.W.

***Drainted.** Of dirt, ingrained (H.Wr.).

Drang, Drangway, Drung. (1) A narrow lane. Drun (H.Wr.).—S.W. (2) A narrow passage between walls or houses. Drun (H.Wr.).—S.W.

Drangway. See Drang (S.).

Drashel, Dreshol, &c. A flail (D.). The correct term for a flail is a *drashel*, but ‘*a pair o’ drashells*’ (or ‘*dreshols*’) is more commonly used, as two men generally work together.—N. & S.W.

***Drattle.** Much talk (S.).—S.W.

Draught. A cart-shaft. *Draats* (S.).—S.W.

Draughts. Hazel-rods selected for hurdle-making (D.). A ‘*draught*’ is not a rod, but a bundle of long wood suitable for hurdles or pea-sticks, bound with a single withe.—N.W.

Drave. ‘I be slaving an’ *draving* (i. e. working myself to death) for he, night and day.’—N. & S.W.

Draw. (1) A squirrel’s *dray* or nest.—N.W. (Marlborough.) (2) Rarely applied to a large nest, as a hawk’s. Compare:—‘*Draw*, to build a nest (*Berners*),’ an old hawking term.—N.W. (Marlborough.)

Drawing. See Drawn.

Drawn. In a water-meadow, the large open main drain which carries the water back to the river, after it has passed through the various carriages and trenches.—S.W. In every-day use about Salisbury, and along the Avon and Wiley from Downton to Codford, but rarely heard elsewhere.

‘Many of the meadows on either length [near Salisbury] abound in ditches and “drawns.”’—*Fishing Gazette*, July 18, 1891, p. 40, col. 2.

‘I . . . descried three birds, standing quite still [at Britford] by the margin of a flooded “drawing.”’—*Wilts Arch. Mag.* xxi. 229.

Dredge, Drodge. Barley and oats grown together.—S.W.

Dribbs-and-Drabs. Odds and ends. ‘All in *dribbs* and *drabs*,’ all in tatters.—N. & S.W.

Drieth. See Dryth.

Drift. A row of felled underwood (D.).—N.W.

Dripple. See Waggon.

Drive. Of manure, to stimulate growth. ‘*Thur, that’ll drive th’ rhubarb, I knaws!*’—N. & S.W.

Drock. (1) A short drain under a roadway, often made with a hollow tree.—N. & S.W. (2) A broad flat stone laid as a bridge across a ditch (*Amaryllis at the Fair*).—N.W. (Castle Eaton, &c.)

‘Drock, a water-way, or sometimes the stone slab over a narrow ditch.’—*Leisure Hour*, Aug. 1893.

‘1674. Item Paid Richard Serrell for a Stone to make a Drocke.’—*Records of Chippenham*, p. 230.

*(3) A water-course (H.Wr.). A water-way (*Leisure Hour*, Aug. 1893).—N.W. (Castle Eaton, &c.)

‘Where meaning a water way, it is usually spoken of as a Drock-way, “drock” alone being the passage over the ditch.’—Miss E. BOYER-BROWN.

*(4) Used in compounds such as Well-drock, windlass.

Drockway. See Drock (3).

Drodge. See Dredge.

***Dromedary.** (1) *Centaurea nigra*, L., Black Knapweed.—S.W. (Barford St. Martin.) (2) *Centaurea Scabiosa*, L., Hardheads.—S.W. (Barford St. Martin.)

Dropping. ‘A dropping summer,’ one when there is a shower every two or three days (*Wild Life*, ch. ii).—N.W.

Drove. A green road-way on a farm.—N. & S.W.

Drown. To turn the water over the meadows.—S.W.

Drowner. The man who attends to the hatches, managing the supply of water, and turning it on and off the meadows at the proper times.—S.W.

***Drowning-bridge.** A water-meadow sluice-gate (A.B.G.H. Wr.).

Drowning-carriage. A large water-course for drowning a meadow. See Carriage.—S.W.

***Droy.** A thunderbolt (Aubrey’s *Wilts MS.*, H. Wr.).—Obsolete.

***Drucked.** Filled to overflowing (S.).—S.W.

Drug. (1) ‘To drug timber,’ to draw it out of the woods under a pair of wheels (D.).—N.W. (2) ‘To drug a wheel,’ to put on some kind of drag or chain.—N.W.

***Druid's-hair.** Long moss (H.Wr.).

Drun. See Drang (H. Wr.).

Drunge. (1) *n.* A crowd or crush of people (H. Wr.)—N.W.
(2) *v.* To squeeze (S.).—S.W.

Drunkards. Flowers of *Caltha palustris*, L., Marsh Marigold; probably from the way in which they suck up water when placed in a vase. The reason assigned by children for the name is that if you look long at them you will be sure to take to drink.—S.W. (Som. bord.)

Dry Cuckoo, or Dryland Cuckoo. *Saxifraga granulata*, L., White Meadow Saxifrage. See Cuckoo.—S.W.

Dryth, or Drieth. Dryness, drought.—N.W.

‘1633. The cryer . . . to give warninge to the inhabitants to sett payles of water at their doores in the late tyme of drieth and heate.’—*Records of Chippenham*, p. 206.

Dub. To pelt with stones. ‘Just dub that apple down out of the tree, will ‘ee?’ See Frog-dubbing.—S.W.

Dubbed. Blunt, pointless (A.B.).

***Dubbing.** ‘A dubbin’ o’ drenk,’ a pint or mug of beer (A.B.H.Wr.).

Dubby. Oily.—N.W.

Duck’s-frost. A very slight white frost.—N.W.

‘That kind of frost which comes on in the early morning, and is accompanied with some rime on the grass—a duck’s frost, just sufficient to check fox-hunting.’—*Gamekeeper at Home*, ch. vii.

Duckstone. A game played by boys with stones (S.).—S.W.

Dudder. See Dodder.

Dudge. (1) A bundle of anything used to stop a hole.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.) *(2) ‘Peg the dudge,’ tap the barrel (A.B.G.H.Wr.).

Dudman. A scarecrow.—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

Dumb-Ague. A kind of ague which is not accompanied by the usual shaking fits. ‘Tis what ‘ee do caal the dumb-agey.’—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Dumble. Stupid, dull (A.B.H.Wr.); also Domel, Dummel, &c.—N.W.

‘Severe weather . . . makes all wild animals “dummel” in provincial phrase,—i. e. stupid, slow to move.’—*Gamekeeper at Home*, ch. vii.

Dumbledore, or Dumble. The Humble-bee (A.B.S.).—N. & S.W.

‘Th’ mak’st a noise like a dumbledore in a pitcher.’—*Wilts Tales*, p. 68.

Dumb Nettle. *Lamium album*, L., White Dead-nettle.—S.W. (Charlton.)

Dump. (1) *n.* ‘A treacle dump,’ a kind of coarse sweet-meat.—S.W. (2) *v.* To blunt, as ‘I’ve dumped my scythe against a stone.’—N.W. (3) A pollard tree, as ‘Ash-dump,’ or ‘Willow-dump.’—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Dum-put. See **Dung-pot**.

Dunch. (1) Deaf (A.B.C.); now rarely so used. In *Cunnington MS.* said to be at that time the usual N. Wilts term for deaf.—N. & S.W.

‘Ah! Molly, ye purtends to be as dunch as a bittle, but I kneows ‘e hears ev’ry word I zays.’—*Wilts Tales*, p. 81.

(2) Stupid, heavy; now the common use. ‘The wapses gets dunch’ in late autumn. A labourer who can’t be made to understand orders is ‘dunch.’—N. & S.W. (3) Of bread, heavy (*Wild Life*, ch. vii). Cf. **Dunch-dumpling**.—N. & S.W. **Dunchy** is frequently used in S. Wilts instead of **Dunch**, but usually means deaf.

Dunch-dumpling. A hard-boiled flour-and-water dumpling (A.B.C.) See **Dunch** (3).—N.W.

Dunch-nettle, Dunse-nettle. (1) *Lamium purpureum*, L., Red Dead-nettle. **Dunch**=stupid, inactive. Cf. **Deaf-nettle**.—S.W. (2) *Lamium album*, L., White Dead-nettle.—S.W. (Barford.)

Dung-pot. A dung-cart (D.); rarely **Dum-put**. See **Pot**.—N. & S.W.

***Dup.** ‘To dup the door,’ to open or unfasten it (*Lansd. MS.* 1033).—Obsolete. Cf. :—

‘Then up he rose, and donn’d his clothes,
And dupp’d the chamber-door.’—*Hamlet*, iv. 5.

The word now means the very reverse.

Dutch Elder. *Aegopodium Podagraria*, L., Gout-weed.—S.W. (Farley, &c.).

Duther, Dutter. See Dodder.

Ea-grass. After-grass (D.); Lammas grass as well as after-math.—S.W.

Eass (sometimes Yees). An earthworm.—S.W.

***Edge-growed.** Of barley, both growing and ripening irregularly; the result of a want of rain after it is first sown (D.).

Eel-scrade. A kind of eel-trap.—S.W.

‘A trap used to catch eels, placed near a weir. The water is turned into the scrade when high, and the fish washed up to a stage through which the water finds an outlet, the fish, however, being retained on the platform by a piece of sloping iron.’—F. M. WILLIS.

Eel-sticher. An eel-spear.—S.W.

‘Wishing to secure [a Little Grebe] in summer plumage, I asked the old “drowner” in our meadows to look out for one for me—and this he very soon did, fishing one out from under the water between the spikes of his eel-sticher, as it was diving under the water.’—*Wilts Arch. Mag.* xxii. 193.

Effet, Evet. *Lissotriton punctatus*, the Newt (A.S.)—N. & S.W.

‘She . . . sometimes peered under the sage-bush to look at the “effets” that hid there.’—*Great Estate*, ii.

Eggs-and-Bacon. *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill., Yellow Toadflax.

Cf. Bacon-and-Eggs.—N. & S.W.

***Eggs-eggs.** Fruit of the hawthorn.—S.W. (Farley.)

***Elet.** Fuel (H.Wr.). ***Ollit** (Aubrey’s *Wilts MS.*).—N.W., obsolete.

Elm, Helm, or Yelm. (1) *v.* To make up ‘elms.’—N. & S.W.

‘Two or three women are busy “yelming,” i.e. separating the straw, selecting the longest and laying it level and parallel, damping it with water, and preparing it for the yokes.’—*Wild Life*, ch. vi.

(2) *n.* (Almost invariably pl., ‘elms’ being the usual form). Small bundles or handfuls of fresh straw, damped and laid out straight for the thatcher’s use (*Wild Life*, ch. vi). See *Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 111. According to Prof.

Skeat *yelm*, seldom now used in Wilts, is the correct form, from A.S. *gilm*, a handful. About Marlborough it is usually pronounced as *Yelms*, but at Clyffe Pypard there is not the slightest sound of *y* in it. Elsewhere it is frequently pronounced as *Ellums*.—N. & S.W.

Eltrot. *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L., Cow-parsnip (S.). ***Altrot** at Zeals.—S.W.

Emmet. The Ant (S.). ‘Ant’ is never used in Wilts.—N. & S.W.

Emmet-heap. An anthill.—N. & S.W.

En. (1) *pl. termination*, as *Housen*, houses ; *Hipsen*, roseberries ; *Keyn*, keys ; *Facen*, faces ; *Wenchen*, girls ; *Bluen*, blossoms ; *Naas'n*, nests (rarely heard, *Nestises* being the usual form) ; *Pigs'-sousen*, pigs’-ears.—N. & S.W.

‘In North Wilts . . . the formation of the Plural by affixing *en* to the Noun is almost universal, as house *housen*, &c.’—*Cunnington MS.*

(2) *adj. term.*, as *Harnen*, made of horn ; *Stwonen*, of stone ; *Elmin*, of elm wood, &c. ‘*Boughten bread*,’ baker’s bread, as opposed to home-made. ‘*A dirten floor*,’ a floor made of earth, beaten hard. ‘*A tinnin pot*.’ ‘*A glassen cup*.’ *Boarden*, made of boards ; *Treen-dishes*, wooden platters, &c. ‘*There’s some volk as thinks to go droo life in glassen slippers*.’—N. & S.W.

‘Almost as universal too is the transformation of the Substantive into an adjective by the same termination as . . . a *Leatheren Shoe*, an *elmen Board*, &c.’—*Cunnington MS.*

(3) See **Pronouns**.

‘The pronoun Possessive too is formed in the same way, as *hисn hern Ourn theirn*.’—*Cunnington MS.*

English Parrot. *Picus viridis*, the Green Woodpecker (*Birds of Wilts*, p. 251).—S.W. (Salisbury.)

Ether, Edder. The top-band of a fence, the wands of hazel, &c., woven in along the top of a ‘dead hedge,’ or wattled fence, to keep it compact (A.B.). A ‘stake and ether’ fence. A.S. *edor*.—N.W.

‘*Mughall* [Midghall] had nothing to doe withought [without] the *Eyther* [hedge] between Bradene Lane and Shropshire Marsh.’—1602,

MS., *Perambulation of the Great Park of Farterne, N.W.*, in Devizes Museum.

‘An eldern stake and blackthorn ether
Will make a hedge to last for ever.’—*Wilts Saying (A.)*.

Eve. See **Heave**.

Even-ash. Ash-leaves with an equal number of leaflets, carried by children in the afternoon of the 29th May (*Wild Life*, ch. v). See **Shitsac**.—N.W.

Evet. See **Effet**.

Ex, pl. **Exes.** An axle (S.).—N. & S.W.

Eyles. See **Ailes**.

F. (1) *F* for *th*. Examples:—*Fust*, thirst; *afust*, athirst. An old characteristic of the Western and South-Western groups of dialect. (2) *F*, at the beginning of a word, is frequently sounded as *v*, as *fall*, *vall*; *flick*, *vlick*; *font*, *vant*.

Fadge. See **Fodge**.

Fag. See **Vag**.

Faggot, Fakket. (1) A woman of bad character is ‘a nasty stinking faggot (or vaggot).’ Often used in a milder sense, as ‘You young vaggot! [you bad girl] what be slapping the baby vor?’—N. & S.W.

‘Damn you vor a gay wench, vor that’s what you be, an’ no mistake about it; a vaggot as I wun’t hae in *my* house no longer.’—*Dark*, ch. xii.

(2) A rissole of chopped pig’s-liver and seasoning, covered with ‘flare’: also known as **Bake-faggot**.—N. & S.W.

‘Tripe an mince meat,
Vaggots an pigs veet,

An blackpuddins stale, on which to regale.’—*Slow’s Poems*, p. 26.

Falarie. Disturbance, excitement, commotion.—N. & S.W.

“‘Look’ee here, there’ve bin a fine falarie about you, Zur.’ He meant that there had been much excitement when it was found that Bevis was not in the garden, and was nowhere to be found.’—*Wood Magic*, ch. ii.

‘Used about Wilton, but not so extensively as its synonym *rumpus*.’—*Letter from Mr. Slow*.

Fall about. *v.* Of a woman: to be confined. ‘His wife bin an’ fell about laas’ night.’—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Fall down. Of arable land: to be allowed to relapse of itself into poor rough pasture.—N.W.

‘Some of the land is getting “turnip-sick,” the roots come stringy and small and useless, so that many let it “vall down.”’—*Great Estate*, ch. i. p. 6.

Falling. *n.* A downfall of snow. ‘I thenks we shall have some vallen soon.’ Only used of snow.—N. & S.W.

Falling-post. The front upright timber of a gate. Occasionally heard at Huish; Head, however, being the more usual term there.—N.W.

Falsify. Of seeds, young trees, &c.: to fail, to come to nought.—N.W.

Fancy man. A married woman’s lover. ‘He be Bill’s wife’s fancy man, that’s what *he* do be.’—N.W.

***Fang.** To strangle; to bind a wounded limb so tightly as to stop the flow of blood (A.B.H.Wr.).

Fantag, Fanteague, &c. (1) *n.* Fluster, fuss. **Fantaig** (S.).—N. & S.W. (2) Vagaries or larks, as ‘Now, none o’ your fantaigs here!’ At Clyffe Pypard, N.W., ‘a regular fantaig’ would be a flighty flirting lad or girl, a ‘wondermenting or gammotty sort of a chap.’—N. & S.W.

***Fardingale.** A quarter of an acre (H.Wr. *Lansd. MS.*). The old form is *Farding-deal* (Wr.). Compare *Thurindale*, &c.—Obsolete.

‘1620. Itm, to the same Thomas & Nicholas Lea for theire helpe to laye the Acres into ffarendells.’—*Records of Chippenham*, p. 202.

‘1649. Twoe ffarthendels of grasse.’—*Ibid.* p. 217.

Farewell Summer. The Michaelmas Daisy.—N. & S.W.

Fashion. The farcey, a disease in horses (A.H.Wr.). Fr. *farcin*.—N.W.

‘An old Wiltshire farmer, when his grand-daughters appeared before him with any new piece of finery, would ask what it all meant. The girls would reply, “*fashion*, gran’váther!” when the old man would rejoin, “Ha! many a good horse has died o’ th’ *fashion*!”’—Akerman.

Favour. To resemble in features, &c. ‘He doesn’t favour you, Sir . . . He is his mother’s own boy.’—N. & S.W.

Featish. Fair, tolerable (A.B.). Used of health, crops, &c. ‘How be ’e?’ ‘Featish, thank’e.’—‘There’s a featish crop o’ grass yander!’ (A.). M E. *fetis* (in Chaucer), O.F. *fetis*, *faitis*.—N.W.

‘The worthy farmer proceeded to ask how the children got on at the Sunday-school. “Oh, featish, zur . . . Sally, yander . . . her’s gettin’ on onderful.”—*Wits Tales*, pp. 139-140.

““How’s your voice?” “Aw, featish [fairish]. I zucked a thrush’s egg to clear un.””—*Greene Ferns Farm*, ch. i.

““Ees, this be featish tackle,” meaning the liquor was good.’—*Ibid.* ch. vii.

‘A’ be a featish-looking girl, you.’—*Ibid.* ch. i.

***Fern Buttercup.** *Potentilla Anserina*, L., Silverweed.—S.W. (Zeals.)

Fess. (1) Of animals: bad-tempered, fierce. A cat with its back up looks ‘ter’ble fess.’—N. & S.W. (2) Cocky, impudent, confident. Also used in Hants.—S.W., occasionally. (3) Proud, stuck-up (S.).—S.W.

Fet. See *Preterites*.

Fevertory. *Fumaria*, Fumitory, from which a cosmetic for removing freckles used to be distilled.—S.W.

‘If you wish to be pure and holy,
Wash your face with fevertory.’—*Local Rhyme*.

Few. ‘A goodish few,’ or ‘a main few,’ a considerable quantity or number.—N. & S.W.

‘I ferrets a goodish few rabbits on bright nights in winter.’—*Amateur Poacher*, ch. vii.

Fiddle-strings. The ribs of the Plantain leaf, when pulled out. See *Cat-gut*.—N.W.

***Field.** The space, or bay, between beam and beam in a barn, as ‘a barn of four fields’ (D.).

Figged (*two syll.*), **Figgedy**, **Figgetty**, **Figgy**. (1) Made with a few ‘figs,’ or raisins, as ‘viggy pudden.’ Figged Pudding, Plum pudding (*Monthly Mag.*, 1814). Figgetty Pooden (S.).—N. & S.W. (2) **Figged.** Spotted all over,

as a pudding is with plums.—S.W. A true-born Moon-raker, describing his first night in 'Lunnon,' where he made the acquaintance of numerous members of the 'Norfolk-Howard' family (*Cimex lectularius*), spoke of his face as being 'vigated aal auver wi' spots an' bumps afore marning.'

Fighting-cocks. *Plantago media*, L., and other Plantains. Children 'fight' them, head against head.—N.W.

Filtry. Rubbish. 'Ther's a lot o' filtry about this house.'—N.W.

Fine. Of potatoes, very small.—N.W.

Fingers-and-Thumbs. Blossoms of *Ulex Europaeus*, L., Common Furze (S.).—S.W.

***Fire-deal.** A good deal (H.Wr.).

Fire-new, Vire-new. Quite new (A.)—N.W.

Firk. (1) To worry mentally, to be anxious; as 'Don't firk so,' or 'Don't firk yourself.' A cat does not *firk* a mouse when 'playing' with it, but the mouse *firms* grievously.—N.W. (Marlborough). (2) To be officially busy or inquisitive, as 'I can't abear that there chap a-comin' firkin' about here.' A policeman getting up a case *firms about* the place, ferreting out all the evidence he can.—N.W.

***Fitten.** A pretence (A.B.).—Obsolete. Compare :

'He doth feed you with fittons, figments, and leasings.'—*Cynthia's Revels*.

Fitty. In good health. 'How be 'ee?' 'Ter'ble fitty.'—N.W.

***Flabber-gaster.** *n.* Idle talk (S.).—S.W.

Flag. The blade of wheat.—N.W.

'The wheat was then showing a beautiful flag . . . The flag is the long narrow green leaf of the wheat.'—*Great Estate*, ch. i. p. 8.

Flake. *n.* (1) A frame, barred with ash or willow spars, somewhat resembling a light gate, used as a hurdle where extra strength is needed (*Bevis*, ch. xii; *Wild Life*, ch. iv). 'Flake' hurdles are used to divide a field, or for cattle, the ordinary sheep hurdles being too weak for the purpose.—N.W. (2) *v.* To make 'flakes.'—N.W.

Flamtag. A slatternly woman.—N.W. (Huish, &c.)

Flare. (1) The flick, or internal fat of a pig, before it is melted down to make lard.—N. & S.W. (2) The caul, or thin skin of the intestines of animals, used for covering 'bake-faggots,' &c.—N. & S.W.

Fleck. See **Flick**.

Flews. A sluice is occasionally so called. See **Flowse**.—S.W.

Flewy. Of a horse, troubled with looseness. 'He's what we calls a *flewy* 'oss, can't kip nothing in 'im.' Cf. North of Eng. *Fleuish*, morally or physically weak. In Hants a horse of weakly constitution is said to be *flue* or *fluey* (Cope).—N.W.

Flick, Fleck. (1) *n.* The internal fat of a pig (A.B.C.S.). —N. & S.W. * (2) *v.* To flare (S.).—S.W.

Flig-me-jig. A girl of doubtful character. 'Her's a reg'lar *flig-me-jig*.'—N.W.

Flirk. To flip anything about (H.Wr.), as a duster in flicking a speck of dust off a table (*Village Miners*). *Flirt* is the S. Wilts form of the word.—N.W.

***Flitch.** (1) Pert, lively, officious (A.B.H.Wr.).

'Right flygge and mery.'—*Paston Letters*, iv. 412.

* (2) To be *flick* or *flitch* with any one, to be familiar or intimate (C.).—N.W., obsolete.

Flitmouse. The bat. A shortened form of *Flittermouse*.—N.W. (Marlborough.)

Flitters. Pieces. A cup falls, and is broken 'aal to vlitters.' —N.W.

***Floating** or **Flowing** meadow. A meadow laid up in ridges with water-carriages on each ridge and drains between (D.). A lowland meadow watered from a river, as opposed to Catch-meadow (*Annals of Agric.*). *Floted* meadowes (Aubrey's *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 51, ed. Brit.).

Flod. See **Preterites**.

Flop-a-dock. *Digitalis purpurea*, L., Foxglove.—S.W. (Hants bord.)

Floppetty. *adj.* Of a woman, untidy, slatternly in dress or person. **Flopperty** (S.).—S.W.

Flowing Meadows. See **Floating Meadows**.

Flowse. (1) *v. act.* You 'flowse,' or splash, the water over you in a bath.—N. & S.W. (2) *v. neut.* Water is said to be 'flowsing down' when rushing very strongly through a mill hatch. A horse likes to 'flowse about' in a pond.—S.W. (3) *n.* The rush of water through a hatch.—S.W. (4) *n.* Occasionally also applied to the narrow walled channel between the hatch gate and the pool below.—S.W.

Flucksey. *adj.* 'A flucksey old hen,' i. e. a hen who makes a great fuss over her chickens.—S.W. (Bishopstrow, &c.) Cope's *Hants Glossary* has:—'Flucks, to peck in anger like a hen.'

Flump. 'To come down flump, like a twoad from roost,' to fall heavily (A.B.S.); also used alone as a verb, as 'Her vlumped down in thic chair.'—N. & S.W.

Flunk. A spark of fire; probably a form of **Blink**, q.v. **Vlonker** (S.).—S.W.

Flush. * (1) *n.* Of grass, a strong and abundant growth (*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. xii). (2) *adj.* Of grass, &c., luxuriant.—N.W. (3) *adj.* Of young birds, fledged (A.B.).—N. & S.W.

Illustrated. (1) Taken aback, flustered.—N.W.

'A didn't zay anything . . . but a looked a leetle illustrated like.'—*Wiltz Tales*, p. 119.

(2) Tipsy.—N.W.

Fluttery. Of weather, catchy, uncertain, showery. 'T ull be a main fluttery hay-making to-year, I warnd.'—N.W. (Huish.)

***Fodder.** A labourer 'fodders' his boots—stuffs soft hay into them to fill up, when they are too large for him (*Village Miners*).

***Fodge** (rarely **Fadge**). In packing fleeces of wool, when the quantity is too small to make up a full 'bag' of 240 lbs.,

the ends of the bag are gathered together as required, and the sides skewered over them, thus forming the small package known as a 'fodge.'—N.W.

Fog. *v.* To give fodder to cattle. Cf. Welsh *ffwg*, dry grass.—N. & S.W.

'Fogging, the giving of fodder . . . from a Middle English root . . . is common in Mid-Wilts.'—*Leisure Hour*, Aug. 1893.

Fog off. To damp off, as cuttings often do in a greenhouse.—N.W. (Marlborough.)

Fogger. A man who attends to the cows and takes them their fodder morning and evening (*My Old Village*, &c.). A groom or man-servant (H.Wr.), the duties of groom and fogger being usually discharged by the same man on farms about Marlborough.—N. & S.W.

***Foldsail, Fossel.** A fold-shore (D.). See Sails.—N.W.

'A fold stake, locally called a "fossle."'-*Wilts Arch. Mag.* xxi. 132.

'The "fossels" means the *fold-shores*, or the *stakes* to which the hurdles are shored up, and fastened with a loose twig wreath at the top.'—*Ibid.* xvii. 304.

Fold-shore. A stake pitched to support a hurdle (D.H.).—S.W.

Follow or Follow on. To continue.—N.W.

'If you do want a good crop, you must *follow on* a hoeing o' the ground ; but you can't do no hoeing so long as it do *follow* raining.'—*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 111.

Folly. A circular plantation of trees on a hill, as 'Harnham Folly,' or 'The Long Folly' on Compton Down. This seems quite distinct from its more general use as applied to a tower or other building which is too pretentious or costly for its builder's position and means.—N. & S.W.

"Every hill seems to have a Folly," she said, looking round. "I mean a clump of trees on the top."—*Greene Ferne Farm*, ch. vi.

***Foot-cock.** The small cock into which hay is first put (D.).

Footy. Paltry (A.B.), as a present not so large as was expected (*Village Miners*).—N.W.

For. Often affixed to the verbs *say* and *think*. 'Tean't the same as you said for' ; 'I bean't as old as you thinks for.'—N.W.

Fore-eyed. Fore-seeing, apt to look far ahead (S.).—S.W.

Fore-spur. A fore-leg of pork (S.).—S.W.

Forefeed, Vorfeed. To turn cattle out in spring into a pasture which is afterwards to be laid up for hay.—N.W.

Foreright, Vorright. (1) *adj.* Headstrong, self-willed. ‘He’s that vorright there’s no telling he anything.’—N. & S.W.

(2) *adj.* Blunt, rude, candid.—N.W. (Malmesbury.) (3) Just opposite. ‘The geat’s vorright thuck shard.’—N.W.

***Forel.** The actual cover of a book, not the material in which it is bound. This is the usual term in Som. Old Fr. *fourrel*, a sheath, case.—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

Fork. The apparatus used by thatchers for carrying the elms up to the roof.—N.W.

Forester. (1) A New Forest horse-fly.—S.W. (2) Any very tall thistle growing among underwood.—N.W. (Marlborough.)

***Fossel.** See *Foldsail*.

Fot. See *Preterites*.

Frame. A skeleton. ‘Her’s nothing in the world but a frame.’—N.W.

***Frea, Fry.** To make a brushwood drain (D.).

Freglam. Odds and ends of cold vegetables, fried up with a little bacon to give a relish. Compare Lanc. *Braughwham*, cheese, eggs, clap-bread, and butter, all boiled together.—N.W., obsolete.

***French Grass.** *Onobrychis sativa*, L., Sainfoin.—N.W. (Enford.)

Fresh liquor. Unsalted hog’s-fat (A).—N.W.

Frickle, Friggle. (1) To potter about at little jobs, such as an old man can do. ‘I bain’t up to a day’s work now; I can’t do nothing but frickle about in my garne.’—N. & S.W. (2) To fidget, to worry about a thing.—N.W.

‘He freggled [fidgetted] hisself auver thuck paason as come a bit ago.’—*Greene Ferne Farm*, ch. vii.

Frickling, Frigglung. *adj.* Tiresome, involving much minute attention or labour. Used of fiddling little jobs.—N.W.

Friggle. *n.* A worrying little piece of work. ‘I be so caddled wi’ aal these yer friggle, I caan’t hardly vind time vor a bit o’ vittles.’ See **Frickle**.—N.W. (Huish.)

Frith. (1) *n.* ‘Quick,’ or young whitethorn for planting hedges.—N.W. *(2) *n.* Thorns or brush underwood (D).—N.W.

‘1605. Itm to James Smalwood for an Acre & halfe of hedginge frith out of Heywood . . . Item for felling the same frith.’—*Records of Chippenham*, p. 194.

(3) *v.* To make a brushwood drain, as opposed to **Grip**, q.v. (D).

Froar. Frozen (A.B.S.); generally **Vroar** or **Vrör** in N. Wilts, but the usual form at Wroughton, N.W., is **Froren**. A.S. *gefroren*.—N. & S.W.

Frog-dubbing. Boys throw a frog into a shallow pool, and then ‘dub’ or pelt it, as it tries to escape. See **Dub**.—S.W.

Froom. See **Frum**.

Frount. Of animals: to take fright. ‘My horse frouted and run away.’—S.W.

Frouten, Froughten. To frighten (S.).—N. & S.W.

‘Lor, Miss, how you didroughten I !’—*Greene Ferne Farm*, ch. vii.

Frow. See **Brow**.

Frum, Froom. Of vegetables, grass, &c. : fresh and juicy (A.B.); strong-growing or rank. A.S. *from*, vigorous, strong.—N.W.

***Fry.** (1) *n.* A brushwood drain (H.Wr.). See **Frith** (3).—N.W. (2) *v.* To make a brushwood drain (D.). Also **Frea** and **Frith** (D.).—N.W.

‘1790. For 234 Lugg Hollow frying in Englands 2.18.6.’—*Records of Chippenham*, p. 248.

Fullmare. *n.* In my childhood I remember being told more than once by servants at Morden, near Swindon, N.W., that a colt which was playing about in a field near was ‘a fullmare.’ Could this possibly have been a survival of the old word ‘*Folymare*, a young foal,’ which is given by Halliwell and Wright as occurring in a fifteenth-century MS. at Jesus College, Oxford? I have never heard the word elsewhere.—*G. E. D.*

Fur. *n.* The calcareous sediment in a kettle, &c.—N. & S.W.

Furlong (pronounced **Vurlin**). The strip of newly-ploughed land lying between two main furrows.—N.W. (Lockeridge.)

Fur up. Water-pipes, kettles, &c., when coated inside with 'rock,' or the calcareous sediment of hard water, are said to 'fur up,' or to be 'furred up.'—N. & S.W.

***Furze-hawker.** *Saxicola oenanthe*, the Wheatear.—N.W.

***Furze Robin.** *Saxicola rubicola*, the Stonechat (*Birds of Wilts*, p. 150).—N.W. (Sutton Benger.)

Fuzz-ball. *Lycoperdon Bovista*, L., Puffball.—N. & S.W.

Gaa-oot! See **Horses** (A.).

Gaam. (1) *v.* To smear or bedaub with anything sticky.

Gaamze (*Village Miners*). (2) *n.* A sticky mass of anything. See **Gam**.—N. & S.W. Many years ago, at a Yeomanry ball in a certain town in N. Wilts, the Mayor, who had done his duty manfully up to then, stopped short in the middle of a dance, and mopping his face vigorously, gasped out to his astonished partner, a lady of high position, 'Well, I don't know how *you* be, Marm, but *I* be ael of a gaam o' zweat!'—N.W.

Gaamy, Gammy. Daubed with grease, &c., sticky. In Hal. and Wr. 'Gaam, *adj.* sticky, clammy,' is apparently an error, *gaamy* being probably intended.—N.W.

Gaapsey. *n.* A sight to be stared at. See **Gapps**.—N.W.

Gaapus. *n.* A fool, a stupid fellow. 'What be at, ye girt gaapus!'—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Gabborn. Of rooms or houses, comfortless, bare (B.C.). **Gabbern** (A.H.) and **Gabern** (*Great Estate*, ch. iv. p. 78). This term always denotes largeness without convenience or comfort (*Cunnington MS.*).—N.W. **Gabberny** on Berks bord.

***Gage-ring.** An engagement ring (*Great Estate*, ch. x).—N.W.

Galley-bagger. A scarecrow (S.).—S.W.

Galley-crow. A scarecrow (A.H.Wr.).—N. & S.W.

“Maester,” said the child, “wull ‘e let m’ chainge hats wi’ thuck galley-crow yander?” . . . pointing to a scare-crow at the other end of the garden.’—*Wilts Tales*, p. 103.

Gallivant. To be gadding about on a spree with a companion of the opposite sex (S.) : to run after the girls, or ‘chaps,’ as the case may be.—N. & S.W.

Gallow. See **Gally**.

Gallows (pronounced *Gallus*). *(1) A pair of braces. (2) Exceedingly. Used with any adjective ; as ‘Gallus dear,’ very expensive (*Great Estate*, ch. iv. p. 75).—N. & S.W.

‘A gallus bad wench her be!’—*Dark*, ch. xviii.

*(3) ‘He’s a gallus chap,’ i. e. plucky.

Gallows-gate. A light gate, consisting only of a hinged style, top-rail, and one strut.—N.W.

Gallus. See **Gallows**.—N.W.

Gally, Gallow. To frighten or terrify. **Gallow** (B.H., *Lansd. MS.*), **Gally** (A.B.S.), Pret. *gallered*, astonished, frightened (A.B.C.S.) ‘He gallered I amwost into vits.’ Still in use about Marlborough and in S.W. From M.E. *galwen*; A.S. *agælwan*, to stupefy.—N. & S.W.

‘The wrathful skies

Gallow the very wanderers of the dark.’—*Lear*, iii. 2.

The word is still commonly used in the whale-fishery :—

‘Young bulls . . . are . . . easily “gallied,” that is, frightened.’—*MARRYAT, Poor Jack*, ch. vi.

Gam. A sticky mass, as ‘all in a gam.’ See **Gaam** (2).—N. & S.W. In S. Wilts the *a* in this word and its derivatives is usually short, while in N. Wilts it is broad in sound.

Gambrel. The piece of wood or iron used by butchers for extending or hanging a carcase (A.). **Gamel** (S.).—N. & S.W.

Gamel. See **Gambrel**.

Gammer. A woodlouse.—S.W.

Gammet, Gamut. (1) *n.* Fun, frolicsome tricks. ‘You be vull o’ gamuts.’—N.W. (2) *v.* To frolic, to play the fool. See **Gammock** and **Gannick**. ‘Thee bist allus a gammetting.’—N.W. (3) *v.* To play off practical jokes; to take in any one.—N.W.

Gammock. *v.* To lark about, to play the fool, to frolic. See **Gannick** and **Gammet**.—N.W. (Marlborough.)

Gammotty, Gammutty. (1) *adj.* Frolicsome, larky. See **Gammet**.—N.W. (2) *adj.* Of cheese, ill-flavoured. See **Cammocky**.—N.W.

Gammy. (1) Sticky. See **Gaamy**.—S.W. (2) Lame, crippled, having a ‘game leg.’—N. & S.W.

Gamut. See **Gammet**.

Gander-flanking, To go. To go off larking or ‘wondermenting.’ Perhaps a corruption of *gallivanting*.—S.W. (Upton Scudamore.)

Gandigoslings. *Orchis mascula*, L., Early Purple Orchis. Compare *Gandergosses* in *Gerarde* (Appendix), and *Candle-gostes* in *Folk-Etymology*. Also see **Dandy-goslings**, **Dandy-goshen**, **Goosey-ganders**, **Goslings**, **Grampha-Griddle-Goosey-Gander**, and **Granfer-goslings**.—N.W.

Gannick. To lark about, to play the fool. See **Gammock**.—S.W. (Warminster, &c.)

Gapps, Gaapsey. To gape or stare at anything. ‘Thee’st allus a gaapsin’ about.’—N.W.

Garley-gut. A gluttonous person. Perhaps connected with *gorle*, to devour eagerly (see Halliwell).

“Let’s go to bed,” says Heavy-Head,
“Let’s bide a bit,” says Sloth,
“Put on the pot,” says Garley-gut,
“We’ll sup afore we g’auf” [go off].’—*Nursery Rhyme*.

Gashly, See **Ghastly**.

Gate. *n.* Excitement, ‘taking.’ ‘Her wur in a vine gate wi’t.’—N.W.

Gatfer. See **Gotfer**.

Gauge-brick. A brick which shows by its change of colour when the oven is hot enough for baking. Cf. Warning-stone.—N.W.

‘She knew when the oven was hot enough by the gauge-brick : this particular brick as the heat increased became spotted with white, and when it had turned quite white the oven was ready.’—*Great Estate*, ch. viii. p. 152.

Gawl-cup. See **Gold-cup**.

Gawney. A simpleton (A.H.S.Wr.).—N. & S.W.

‘Leave m’ lone y’ great gawney !’—*Wiltshire Tales*, p. 83.

Gay. Of wheat, rank in the blade (D.).—N.W.

Gee, Gee. To agree, to work well together (A.B.).—N.W.

Genow. See **Go-now**.

***Gentlemen’s-and-ladies’-fingers.** *Arum maculatum*, L., Cuckoo-pint. Cf. **Lady’s-Finger** (2).—S.W. (Farley.)

Ghastly (pronounced *Gashly*). This word is used in many ways, as ‘Thick hedge wur gashly high, but it be ter’ble improved now.’—N.W. (Huish.) At Etchilhampton, N.W., a ‘gashly ditch’ is one that is cut too wide.—N. & S.W.

Gibbles. Onions grown from bulbs. Cf. **Chipples** and **Cribbles**.—N. & S.W.

Gicksey. See **Kecks**.

Giggley. See **Goggley**.

Gigletting. *adj.* Fond of rough romping ; wanton. Used only of females. ‘Dwoan’t ha’ no truck wi’ thuck there giglettin’ wench o’ his’n.’—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

Gilcup. Buttercups in general ; occasionally restricted to *R. Ficaria*. Cf. **Gold-cup**.—S.W.

***Gill.** A low four-wheeled timber-carriage (*Cycl. of Agric.*).

***Gilty-cup.** *Caltha palustris*, L., Marsh Marigold.—S.W. (Zeals.)

Gin-and-Water Market. See quotation.

‘Some towns have only what is called a “gin-and-water” market : that is, the “deal” is begun and concluded from small samples carried in the pocket and examined at an inn over a glass of spirits and water.’—*The Toilers of the Field*, p. 28.

Gipsy. Carnation grass, *Carex panicea*, L., because it turns so brown.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Gipsy-rose. *Scabiosa atropurpurea*, L., the Garden Scabious.—N.W.

Girls. The short-pistilled or 'thrum-eyed' blossoms of the Primrose, *Primula vulgaris*, L. See **Boys**.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Gix, Gicksey, &c. See **Kecks**.

Glory-hole. A place for rubbish or odds and ends, as a housemaid's cupboard, or a lumber room.—N.W.

'This has nothing to do with Lat. *gloria*, but is connected with M.E. *glorien*, to befoul (*Prompt. Parv.*): Compare Prov. Eng. *glorry*, greasy, fat. Thus *glory-hole*=a dirty, untidy nook. See *Folk-Etymology*, p. 145.'—SMYTHE-PALMER.

***Glox.** This is given by most authorities as a noun, and defined as 'the sound of liquids when shaken in a barrel' (A.B.H.Wr.); but it is really a verb, and refers to the motion and peculiar gurgling of liquids against the side of a barrel or vessel that is not quite full (C.). In Hants *gloxing* is the noise made by falling, gurgling water (Cope). Cf. **Lottle**.—N.W., obsolete.

'Fill the Barrel full, John, or else it will glox in Carriage.'—Cunnington MS.

Glutch. To swallow (A.B.C.S.). According to *Cunnington MS.* the use of *glutch* implies that there is some difficulty in swallowing, while *quilt* is to swallow naturally.—N. & S.W.

Glutcher. The throat (S.). See **Glutch**.—N. & S.W.

***Gnaa-post.** A simpleton (S.).—S.W.

Gnaing. To mock, to insult (S.). Also used in West of England and Sussex.—S.W.

Goat-weed. *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L., Black Bindweed.—N.W.

***Gob.** (1) *n.* Much chatter (S.).—S.W. (2) *v.* To talk.—S.W.

***Goche.** A pitcher (H.Wr.). Perhaps a mistake, as Morton (*Cycl. of Agric.*) gives *gotch* under Norfolk.

Gog, Goggmire. A swamp or quagmire. Cf. **Quavin-gog.** ‘I be all in a goggmire,’ in a regular fix or dilemma.—N.W.

‘In Minty Common . . . is a boggie place, called the *Gogges* . . . *Footnote.* Perhaps a corruption of *quag*, itself a corruption of *quake*. “I be all in a gogg-mire” is a North Wilts phrase for being in what appears an inextricable difficulty.’—JACKSON’S *Aubrey*, p. 271.

Goggle. (1) *n.* A snail-shell. Cf. E. *cockle* (Skeat).—N.W.

‘*Guggles*, the empty shells of snails—not the large brown kind, but those of various colours.’—MISS E. BOYER-BROWN.

(2) *v.* ‘To go goggling,’ to collect snail-shells (*Springtide*, p. 89).—N.W. (3) *v.* To shake or tremble, as a table with one leg shorter than the others. ‘I do trembly an’ goggly ael day.’—N. & S.W. (4) *n.* ‘All of a goggle,’ shaking all over, especially from physical weakness. ‘How are you to-day, Sally?’ ‘Lor’, Zur! I be aal of a goggle.’ ‘What on earth do you mean?’ ‘Why, I be zo ter’ble giggly, I can’t scarce kip my lags nohow.’—S.W. (Steeple Ashton.)

Goggles. A disease in sheep (*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. xiv).—N.W. (Castle Eaton.)

Goggly. Unsteady, shaky. Sometimes **Giggly** is used, as in example given under **Goggle**.—N. & S.W.

Goggmire. See **Gog**.

Gold. Nodules of iron pyrites in chalk.—N.W. Heard once or twice, near Clyffe Pypard, years ago.—G. E. D.

‘On past the steep wall of an ancient chalk-quarry, where the ploughboys search for pyrites, and call them thunderbolts and “gold,” for when broken the radial metallic fibres glisten yellow.’—GREENE *Ferne Farm*, ch. v.

Gold-cup (pronounced *Gawl-cup*). The various forms of Buttercup. Cf. **Gilecup**.—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

Golden Chain. (1) Laburnum (S.). The general name for it in Wilts.—N. & S.W. (2) *Lathyrus pratensis*, L., Meadow Vetchling.—S.W. (Salisbury.)

Goldlock. *Sinapis arvensis*, L., Charlock.—S.W. (Zeals.)

Go-now, Genow, Good-now. Used as an expletive, or an address to a person (S.). ‘What do’ee thenk o’ that, genow !’ Also used in Dorset.—N. & S.W.

Gooding Day. St. Thomas’ Day, when children go ‘gooding,’ or asking for Christmas boxes.—N.W.

***Good Neighbour.** Jefferies (*Village Miners*) speaks of a weed called by this name, but does not identify it. See below.

Good Neighbourhood. (1) *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, L., Good King Henry.—N.W. (Devizes.) (2) *Centranthus ruber*, DC., Red Spur Valerian (*English Plant Names*).—N.W. (Devizes.)

Good-now. See **Go-now** (S.). Used at Downton, &c.—S.W.

Gooseberry-pie. *Valeriana dioica*, L., All-heal.—S.W.

Goosegog. A green gooseberry (S.). Used by children.—N. & S.W.

Goosehill. See **Guzzle**.

***Goosen-chick.** A gosling (Wr.). ***Goosen-chick’s vather.** A gander (Wr.). Both these words would appear to belong to Som. and Dev. rather than Wilts.

Goosey-gander. A game played by children (S.).—N. & S.W.

Goosey-ganders. *Orchis mascula*, L., Early Purple Orchis.—N.W.

***Gore.** A triangular piece of ground (D.).

Goslings. *Orchis mascula*, L., Early Purple Orchis. See **Gandigoslings**.—N.W.

Goss. *Ononis arvensis*, L., Restharrow. Gorse, *Ulex*, is always ‘Fuzz.’—N.W.

Gossiping. A christening.—N.W., obsolete.

***Gotfer.** An old man (H.Wr.). ***Gatfer** is still in use about Malmesbury.—N.W.

Grab-hook. A kind of grapnel used for recovering lost buckets from a well.

Graft. (1) A draining spade.—N.W. (2) The depth of earth dug therewith.—N.W.

Grained. Dirty (A.H.Wr.); **Grainted** (B.); the latter being a mispronunciation.—N.W.

Grains. The tines of a gardening fork, as 'a four-grained prong.'—N. & S.W.

Gramfer. Grandfather (A.B.). **Granfer** (S.) and **Gramp** are also used.—N. & S.W.

Grammer. Grandmother (A.B.S.).—N. & S.W. Becoming obsolete.

Grammered in. Of dirt, so grained in, that it is almost impossible to wash it off. **Grammered**: Begrimed (H.).—N.W.

***Grampha-Griddle-Goosey-Gander.** *Orchis mascula*, L., Early Purple Orchis (*Sarum Dioc. Gazette*).—S.W. (Zeals.)

***Granfer-goslings.** *Orchis maculata*, L., Spotted Orchis (*Village Miners*).—N.W.

***Granny-jump-out-of-bed.** *Aconitum Napellus*, L., Monks-hood.—S.W. (Deverill.)

Granny (or **Granny's**) **Nightcap.** (1) *Anemone nemorosa*, L., Wood Anemone.—S.W. (Salisbury.) (2) *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L., Common Columbine.—N.W. (Huish.) (3) *Convolvulus sepium*, L., Great Bindweed.—N.W. (4) *Convolvulus arvensis*, L., Field Bindweed.—N.W.

***Grate.** Earth (D.).

***Grate-board.** The mould-board of a plough (D.).

***Gratings.** The right of feed in the stubbles (D.). See **Gretton**.

Gravel-Path, The. The Milky Way.—N.W. (Huish.)

***Gray Woodpecker.** *Picus major*, the Great Spotted Wood-pecker (*Birds of Wilts*, p. 253). See **Black Woodpecker**.

Great axe. The large English woodman's axe (*Amateur Poacher*, ch. iv).

Greggles, or Greygles. *Scilla nutans*, Sm., Wild Hyacinth Cf. **Blue Goggles**.—S.W.

***Gretton.** Stubble (Aubrey's *Wilts MS.*) See **Gratings**.

Greybeard. *Clematis Vitalba*, L., Traveller's Joy, when in seed.—N.W.

Greyles. See *Greggles*.

Griggle. Small worthless apples remaining on the tree after the crop has been gathered in.—N.W.

Griggle. Knocking down the 'griggle,' as boys are allowed by custom to do.—N.W.

Grindstone Apple. The crab-apple; used to sharpen reap-hooks, its acid biting into the steel. The 'Grindstone Apple' mentioned in the *Eulogy of R. Jefferies*, p. iv. is probably the 'Grindstone Pippin' of *Wood Magic*, not the crab.—N.W.

Grip, or Gripe. (1) To *grip* wheat is to divide it into bundles before making up the sheaves.—N.W. (2) *n.* 'A grip of wheat,' the handful grasped in reaping (A.). 'It is *laid down in gripe* when laid ready in handfuls untied (D.).—N.W. (3) *v.* To drain with covered turf or stone drains, as opposed to *frith*. To *take up gripe*, is to make such drains (D.).—S.W.

Grist, Griz. To snarl and show the teeth, as an angry dog or man (A.H. Wr.).—N.W.

Grizzle. To grumble, complain, whine, cry.—N. & S.W.

***Grom.** A forked stick used by thatchers for carrying the bundles of straw up to the roof (A.B.G.).

***Gropsing.** 'The gropsing of the evening,' dusk.—Obsolete.

'Both came unto the sayd Tryvatt's howse in the gropsing of the yevening.'—*Wilts Arch. Mag.* xxii. 227.

Ground. A field.—N.W.

'A whirlewind took him up . . . and layd him down safe, without any hurt, in the next ground.'—AUBREY'S *Nat. Hist. Wilts* p. 16, ed. Brit.

***Ground-sill stone.** Quarrymen's term for one of the beds of the Portland oolite—useful for bridges, &c., where great strength is required (Britton's *Beauties*, vol. iii).

Ground-rest. The wood supporting the share, in the old wooden plough (D.). *Rest* is a mistake for *wrest* (Skeat).—N.W.

Grout. (1) *v.* To root like a hog.—N.W. (2) *v.* Hence, to rummage about.—N.W.

Grouty. *adj.* Of the sky, thundery, threatening rain. It looks 'ter'ble grouty' in summer when thunder clouds are coming up.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Grump. 'To grump about,' to complain of all sorts of ailments.—N.W.

***Grupper.** To give up (Wr.). There would appear to be some mistake here, as we cannot trace the word elsewhere.

***Gubbarn.** *n.* A filthy place, a foul gutter or drain (A.H.Wr.), **Gubborn** (B.). Should not this be *adj.* instead of *n.*? Compare Devon *gubbings*, offal, refuse.

Guggles. See **Goggles**.

Guinea-pigs, Pigs. Wood-lice. See **Butchers'-Guinea-Pigs**.—N. & S.W.

***Gule.** To sneer or make mouths at (A.). Also used in Hereford.

Guley, Guly. *adj.* (1) Of sheep, giddy, suffering from a disease in the head which affects the brain and causes a kind of vertigo.—N.W. (2) Of persons, queer, stupid, or silly-looking. Compare *Guled*, bewildered, Berks. After being very drunk over-night, a man looks 'ter'ble guley' in the morning.—N.W.

Gullet-hole. A large drain-hole through a hedge-bank to carry off water.—N.W.

***Gurgeons.** Coarse flour (A.).

Gushill. See **Guzzle**.

Guss. (1) *n.* The girth of a saddle (A.B.).—N.W. (2) *v.* To girth; to tie tightly round the middle. A bundle of hay should be 'gussed up tight.' A badly dressed fat woman 'looks vor aal the world like a zack o' whate a-gussed in wi' a rawp.'—N.W.

Gustrill. See **Guzzle**.

Gutter. To drain land with open drains (D.).—N.W.

Guzzle. (1) The filth of a drain (B.). (2) A filthy drain (A.B.). **Goosehill** (Wr.), **Gushill** (K.), and **Gustrill** (H.Wr.), the latter being probably a misprint.—N.W.

Guzzle-berry. Gooseberry. Used by children.—N. & S.W.

H. It should be noted that the cockney misuse of *H* is essentially foreign to our dialect. Formerly it was the rarest thing in the world to hear a true Wiltshire rustic make such a slip, though the townsfolk were by no means blameless in this respect, but now the spread of education and the increased facilities of communication have tainted even our rural speech with cockneyisms and slang phrases.

Hack. (1) *v.* To loosen the earth round potatoes, preparatory to earthing them up. This is done with a 'tater-hacker,' an old three-grained garden-fork, which by bending down the tines or 'grains' at right angles to the handle has been converted into something resembling a rake, but used as a hoe. In Dorset hoeing is called *hacking*.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.) * (2) *n.* The shed in which newly-made bricks are set out to dry.—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

***Hacka.** *n.* A nervous hesitation in speaking (*Village Miners*).—N.W.

‘He speaks with so many hacks and hesitations.’—DR. H. MORE.

Hacker. (1) *v.* See **Hakker**. (2) *n.* The instrument used in 'hacking' potatoes; also known as a **Tomahawk**.—N.W.

Hacketty. See **Hicketty**.

Hackle. *(1) *n.* The mane of a hog (A.H.Wr.). (2) *n.* The straw covering of a beehive or of the apex of a rick (A.).—N.W. (3) *To agree together (A.). (4) To rattle or re-echo.—N.W.

Hagged. Haggard, worn out, exhausted-looking. ‘He came in quite hagged.’ ‘Her’ve a had a lot to contend wi’ to-year, and her’s hagged to death wi’t aal.’—N. & S.W.

Hagger. See **Hakker**.

Haggle. To cut clumsily. See **Agg.** — N. W.

‘They took out their knives and haggled the skin off.’ — *Bevis*, ch. vii.

Hag-rod. Bewitched, hag-ridden, afflicted with nightmare.

***Haig-raig**, bewildered (S.). — S. W.

Hail. The beard of barley. See **Aile**, which is the more correct form (Smythe-Palmer). — N. & S. W.

‘The black knots on the delicate barley straw were beginning to be topped with the hail.’ — *Round about a Great Estate*, ch. i. p. 8.

Hain, Hain up. *v.* To reserve a field of grass for mowing (A. B. D.). — N. W. Treated as a noun by Akerman.

‘Three acres of grass . . . to be hayned by the farmer at Candlemas and carried by the Vicar at Lammas.’ — *Hilmarton Parish Terrier*, 1704.

Haito. A horse ; used by mothers and nurses concurrently with *Gee-gee*. A contraction of *Hait-wo*, the order to a horse to go to the left. *Highty* is similarly used in N. of England. — N. & S. W.

Hait-wo. See above.

Hakker, Hacker. To tremble (S.), as with passion (A.), cold, or ague. **Hagger.** To chatter with cold (H. Wr.). — N. & S. W.

‘Bless m’ zoul, if I dwon’t think our maester’s got the ager ! How a hackers an bivers, to be zhure !’ — *Wilts Tales*, p. 55.

Half-baked, or Half-saved. Half-witted. — N. & S. W.

***Hallantide.** All Saints’ Day (B.).

Hallege, Harrige. *n.* The latter seems to be the original form of the word, and is still occasionally heard ; but for at least seventy years it has been more commonly pronounced as *hallege*, *l* and *r* having been interchanged. We have met with it at Clyffe Pypard, Bromham, Huish, and elsewhere in N. Wilts ; but, so far as we know, it is not used in S. Wilts. *Havage* = disturbance, which the Rev. S. Baring-Gould heard once in Cornwall, and made use of in his fine West-Country romance, *John Herring*, ch. xxxix, is doubtless a variant of the same word. (1) Of persons, a crowd ; also, contemptuously, a low rabble. ‘Be you a-gwain down to zee what they be a-doing at the Veast ?’ ‘No, I bean’t a-gwain amang such a hallege as

that! — N.W. (2) Of things, confusion, disorder. Were a load of *top and lop*, intended to be cut up for firewood, shot down clumsily in a yard gateway, it would be said, 'What a hallege you've a-got there, blocking up the way! ' — N.W. (3) Hence, it sometimes appears to mean rubbish, as when it is applied to the mess and litter of small broken twigs and chips left on the ground after a tree has been cut and carried. — N.W. (4) It is also occasionally used of a disturbance of some sort, as 'What a hallege!' what a row! — N.W.

Ham. (1) A narrow strip of ground by a river, as **Mill-ham** (A.D.). (2) See **Haulm** (S.).

Hames. Pieces of wood attached to a horse's collar in drawing (A.D.). — N. & S.W.

Hanch (*a* broad). Of a cow or bull, to thrust with the horns, whether in play or earnest. — N.W.

Hand. (1) *n.* Corn has 'a good hand' when it is dry and slippery in the sack, 'a bad hand' when it is damp and rough (D.). — N.W. (2) *v.* To act as a second in a fight. — N.W. (3) *v.* 'To have hands with anything,' to have anything to do with it. 'I shan't hae no hands wi't.' — N.W. See **Hank**.

Hand-box. See **Box**.

Hander. The second to a pugilist (A.). See **Hand** (2). — N.W.

Handin'-post. A sign-post. — N.W.

Hand-staff. The part of the 'drashell' which is held in the hand.

Hand-wrist. The wrist. — N.W.

Handy. Near to, as 'handy home,' 'handy ten o'clock' (A.B.M.S.). 'A gied un vower days' work, or handy.' — N. & S.W.

Hang. 'To hang up a field,' to take the cattle off it, and give it a long rest, so as to freshen up the pasture. — N.W.

Hang-fair. A public execution, as 'Hang-fair at 'Vize,' formerly treated as a great holiday. — N.W., obsolete. The Pleasure Fair at Warminster on August 11 is known as

‘Hang-Fair,’ perhaps from the hanging of two murderers there on that day in 1813. See *Wilts Notes and Queries*, i. 40, 139.

Hang-gallows. A gallows-bird (S.).—N. & S.W.

“Where’s the money I put in th’ zack, you hang-gallus?” roared Mr. Twink.’—*Wilts Tales*, p. 55.

Hanging. (1) The steep wooded slope of a hill.—N. & S.W.
(2) A hillside field (S.).—S.W.

Hanging Geranium. *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L.; from the way in which it is usually suspended in a cottage window; also known as **Strawberry Geranium**, from its strawberry-like runners.—S.W.

Hanging-post. The hinder upright timber of a gate, by which it is hung to its post. Frequently heard, although **Har** is much more commonly used.—N.W. (Huish, &c.)

Hanglers. The hooks by which pots and kettles are suspended over open fireplaces in old cottages and farm-houses. See **Coglers**.—N.W.

***Hank.** Dealings with (S.). ‘I won’t ha’ no hank wi’ un,’ will have nothing at all to do with him. Cf. **Hand** (3).—S.W.

***Hants-sheep, Hants-horses.** See quotation.

‘They were called [in Wilts] hants sheep; they were a sort of sheep that never shelled their teeth, but always had their lambs-teeth without shedding them, and thrusting out two broader in their room every year. . . . There were such a sort of horses called hants horses, that always showed themselves to be six years old.’—LISLE’S *Husbandry*, 1757.

Happer-down. To come down smartly, to rattle down, as hail, or leaves in autumn.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Haps. (1) *n.* A hasp (A.B.).—N. & S.W. (2) *v.* To hasp, to fasten up a door or box (A.B.)—N. & S.W.

Har. The hinder upright timber of a gate, by which it is hung to its post. A.S. *heorre*, M.E. *herre*, the hinge of a door. See **Head** and **Hanging-post**.—N.W. (Marlborough; Huish; Clyffe Pypard.)

‘We wants some more heads and hars cut out.’ Carpenters about Marlborough usually reduce the word to a single letter in making up their accounts, as ‘To a new R to Cow-lease gate, &c.’—Rev. C. SOAMES.

Hardhead. *Centaurea nigra*, L., Black Knapweed.—N. & S.W.

Harl. (1) *v.* To thrust a dead rabbit's hind-foot through a slit in the other leg, so as to form a loop to hang it up or carry it by (*Gamekeeper at Home*, ch. ii). *Hardle* in Dorset.—N. & S.W. (2) *v.* To entangle (C.). *Harl*, knotted (A.S.), is a mistake for *harled*.—N. & S.W. (3) *n.* An entanglement (B.C.). 'The thread be aal in a harl.' A knot (Aubrey's *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 51, ed. Brit.)—N. & S.W. *(4) Of oats, *well-harled* is well-eared (D.).

Harrige. See *Hallege*.

***Harrows.** The longitudinal bars of a harrow (D.).

Harvest-trow. The shrew-mouse (*Wild Life*, ch. ix); **Harvest-row** (A.H.Wr.).—N.W.

***Hask.** A husky cough to which cows are subject (Lisle's *Husbandry*). See *Husk*.

Hatch. (1) *n.* A 'wallow,' or line of raked-up hay.—N.W. (2) *v.* 'To hatch up,' to rake hay into *hatches*.—N.W. (3) *n.* A half-door (A.B.C.). 'Barn-hatch,' a low board put across the door, over which you must step to enter.—N.W.

Haulm, Ham, Haam, Helm. A stalk of any vegetable (A.B.), especially potatoes and peas.—N. & S.W.

Haycock. A much larger heap of hay than a 'foot-cock.'—N. & S.W.

***Hayes.** A piece of ground enclosed with a live hedge; used as a termination, as *Calf-Hayes* (D.). A.S. *hege* (Skeat).

Hay-home. See quotation.

'It was the last day of the hay-harvest—it was "hay-home" that night.'—R. JEFFERIES, *A True Tale of the Wiltshire Labourer*.

Hay-making. Grass as it is mown lies in *swathe* (N. & S.W.); then it is *turned* (S.W.), preparatory to being *tedded* (N. & S.W.), or *spread*; then raked up into lines called *hatches* (N.W.), which may be either *single hatch* or *double hatch*, and are known in some parts as *wallows* (N.W.); next *spread* and *hatched up* again, and put up in small *foot-cocks*, *cocks* (N.W.), or *pooks* (N. & S.W.); finally, after being thrown about again, it is *waked up* into long *wakes* (N.W.), or *rollers* (S.W.), and

if not made temporarily into *summer-ricks* (N.W.), is then carried. No wonder that John Burroughs (*Fresh Fields*, p. 55) remarks that in England hay 'is usually nearly worn out with handling before they get it into the rick.' Almost every part of the county has its own set of terms. Thus about Warminster meadow-hay is (1) turned, (2) spread or tedded, (3) put in rollers, (4) pooked; while at Clyffe Pypard it is tedded, hatched, waked and cocked, and at Huish waked and pooked. *Roller* is pronounced as if it rhymed with *collar*. Hay is 'put in rollers,' or 'rolled up.'

Hazon (*a broad*). To scold or threaten (A.B.C.H.Wr.). 'Now dwoan't 'ee hazon the child for 't.'—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Head. The front upright timber of a gate. See **Har** and **Falling-post**.—N.W. (Marlborough; Huish; Clyffe Pypard.)

Headland. (1) *adj.* Headlong, as to 'fall headland' or 'neck-headland.'—N.W. (2) The strip where the plough turns at bottom and top of a field, which must either be ploughed again at right angles to the rest, or dug over with the spade; generally called the **Headlong** by labourers in S. Wilts.

Headlong. See **Headland**.

Heal, Hele. Of seeds, to cover or earth over (D.); **Heeld, Yeeld** (*Great Estate*, ch. viii). When the ground is dry and hard, and the wheat when sown does not sink in and get covered up at once, it is said not to *heal well*, and requires harrowing.—N.W.

Heartless. 'A heartless day' is a wet day with a strong south-west wind.—S.W.

Heater (pronounced *Hetter*). A flat iron (S.).—N. & S.W.

Heave, Eve. Of hearthstones, &c., to sweat or become damp on the surface in dry weather, a sign of coming change and wet. **Eave**, to sweat (S.).—N. & S.W.

Heavy (pronounced *Heevy*). Of weather, damp. See **Heave**.—N.W.

Heaver. Part of the old-fashioned winnowing tackle.—N.W.

***He-body**. A woman of masculine appearance.—S.W. (Deverill.)

***Hecth.** Height (A.).

Hedge-carpenter. A professional maker and repairer of rail fences, &c. (*Gamekeeper at Home*, ch. iii).—N.W.

Hedge-hog. The prickly seed-vessel of *Ranunculus arvensis*, L., Corn Buttercup (*Great Estate*, ch. vii).—N.W.

Hedge-peg. The fruit of the Sloe, q. v. Cf. Eggs-eggs.—N.W. (Marlborough.)

Hedge-pick, Hedge-speäk. See Sloe.—N.W.

Heeld. See Heal.

Heft. (1) *n.* The weight of anything as poised in the hand (A.B.C.M.S.).—N. & S.W. (2) *v.* To weigh or test weight in the hand (A.B.), to lift.—N. & S.W.

Hele, Heel, Hill. (1) To pour out (A.B.H.Wr.), to serve out or dispense.—S.W. (2) See Heal.

Hellocky. See Hullocky.

Helm. (1) See Elm. (2) See Haulm.

Helyer. A tiler. An old word, but still in use.—N.W.

Hen-and-Chicken. (1) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L., London Pride.—N.W. (2) *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L., from its mode of growth.—N.W.

Henge. See Hinge.

Hen-hussey. A meddlesome woman.—N.W.

Here and there one. 'I wur mortal bad aal the way [by sea] and as sick as here and there one.'—N. & S.W.

***Herence.** Hence (A.B.).

Hereright. (1) Of time: on the spot, immediately (A.B.), the only use in N.W. (2) Of place: this very spot (S.).—S.W. (3) Hence (A.), probably a mistake.

Hesk. See Husk.

Het. 'A main het o' coughing,' a fit of coughing.—S.W.

Hetter. See Heater (S.).

He-woman. The same as He-body.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, &c.)

Hicketty. Hacking, as a cough.—S.W. Hacketty.—N.W.

Hidlock. 'In hidlock,' in concealment. Akerman, by some mistake, treats this as verb instead of noun. 'Her kep' it in hidlock aal this time.'—N.W.

Hike. To hook or catch. 'I hiked my foot in a root.' See **Hook** and **Uck**.—N.W.

Hike off. To decamp hastily, to slink off (A.B.C.S.); mostly used in a bad sense.—N. & S.W.

Hile. See **Hyle**.

Hill. See **Heal**.

Hill-trot. Apparently a corruption of **Eltrot**. (1) *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L., Cow-parsnip. *(2) *Oenanthe crocata*, L., Water Hemlock.—S.W. (Charlton and Barford.)

Hilp. Fruit of the sloe.—N.W.

Hilp-wine. Sloe-wine.—N.W.

Hilt. A young sow kept for breeding (A.).—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Hinge, Henge. The heart, liver, and lungs of a sheep or pig (A.). In some parts of S. Wilts used only of the latter.—N. & S.W.

Hinted. Harvested, secured in barn (D.). 'Never zeed a better crop o' wheat, if so be could be hinted well.' A.S. *hentan*, to seize on, to secure.—N.W.

Hit. (1) To bear a good crop, to succeed: as 'Th' apples hit well t' year.' Treated by Akerman as a noun instead of a verb.—N.W. (2) *v.* To pour out or throw out. 'You ought to het a quart o' drenk into 'ee.' 'Hit it out on the garden patch.'—N.W.

Hitchland. See **Hookland**.

Hitter. A cow which is ill and appears likely to die is said to be 'going off a hitter.'—N.W.

Hittery. Of cows: suffering from looseness, ill.—N.W.

Hobby. *Yunx torquilla*, the Wryneck.—S.W. (Bishopstone.).

***Hob-lantern.** Will-o'-the-Wisp (A.B.).

Hock about. To treat a thing carelessly ; drag it through the mud. ‘Now dwoan’t ‘ee gwo a-hocken on your new vrock about.’—N.W. The usual form in S. Wilts is **Hack-about**.

Hocks. (1) To cut in an unworkmanlike manner (A.).
(2) To trample earth into a muddy, untidy condition.—N.W.

Hocksy, Hoxy. Dirty, muddy, miry.—N.W.

‘It’s about two miles in vine weather ; but when it’s hocksey like this, we allows a mile vor zippin’ back !’—*Wilts Tales*, p. 179.

***Hodmandod, Hodmedod.** *adj.* Short and clumsy (B.).

Hodmedod. (1) *n.* A snail.—N.W. (Mildenhall.) * (2) Short and clumsy (B.). See **Hodmandod**.

Ho for. (1) To provide for. See **Howed for**.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard ; Malmesbury.) (2) To desire, to long for. ‘I did hankaran’ ho a’ter ‘ee zo.’—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

Hog. (1) *n.* Originally a castrated animal, as a hog pig (D.).
(2) Now extended to any animal of a year old, as a chilver hog sheep (D.).

‘We have wether hogs, and chilver hogs, and shear hogs . . . the word hog is now applied to any animal of a year old, such as a hog bull, a chilver hog sheep.’—*Wilts Arch. Mag.* xvii 303.

‘1580 . . . Una ovis vocata a hogge.’—*SCROPE’S History of Castle Combe*.

(3) To cut a mane or hedge short (D.), so that the stumps stick up like bristles (*Village Miners*).—N. & S.W.

Hogo. (Fr. *haut goût*). A bad smell (*Monthly Mag.* 1814). Still frequently used of tainted meat or strong cheese.—N. & S.W.

***Hollardy-day.** The 3rd of May. Apparently a perversion of ‘Holy Rood Day.’—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

Home, to be called. To have the banns of marriage published.—S.W.

‘They tells I as ‘ow Bet Stingymir is gwain to be caal’d whoam to Jim Spritely on Zundy.’—*Slow*.

Honesty. *Clematis Vitalba*, L., Traveller’s Joy, occasionally.
***Maiden’s Honesty** (*Aubrey’s Wilts MS.*).—N.W.

Honey-bottle. (1) Heather. (2) Furze.

It is not clear which is intended in *Great Estate*, ch. i.

Honey-plant. Some old-fashioned sweet-scented plant, perhaps the dark Sweet Scabious, which used to be known as 'Honey-flower' in some counties.

'In the garden, which was full of old-fashioned shrubs and herbs, she watched the bees busy at the sweet-scented "honey-plant."'
—*Great Estate*, ch. ii.

Also see *Reproach of Annesley*, vol. i. p. 119, for Hants use of the name:—

'Sibyl bent over a honey plant éncrusted with pink-scented blossoms, about which the bees . . . were humming—an old-fashioned cottage plant.'

Honey-suckle. (1) *Lamium album*, L., White Dead Nettle, sucked by children for its honey.—S.W. (Salisbury.) (2) Also applied to both Red and White Clover, *Trifolium pratense* and *T. repens*.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Hook. Of a bull, to gore (S.). See **Uck**.—N. & S.W.

'Compare *huck*, to push, lift, gore, Hants; and Prov. *hike*, to toss.'—
SMYTHE-PALMER.

Hookland (or Hitchland) Field. A portion of the best land in a common field, reserved for vetches, potatoes, &c., instead of lying fallow for two years (*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. vii). Parts of some fields are still known as **Hooklands** in S. Wilts, though the system has died out. Sometimes defined as 'land tilled every year.'—N. & S.W.

Hoop. *Pyrrhula vulgaris*, the Bullfinch (A.B.); also **Red Hoop**.—N.W.

Hoops, or Waggon-Hoops. The woodwork projecting from the sides of a waggon so as to form an arch over the hind wheels.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Hooset. See **Housset**.

Hop-about. An apple dumpling (B.C.), probably from its bobbing about in the pot. Cf. **Apple-bout**.—N.W.

Hopper. A grig (*Amateur Poacher*, ch. i).

Horse-daisy. *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, L., Ox-eye Daisy.—N. & S.W.

***Horse-Matcher.** *Saxicola rubicola*, the Stonechat (*Birds of Wilts*, p. 150).

‘Horse-matchers or stonechats also in summer often visit the rick-yard.’—*Wild Life*, ch. x. p. 159.

Horses. In N. Wilts the orders given to a plough or team are as follows:—to the front horse, *Coom ether*, go to the left, and *Wowl*, to the right: to the hinder horse, *Wo-oot*, to the right, and *Gie aay* or *Gie aay oot*, to the left. The orders to oxen are somewhat different.

Horse-shoe. *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, L., Sycamore.—S.W. (Barford St. Martin.)

***Horse’s-leg.** A bassoon.

Horse-Snatcher. *Saxicola oenanthe*, the Wheatear (*Birds of Wilts*, p. 152).—N.W. (Huish, &c.)

Horse-stinger, Hosstenger. The Dragon-fly (A.B.S.).—N. & S.W.

Hound. The fore-carriage of a waggon.—N.W.

House, Houst. To grow stout. ‘Lor, ma’am, how you’ve a-housted !’—N.W.

Housset, Hooset, Wooset. (1) *n.* A serenade of rough music, got up to express public disapproval of marriages where there is great disparity of age, flagrant immorality, &c. See article on *The Wooset* in *Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. i. p. 88; cp. *N. & Q.* 4 Ser. xi. p. 225. In Berks the ‘Hooset’ is a draped horse’s head, carried at a ‘Hooset Hunt.’ See Lowsley’s *Berks Gloss*.—N.W. (2) *v.* To take part in a housset.—N.W.

***Howe.** *n.* ‘To be in a howe,’ to be in a state of anxiety about anything (C.). See **Ho for**.—N.W., obsolete.

***Howed-for.** Well provided for, taken care of (A.B.C.H.Wr.).

Huckmuck. (1) A strainer placed before the faucet in brewing (A.B.H.Wr.).—N.W. (2) *Parus caudatus*, the Long-tailed Titmouse (*Birds of Wilts*, p. 173).—N. & S.W. (3) General untidiness and confusion, as at a spring-cleaning.

A very dirty untidy old woman is ‘a reg’lar huckmuck.’—N.W.

Hucks, Husks. (1) The chaff of oats (*Village Miners*). —N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.) (2) Grains of wheat which have the chaff still adhering to them after threshing, and are only fit for feeding poultry.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Hud. (1) *n.* The husk of a walnut, skin of a gooseberry, shell of a pea or bean, &c.—N. & S.W. (2) *v.* To take off the husk of certain fruits and vegetables. Beans are *huddled* and peas *shelled* for cooking.—N.W. (3) A finger-stall or finger of a glove (S.). Also **Huddick** (S.).—N. & S.W. (4) A lump or clod of earth.—N.W. Cf. **Hut**.

Huddy, Oddy. Of soil, full of lumps and clods.—N.W.

***Hudgy.** Clumsy, thick (A.B.C.H.Wr.).

Hudmedud. (1) *n.* A scarecrow (A.). In common use in N. Wilts.

‘Mester Cullum i sends you back your saddell koz its such a eusnashun rum looking hudmedud of a theng that pipl woll no it direckly.’—*Wilts Tales*, p. 79.

“‘That nimity-pimity odd-me-dod!’ . . . Little contemptible scarecrow.’—*Greene Ferne Farm*, ch. iii.

*(2) *adj.* Short and clumsy (B.). See **Hodmedod**.

Hullocky! ‘Hullo! look here!’ exclamation denoting surprise, or calling attention to anything (S.). This is usually pronounced *Hellucky*, and is a contraction of ‘Here look ye!’ Also *Yellucks*.—N. & S.W.

“‘Now which way is it?’ . . . ‘Yellucks,’ said the boy, meaning ‘Look here.’”—*Greene Ferne Farm*, ch. v.

“‘This be the vinest yeast . . . as ever I zeed . . . Yellucks!’”—as much as to say, Look here, that is my dictum.’—*Ibid.* ch. xi.

Humbug. A sweet or lollipop.—N.W.

Humbuz. A cockchafer.—N.W.

***Humdaw.** To speak hesitatingly (*Village Miners*).

Humming-bird. *Regulus cristatus*, the Golden-crested Wren. —N.W. (Huish.)

‘We always calls ‘em humming-birds here, and they *are* humming-birds!’ said the school-children at Huish, in the most decided manner, when cross-examined as to the Gold-crest. Apparently the

same use obtains in Devon, as Martin speaks of the ‘humming-bird’ as occurring in certain localities about Tavistock, which are assigned to the Gold-crest by other writers. See MRS. BRAY’s *Description of Devon*, 1836, vol. ii. p. 146.

***Hummocksing.** Clumsy, awkward, loutish.

‘She had a lover, but he was “a gurt hummocksing noon-naw” . . . a “great loose-jointed idiot.”’—*Great Estate*, ch. iv.

Humstrum. A home-made fiddle (S.). Sometimes applied also to a large kind of Jew’s-harp.—S.W.

Hunch about. To push or shove about.—S.W.

***Hunder-stones.** Thunder-bolts (Aubrey’s *Wilts*, Roy. Soc. MS.). Probably either belemnites, or else the concrétionary nodules of iron pyrites, called ‘thunder-bolts’ by the labourers, are here intended. See **Thunderstones**.

Hunked. See **Unked** (A.H.).

Hurdle-footed. Club-footed.—S.W.

Hurdle-shore. The same as **Foldshore**.—S.W.

Hurkle. To crowd together, as round the fire in cold weather. An old form of *hurtle*.

‘*Hurtelyn*, as too thyngys togedur (al. *hurcolym*, *hurchyn* togeder). *Impingo, collido.*’—*Prompt. Parv.* c. 1440 (SMYTHE-PALMER).

Husk, Hesk. A disease of the throat, often fatal to calves. See **Hask**.—N.W.

Husks. See **Hucks**.

Hut. A lump of earth.—N.W. See **Hud** (4).

Hutty. Lumpy, as ground that does not break up well.—N.W.

Hyle, Hile, Aisle, &c. (1) *n.* A shock or cock of wheat, consisting of several sheaves set up together for carrying. The number of sheaves was formerly ten, for the tithe man’s convenience, but now varies considerably, according to the crop.

Tithing in N.W. **Hile-a-whate** (S.) The forms given by Davis, *aisle*, *aile*, and *isle*, seem purely fanciful, as also does the derivation there suggested, a *hyle* being merely a single shock. In some parts of Wilts the shape and size of a *hyle* will depend largely on the weather at harvest-time. Thus in a stormy season it will usually be built compact and

round, while in a calm one it may sometimes form a line several yards in length.—S.W.

‘Tis merry while the wheat’s in hile.’—BARNES, *Poems*.

(2) *v.* To make up into hyles. Wheat and rye are always hyled, and oats usually so, about Salisbury.—S.W.

Ichila-pea. The Missel-thrush: only heard from one person, but perhaps an old name.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Iles. See **Ailes**.

Imitate. To resemble. ‘The childern be immitatin’ o’ their vather about the nauise.’ Participle only so used.—N.W.

In-a-most. Almost.—N. & S.W.

‘It inamwoast killed our bwoy Sam.’—*Wilts Tales*, p. 145.

Innocent. Small, neat, unobtrusive, as ‘a innocent little primrose.’ Virtually restricted to flowers.—N.W.

Iron Pear. *Pyrus Aria*, L., White Beam.—N.W. (Heddington, &c.) Iron-Pear-Tree Farm, near Devizes, is said to take its name from this tree.

***Isnet.** *Alkanet bugloss* (D.).

***Ivors.** Hanging woods (*Slow*).—S.W. There would appear to be some misunderstanding here. The word may refer to the coverts on the hillside above Longbridge Deverill, which are known as *The Ivors*, the farm below being *Long Ivor Farm*. At Wroughton a field is called ‘*The Ivory*,’ but this is perhaps a family name.

Izzard. The letter *Z* (A.S.). Still in use in S.W.

***Jack.** A newt.—N.W. (Swindon.)

Jack, Jack Ern. *Ardea cinerea*, the Heron (*Birds of Wilts*, p. 395).—N.W. Also **Moll 'ern**.

Jack-and-his-team. The Great Bear.—N.W. (Huish.) See **Dick-and-his-team**.

Jack-go-to-bed-at-noon. *Tragopogon pratensis*, L., Goat’s Beard.—N. & S.W.

Jack-in-the-green. (1) *Adonis autumnalis*, L., Pheasant's eye.—S.W. (2) The hose-in-hose variety of *Polyanthus*.—N. & S.W.

Jack-run-along-by-the-hedge. *Alliaria officinalis*, Andržj., Hedge Mustard.

Jacky-Dinah. *Sylvia sylvicola*, the Wood Warbler.—S.W. (Bishopstone.)

Jacob's-ladder. *Polygonatum multiflorum*, All., Solomon's Seal.—S.W. (Farley, &c.)

Jag. The awn and head of the oat. Oats are spoken of as 'well-jagged,' 'having a good jag,' 'coming out in jag,' &c.—N.W.

'The despised oats were coming out in jag . . . in jag means the spray-like drooping awn of the oat.'—*Round about a Great Estate*, ch. i. p. 8.

Jan-Chider. See **Johnny Chider**.

Jarl. To quarrel, to 'have words.'—N.W.

Jaw-bit. Food carried out in the fields by labourers, to be eaten about 10 or 11 o'clock.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Jee. See **Gee**.

Jew-berry. *Rubus caesius*, L., Dewberry; a corruption of the proper name (*Wild Life*, ch. xi).—N. & S.W.

Jibbets. Small pieces. 'You never did see such a slut! her gownd a-hangin' in dirty jibbets [rags] aal about her heels!'—N. & S.W.

***Jiffle.** At Bishopston, N. Wilts, an old bell-ringer was recently heard to accuse the younger men of having got into a regular 'jiffle' (? confusion) while ringing. We have not met with the word elsewhere, but Hal. and Wright have *jiffle*, to be restless, var. dial.

Jiggery-poke. Hocus-pocus. **Jiggery-pokery.** Unfair dealing (S.): deception.—N. & S.W.

Jigget. *v.* To ride or walk at a jog-trot. 'Here we go a jiggettin' along.'—N. & S.W.

Jiggetty. *adj.* (1) Jolty, shaky. 'This be a ter'ble jiggetty train.'—N.W. *(2) Fidgetty (S.).—S.W.

Jimmy, Sheep's Jimmy. A sheep's head (S.).—N. & S.W.

***Jimmy-swiver.** *n.* A state of trembling. Apparently connected with *whiver* or *swiver*.—N.W.

‘‘Lor, Miss, how you did fraughten I! I be all of a jimmy-swiver,’’ and she visibly trembled, which was what she meant.’—*Greene Ferne Farm*, ch. vii.

***Jitch, Jitchy.** Such.—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

Jobbet. A small load (A.).—N.W.

***Jod.** The letter J (A.S.).

Johnny Chider, Chan-chider. The Sedge Warbler, *Salicaria phragmitis*. So called ‘because it scolds so.’—S.W. *Jan Chider* (S.).

Jolter-headed. Wrong-headed; used generally of a jealous spouse. ‘Her wur allus a jolter-headed ’ooman.’—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Jonnick. Honest, fair, straightforward in dealings (S.).—N. & S.W.

Joseph-and-Mary. *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L., Common Lungwort, the flowers being of two colours, red and blue.—N.W.

Joy-bird. The Jay, *Garrulus glandarius*. The name commonly used in N. Wilts for the Jay. Fr. *geai*.—N.W. (Savernake Forest, &c.)

Jumble. A kind of coarse dark brown sweetmeat (*My Old Village*).—N.W.

Jumping Jesuses. The long-legged water-flies, *Gerris*, which skim along the surface of streams.—N.W. (Hilmarton.)

Junk. A hunch of bread-and-cheese, &c.; a lump of wood or coal. A solid piece (S.).—N.W.

Junket. A treat or spree; still in use. When potatoes were not so common as now, a man would complain of his wife's ‘junketing wi' the taters,’ i.e. digging them up before they were ripe, as a treat for the children.—N.W.

Just about. Extremely. See **About** (1).—N. & S.W.

***Jut.** To nudge, to touch (S.).—N.W.

K. *K* sometimes becomes *t*, as *bleat*, bleak; *blunt*, blunk.

Conversely, *t* becomes *k*, as *sleek*, sleet.

Keach, &c. See **Catch** (1).

Keavin. See **Cave** (1).

Keck. To retch as if sick (A.); to cough; also **Cack**.—N.W.

Kecker. The windpipe (A.S.).—N. & S.W.

Kecks. Dry stalks of hemlock (A.B.). Hemlock must here be taken to mean several of the larger *Umbelliferae*, and to include occasionally growing plants as well as dry stems. There are many variants of the word, as **Keeks** (A.), **Kecksey** (A.B.), **Gix** (A.B.H.Wr.), **Gicksies** (*Amateur Poacher*, ch. iii.), **Gicks** (*Great Estate*, ch. v).—N. & S.W.

Keep, Kip. Growing food for cattle, &c. (A.B.S.).—N. & S.W.

Kerf. A layer of turf or hay (A.B.C.). A truss of hay.—N.W.

Ketch. See **Catch** (1).

Keys, or Keyn. Fruit of ash and sycamore (A.B.).—N. & S.W.

***Kibble.** *(1) To chip a stone roughly into shape (A.). Cf. *Glouc. cable*, to break smelted pig-iron into small pieces, before proceeding to draw it into bar-iron. *(2) To cut up firewood (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxiv. p. 210).—Obsolete.

Kid. (1) *n.* The cod or pod of peas, beans, &c.—N. & S.W.

(2) *v.* To form pods; used of peas and beans. *Well-kidded*, of beans or peas, having the stalks full of pods (D.).—N. & S.W.

Kidney-stones. Dark waterworn pebbles (*Eulogy*, p. 28).—N.W.

***Kin.** The same as **Ciderkin**.

Kind. Some woods and soils 'work kind,' i.e. easily, pleasantly.—N.W.

King's-cushion. See **Queen's-cushion**.

Kiss-behind-the-garden-gate. *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L., London Pride.—S.W. (Som. bord.)

Kissing-gate. A 'Cuckoo-gate,' or swing gate in a V-shaped enclosure.—N. & S.W.

Kiss-me-quick. *Centranthus ruber*, DC., Red Spur Valerian.—N.W.

***Kite's Pan.** *Orchis maculata*, L., Spotted Orchis.—S.W. (Farley.)

Kitty Candlestick. *Ignis fatuus*, Will-o'-the-Wisp. **Kit of the Candlestick** (Aubrey's *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 17, ed. Brit.).—S.W. (Deverill.)

Kiver. A cooler used in brewing (A.B.).—N. & S.W.

Knacker. To snap the fingers. **Nacker** (H.Wr.)—S.W.

Knap, Knop. (1) *v.* To chip stone, as formerly in making a gun-flint.—N.W. (2) *n.* A little hill; a steep ascent in a road (S.). This is really a Devon use.—S.W. (Dorset bord.)

Knee-sick. Of wheat, drooping at the joints, from weakness in the straw (D.).—N.W.

Knee-socked. Corn beaten down by storms is 'knee-socked down.'—N.W. See **Knee-sick**.

Knit. Of fruit, to set. 'The goöseberries be knitted a'ready.' N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Knitch, Nitch, Niche, &c. Usually spelt incorrectly, without the *k*. M.E. *knucche*, Germ. *knocke*: used by Wycliffe, also in *Alton Locke*, ch. xxviii. (1) *Nitch*, a burden of wood, straw, or hay (A.B.), such a faggot as a hedger or woodman may carry home with him at night; a short thick heavy chump of wood (*Village Miners*). Hence a fine baby is spoken of as 'a regular nitch' (*Ibid.*). A bundle of gleaned corn (S.).—N. & S.W. (2) 'He has got a nitch,' is intoxicated, has had as much liquor as he can carry (A.B.). Compare:—

'He 's got his market-nitch.'—*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, vol. i. p. 19.

Knot Couch. *Avena elatior*, so called from the roots sometimes looking like a much-knotted cord or a string of beads.—N.W.

Koomb. See **Comb** (S.).

90 Ladies-and-Gentlemen — Lamb's-cage

Ladies-and-Gentlemen. *Arum maculatum*, L., Cuckoo-pint.
Leades an Genlmin (S.).—N. & S.W.

***Ladies'-balls.** *Centaurea nigra*, L., Black Knapweed.—S.W.
(Charlton.)

***Ladies'-fingers-and-thumbs.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L., Bird's-
foot Trefoil.—N.W. (Enford.)

Ladies-in-white. *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L., London Pride.

Lady-cow. The Ladybird.—N.W.

Lady's-cushion. *Anthyllis vulneraria*, L., Kidney Vetch.—
S.W. (Salisbury.)

Lady's-finger. (1) Applied generally to *Lotus corniculatus*
and *Hippocrepis comosa*, and occasionally also to *Lathyrus pratensis*. 'Leades vingers, the wild Calceolaria' (S.), probably
refers to one of these flowers.—N. & S.W. (2) *Arum maculatum*, L., Cuckoo-pint.—S.W. (Barford St. Martin):
N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

***Lady's-glove.** 'The Greater Bird's-foot.'—S.W.

Lady's-nightcap. The flower of *Convolvulus sepium*, L., Great
Bindweed (A.B.).

Lady's-petticoat. *Anemone nemorosa*, L., Wood Anemone.—
S.W. (Mere.)

Lady's-ruffles. The double white Narcissus.—N.W.

Lady's-shoe. *Fumaria officinalis*, L., Common Fumitory.—
S.W. (Barford St. Martin.)

Lady's-slipper. Applied generally to the same plants as
Lady's-finger.

***Lain.** Of a smith, to dress the wing and point of a share
(D.). See **Lay** (4).

Laiter, Loiter. A full laying or clutch of eggs. The whole
number of eggs produced by a hen at one laying, before she
gets broody and ceases to lay.—N.W.

Lake. A small stream of running water.—S.W. (Hants
bord.)

Lambkins. Catkins of hazel.—S.W. (Barford St. Martin.)

Lamb's-cage. A crib for foddering sheep in fold (D.).—N.W.

Lamb's-creep. A hole in the hurdles to enable the lambs to get out of the fold.—N.W.

Lamb's-tails. Catkins of willow and hazel.—N. & S.W.

Land. The 'rudge,' or ground between two water-furrows in a ploughed field.—N.W.

'The ploughman walks in the furrow his share has made, and presently stops to measure the "lands" with the spud.'—*Amateur Poacher*, ch. vii. pp. 130-1.

***Landshard.** The strip of greensward dividing two pieces of arable in a common field (D.).

Land-spring. A spring which only runs in wet weather (*Gamekeeper at Home*, ch. v. p. 109).—N.W.

Lane (*a broad*). A strip of grass, generally irregular, bounding an arable field.—N.W. (Devizes.)

***Lannock.** A long narrow piece of land (A.H.Wr.).

Lanshet. See Linch.

***Lark's-seed.** *Plantago major*, L., Greater Plantain.—S.W. (Charlton.)

***Latter Lammas.** An unpunctual person (S.)—S.W.

'When a person is habitually late and unpunctual, folks say—"What a Latter Lammas thee beest, ta be sure!"'—*Letter from Mr. Slow*.

Lattermath. Aftermath (A.B.). **Lattermass** at Cherhill.—N.W.

Lave. (1) Of a candle, to gutter down (H.Wr.).—N.W.

(2) To splash up water over yourself, as in a bath. 'Lave it well over ye.'—N.W.

Law. In N. Wilts, when speaking of relations-in-law, the *in* is always omitted, as brother-law, father-law, &c., the only exception being son-in-law.

Lay. (1) *To lay a hedge*, to trim it back, cutting the boughs half through, and then bending them down and intertwining them so as to strengthen the fence (A.).—N. & S.W. (2) *To lay rough*, to sleep about under hedges like a vagabond.—N. & S.W. (3) *To lay up a field*, to reserve it for mowing.—S.W. (4) *To lay a tool*, to steel its edge afresh. This appears to be the same as Davis's *lain*, which is

probably a contraction of *lay in*. At Mildenhall you often hear of *laying* or *laying in* a pickaxe, and the word is to be traced back for a century or more in the parish accounts there.—N. & S.W. (5) An idle dissipated man is said to *lay about*.—N.W.

Laylocks. Usually *Syringa vulgaris*, L., Lilac, but rarely applied to *Cardamine pratensis*, L., Lady's Smock, in S. Wilts.

***Lay-over.** A wooden bar, or a rope, used to fasten tackle together.

'Two or three horses go abreast, each drawing a harrow diagonally, all the harrows being fastened together with a lay-over or rider.'—*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. v.

Leach. A strand of a rope.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Lear, Leer. (1) Empty (A.B.C.G.).—N. & S.W. (2) Hence, craving for food, hungry (A.C.S.).—N. & S.W. **Leary** is the usual form on the Som. bord.

'I never eat but two meals a day—breakfast and supper . . . and I'm rather lear (hungry) at supper.'—*Gamekeeper at Home*, ch. i.

'His bill was zharp, his stomach lear,
Zo up a snapped the caddlin pair.'—*Wilts Tales*, p. 97.

Learn. To teach. 'I'll learn 'ee to do that again, you young vaggot!' 'Her do want some 'un to learn she, 'stead o' she learnin' we!' In general use in Wilts.—N. & S.W.

Lease, Leaze, &c.: sometimes used with a prefix, as **Cow-leaze**, **Ox-leaze**. (1) As much pasture as will keep a cow (B.).—N. & S.W. (2) A large open pasture. **Leigh**, **Lease** (Aubrey); **Leaze** (*Amateur Poacher*, ch. iii).—N. & S.W.

Lease. To glean (A.S.).—N. & S.W.

Lease-bread. Bread made from lease-corn.—N.W.

Lease-corn. Wheat collected by gleaning.—N.W.

Leaser. A gleaner.—N. & S.W.

Ledged. See **Lodged**.

Lemfeg. An Elleme fig (A.H.Wr.).—N. & S.W.

'A cure-peg, a curry-peg,
A lem-feg, a dough-feg.'—*Wilts Nursery Jingle*.

*Length, Lent. A loan (A.B.). *Lenth (S.).

Let-off. To abuse.—N.W. (Cherhill.)

‘Maester let I off at a vine rate.’—*Wills Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 111.

Lew (pronounced *Loo*). (1) *adj.* Warm (H.).—N. & S.W. (2) *n.* Shelter (A.B.C.S.). ‘Get in the lew,’ i. e. into a place sheltered from the wind. A.S. *hleo*, *hleow*.—N. & S.W.

Lewis's Cat. A person suspected of incendiary habits. Many years ago fires are said to have occurred so frequently on the premises of a person of this name (whose *cat* sometimes had the blame of starting them), that the phrase passed into common use, and a suspected man soon ‘got the name of a Lewis's Cat,’ now corrupted into ‘Blue Cat.’—S.W.

Lewth. Warmth (A.B.C.). Usually restricted to the sun’s warmth, but in *Cunnington MS.* applied to a thin coat, which ‘has no lewth in it.’—N.W.

Lew-warm. Lukewarm.—N. & S.W.

Libbet. A fragment (S.). ‘All in a libbet,’ or ‘All in libbets and jibbets,’ torn to rags.—N. & S.W. Also **Lippet**.

***Liberty.** *v.* To allow anything to run loose. ‘It don’t matter how much it’s libertied,’ the more freedom you can give it the better.—N.W. (Cherhill.)

Licket. ‘All to a licket,’ all to pieces.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

***Lide.** The month of March (A.). A.S. *hlýda*, *hlýdamónath*, the stormy month, from *hlúd*, boisterous, noisy (so Grein). This has nothing to do with *lide* or *lithe*, mild, whence come the A.S. names for June and July. See *N. & Q.* Feb. 6, 1892.

Lieton. See **Litton**.

Lill. To pant as a dog (A.B.H.).—N.W.

Lily, or Lilies. (1) *Convolvulus sepium*, L., Great Bindweed.—S.W. (Farley and Charlton.) (2) *Arum maculatum*, L., Cuckoo-pint.—S.W. (Barford.)

Limb, Limm. (1) *n.* A ragged tear (*Village Miners*).—N.W. (2) *v.* To tear irregularly, to jag out (*Ibid.*).—N.W.

Limbers. The shafts of a waggon (S.).—N. & S.W.

Linch, Linchet, Lynch, Lanshet (N.W.), **Lytchet** (S.W.), **Linchard**, &c. (S.). A.S. *hlinc*, a bank. For articles on Lynchet, Linchet, or Linch, see *Wilts Arch. Mag.* xii. 185, and xv. 88. Also articles and letters in *Marlborough College Natural History Report* and *Marlborough Times*, 1892, Seebohm's *Village Community*, and Britten's *Old Country Words*. In an old MS. schedule of land at Huish, N.W., 'Lanshes and borders,' i.e. turf boundary banks and field margins, are enumerated. (1) Certain terraces, a few yards wide, on the escarpment of the downs, probably the remains of ancient cultivation, are locally known as **Lynches** or **Lynchets**.—N. & S.W. (2) The very narrow ledges, running in regular lines along the steep face of a down, probably made by sheep feeding there, are also frequently so called.—S.W. (3) A raised turf bank dividing or bounding a field.—S.W. (4) A strip of greensward dividing two pieces of arable land in a common field (D.).—N. & S.W. (5) An inland cliff, cf. 'The Hawk's Lynch' (*Tom Brown at Oxford*) ; occasionally applied to a steep slope or escarpment, as at Bowood and Warminster.

***Linchard.** A precipitous strip of land on a hillside, left unploughed (*Spring-tide*, pp. 79 and 186). See **Linch**. Cf. A.S. *hlinc*, a bank ; and perhaps *seceard*, a piece or portion (Skeat).

***Lined.** Of an animal, having a white back (D.).

Linet. Tinder (H.Wr.). Tinder was made of linen.—N.W., not long obsolete.

***Lipe.** A pleat or fold in cloth.—S.W. (Salisbury.)

Lipping. Of weather, showery, wet, and stormy. 'I thenks as we shall have a ter'ble lipping summer to-year.' Cf. Lipping-time, a wet season, Glouc., and *Lippen*, showery, Som.—N. & S.W.

***Litten, Litton.** A churchyard. **Lieton** (H.Wr.) **Chirchelitoun** (*Chron. Vilod.*). Still used in Hants, but probably now obsolete in Wilts (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxv. p. 129).

'His next bed will be in the Litten, if he be laying on the ground on such a night as this.'—*Wilts Tales*, p. 161.

***Liver-sand.** See quotation.

‘Sand-veins . . . which are deep and tough, and are of the nature called in Wilts “liver-sand.”’—*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. xii.

Lob. Of leaves, to droop limply, as cabbages do before rain.—N. & S.W.

Lock. ‘A lock of hay,’ a small quantity of hay (A.B.).—N.W.

Locks-and-Keys. *Dielytra spectabilis*, D.C. The usual cottagers’ name for it in Somerset.—S.W. (Som. bord.).

Locky. Of hay which has not been properly shaken about, stuck together in locks as it was cut.—N.W.

Lodged. Of wheat, laid or beaten down by wind or rain (D.).

—N. & S.W. Also **Ledged** (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 112).

Log. See **Lug** (1).

Loggered. A boy who is at plough all day often gets so *loggered*, or weighed down with *loggers*, all the time, that he comes home at night quite exhausted.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Loggers. Lumps of dirt on a ploughboy’s feet.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.) In Gloucester a ‘logger’ is a small log attached to a horse’s foot, to prevent straying.

Loggerums. (1) *Centaurea nigra*, L., Black Knapweed.—N.W. *(2) ‘Scabious’ (*Village Miners*).

Loiter. See **Laiter**.

Lolloper. A lazy lout (S.).—N. & S.W.

Lollup. (1) To loll out. ‘Look at *he, wi’* he’s tongue a lolluping out o’ he’s mouth, vor aal the world like a dog !’—N.W. (2) To loll about, to idle about. ‘What be a-lollupin’ about like that vor ?’—N. & S.W.

***Long Eliza.** A kind of long blue earthen jar, formerly often seen in cottages.—N.W. (Berks bord.)

‘The high black chimney-shelf was covered with crockery of a low type of beauty; pink and yellow china dogs shared their elevated station with “long Elizas” and squat female figures.’—*Dark*, ch. i.

Longful. Tedious (A.B.S.).—N. & S.W.

Long purples. *Lythrum Salicaria*, L., Purple Loosestrife.

Rarely used. Tennyson's 'long purples of the dale' have been identified by himself as *Vicia Cracca*; Shakespeare's are either *Orchis mascula*, or *Arum maculatum*, while Clare applies the name to *Lythrum*.

Long-winded. 'A long-winded man' always means one who is very slow to pay his debts.—N.W.

Long wood. The long branches which are bent down and used to weave in and bind a hedge when it is being laid.—N.W.

Lope along. To run as a hare does.—S.W.

Loppet. (1) *v.* The same as **Lope**. (2) *v.* To idle about, to slouch about. 'A girt veller, allus a loppetin' about.'—N.W. Cf. **Sloppet**.

Loppetty. Weak, out of sorts.—N.W.

Lords-and-Ladies. *Arum maculatum*, L., Cuckoo-pint (A.B.).—N. & S.W.

Lot. To reckon, expect, think. 'I do lot her's a bad 'un.'—N.W.

Lot-meads. (1) Common meadows divided into equal-sized pieces, for the hay of which lots were cast each year (D.).—N.W., obsolete.

“‘Lot Mead’ is not an uncommon name of fields in Wiltshire parishes. It is perhaps a vestige of the original partition of lands when cleared, which the chronicler Simeon of Durham says were distributed by lot. See Kemble's *Anglo-Saxons*, i. 91.—JACKSON's *Aubrey*, note, p. 198.

(2) A kind of festival in connexion with this division.

‘Here [at Wanborough] is a Lott-mead celebrated yearly with great ceremony. The Lord weareth a garland of flowers: the mowers at one house have always a pound of beefe and a head of garlic every man.’—JACKSON's *Aubrey*, p. 198.

Nothing more appears to be known about this festival.—N.W. (Wanborough), obsolete.

***Lottle.** *v.* To sound as water trickling in a small stream. Cf. **Glox**.—N.W.

Love-an'-idols, or Loving Idols. *Viola tricolor*, L., Love-in-idleness, usually the wild form, but occasionally applied to the garden pansy also. **Nuffin-idols** at Clyffe Pypard. **Lovenidolds** (S.).—N. & S.W.

***Loving-andrews.** *Geranium pratense*, L., Meadow Cranesbill (*Village Miners*).

***Lowl-eared.** Long-eared (A.B.H.Wr.).

Luce. (1) Luke-warm.—S.W. * (2) A sore in sheep.—S.W.

Lug. (1) In land measure, a pole or perch (A.B.G.H.S.).

Log (MS. *Gough*: K.Wr.)—N. & S.W.

‘A lug . . . is of three lengths in this county: 15, 18, and 16½ feet. The first of these measures is getting out of use, but is still retained in some places, particularly in increasing mason’s work. The second is the ancient forest measure, and is still used in many parts of the county for measuring wood-land. But the last, which is the statute perch, is by much the more general.’—*Agric. of Wilts*, p. 268.

(2) Any rod or pole (D.H.), as a perch for fowls, a clothes pole (A.B.). See **Oven-lug**.

‘Olde Freeman doe weare ruggs [coarse cloth],
And Thomas Lord doe goe to the woods to steal poles and luggs.’

Seventeenth century doggrell rhymes from Wroughton,
quoted in *Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 216.

Lug-wood. Lops and tops of trees.—S.W.

Lummakin. Heavy, ungainly, clumsy (A.B.).—N.W.

Lumper. To move heavily, to stumble along. Of a pony, to stumble. To kick against anything (S.).—N. & S.W. (Malmesbury, Pewsey, &c.)

Lumpus. (1) Noise, row. ‘Don’t ‘ee make such a lumpus.’—N.W. (2) All in a lump, heavily, as applied to a fall. ‘Th’oss didn’t vall down, but a come down wi’ a kind of a lumpus.’—N.W.

Lump work. Piece work.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Lumpy. Stout and strong. To say to any one, ‘Why, ye be growed main lumpy!’ is to pay him a high compliment.—N.W.

Lurry. Of cows, suffering from looseness.—N.W.

Lynchet, Lychet. See **Linch.**

‘Another British coin, found on the “lytchets” at East Dean, has passed into the cabinet of Dr. Blackmore.’—*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 242.

Maakin. See **Malkin.**

Mace. See Note to quotation.

‘This is a style still used by the lower classes in North Wiltshire to tradesmen and sons of farmers. Thus at Ogbourne St. George, a brickmaker whose name is Davis, is called “Mace Davis,” and sons of farmers are called “Mace John,” or “Mace Thomas,” the surname being sometimes added and sometimes not.’—*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. i. p. 338.

This seems a misapprehension. The word used is simply *Mais'* (before a consonant), a shortened form of ‘Maister.’ ‘Mais’ John’ is short for Maister John. Before a vowel it would be *Mais'r* or *Maistr'*—as ‘Maistr’ Etherd’ [Edward].—N.W.

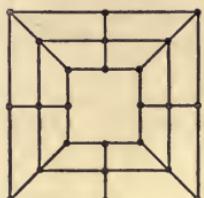
‘*Mas* was formerly a common contraction for *master*, s.g. “*Mas John*,” and is used by Ben Jonson and other Elizabethan writers. See Nares, s.v. *Mas*.’—**SMYTHE-PALMER.**

***Mad.** Of land, spoilt, damaged, as by sudden heat after much rain (*Lisle's Husbandry*).—Obsolete.

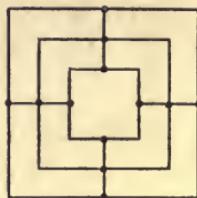
Madder. *(1) *Asperula odorata*, L., Sweet Woodruff.—N.W. (Lyneham.) (2) *Anthemis Cotula*, L., Stinking Camomile.—N. & S.W.

Madell (*a broad*), **Medal**, &c. The game of ‘Merrills’ or ‘Nine Men’s Morris.’ Also known as **Puzzle-Pound**. Several varieties of **Madell** are played in Wilts, known respectively as **Eleven-penny** (strictly **The Merrills**), **Nine-penny**, **Six-penny**, and **Three-penny**, according to the number of pieces used. ‘Eleven-penny’ is played with eleven pieces each side, instead of nine, the game being in other respects identical with ‘Nine Men’s Morris’ as described in *Strutt’s Sports and Pastimes*. The players move alternately, and the general principle is to get three pieces together in a line anywhere on the dots or holes, while at the same time preventing your adversary from making a line. ‘Nine-penny,’ ‘Six-penny,’

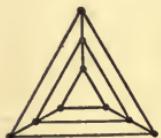
and 'Three-penny' differ only in the number of men each side and the form of the board (*see diagrams*). The 'board'



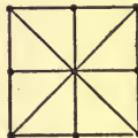
Nine Men's Morris,
or Eleven-penny Madell.



Nine-penny Madell,
or The Merrills.



Six-penny Madell.



Three-penny Madell.

is scratched or chalked out on paving-stones, drawn on the slate, cut deep into the turf on the downs, or the top of the corn-bin (with holes instead of dots), in short, made anywhere and anyhow. The 'men' or 'pieces' may be anything available, sticks being played against stones, beans against oats, &c.—N.W. (Devizes, &c.)

Maggots. *n.* Tricks, nonsense. 'Her's at her maggots again.'—N.W.

***Maggotting.** Meddling (S.).—S.W.

Maggotty. *adj.* Frisky, playful (A.S.).—N. & S.W.

Maggotty-pie. *Picus caudatus*, the Magpie (*MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2*), still in use.—N.W.

***Maiden's Honesty.** *Clematis Vitalba*, L., Traveller's Joy. See **Honesty**.—N.W., obsolete.

'All the hedges about Thickwood (in the parish Colerne) are . . . hung with maydens honesty.'—AUBREY'S *Wills*, Royal Soc. MS. p. 120.

Main. (1) *adv.* Very, as 'main good,' excellent (A.B.).—N. & S.W. (2) *adj.* 'A main sight o' frawk,' a great number (S.).—N. & S.W.

Mais'. See **Mace**.

Make. 'That makes me out,' puzzles me (H.).—N.W.

Malki. See **Mawkin**.

***Mammered.** Perplexed (A.).

***Mammock.** *v.* To pull to pieces (*Leisure Hour*, August, 1893).—N.W. (Castle Eaton, &c.)

'He did so set his teeth and tear it; O, I warrant, how he mammocked it!'—SHAKESPEARE, *Coriolanus*, i. 3.

***Mander.** To order about in a worrying dictatorial fashion (S.). 'Measter do mander I about so.'—S.W.

Mandy (long *a*). (1) Frolicsome, saucy, impudent (A.B.C.): now only used by very old people.—N.W. * (2) Showy (C.).—N.W., obsolete.

Mar. See **More**.

Marlbro'-handed. People who used their tools awkwardly were formerly called '*Marlbro'-handed vawk*,' natives of Marlborough being traditionally famed for clumsiness and unhandiness.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Marley. Streaky, marbled; applied to fat beef, or bacon from a fat pig, where the fat seems to streak and grain the lean.—N.W.

Martin, Free-martin. A calf of doubtful sex.—N.W. An animal with an ox-like head and neck, which never breeds, but is excellent for fattening purposes. It is commonly supposed that a female calf born twin with a male is always a free-martin. Recent investigations, however, have proved that though the external organs of a free-martin may be female the internal are in all cases male. The rule laid down by Geddes and Thomson is that twin calves are always normal when of opposite sex or both female; but that if both are male one is invariably thus abnormal (*Evolution of Sex*, ch. iii. p. 39). Compare Scotch *ferow* or *ferry cow*, a cow not in calf, and *mart*, an ox; also A.S. *fear*, a bullock (*Folk-Etymology*).

Masked. See **A-masked**.

Mathern, Mauthern. * (1) *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, L., Ox-eye Daisy (A.D.H.Wr.).—N.W. (2) Wild Camomile (*Great Estate*, ch. viii).—N.W.

***Maudlin.** The Ox-eye Daisy (D.).—N.W.

Mawk (pronounced *Maak*). To clean out the oven with the 'maakin,' before putting in the batch of bread.—N.W.

Mawkin, Malkin, Maak, or Maakin. (1) An oven-swab with which the charcoal sticks are swept out of the oven, before putting in the batch (A.).—N. & S.W.

'The malkin, being wetted, cleaned out the ashes . . . malkin [is] a bunch of rags on the end of a stick.'—*Great Estate*, ch. viii.

(2) Also used as a term of reproach.—N.W.

'Thee looks like a girt maakin.'—*Great Estate*, ch. viii.

***May-beetle.** The cockchafer (A.B.).

***May-blobs, May-blubs, or May-bubbles.** Flowers and buds of *Caltha palustris*, L., Marsh Marigold.

Mazzard. * (1) A small kind of cherry (*English Plant Names*). Merry is the usual Wilts name, *Mazzard* being Dev. and Som. (2) The head (A.), but only in such threats as:—

'I'll break thee mazzard vor thee!'—*Wilts Tales*, p. 31.

Ben Jonson has *mazzarded*, broken-headed.—N.W.

***Meadow-soot.** *Spiraea Ulmaria*, L., Meadow-sweet (*Great Estate*, ch. ii). *Sote*, or *soot* = sweet.—N.W.

***Mealy.** Mild and damp. 'Twar a oncommon mealy marnin.'—N.W. (Bratton.)

Measle-flower. The garden Marigold, the dried flowers having some local reputation as a remedy. Children, however, have an idea that they may catch the complaint from handling the plant.—N. & S.W.

Med. See **Mid.**

Meg, Meggy. (1) In the game of **Must**, q.v., a small stone —called a 'meg' or 'meggy'—is placed on the top of a large one, and bowled at with other 'meggies,' of which each player has one.—N. & S.W. *(2) **Maig.** A peg (S.).—S.W.

Mere. A boundary line or bank of turf.—N. & S.W. A turf boundary between the downs on adjoining farms: formed by cutting two thick turves, one smaller than the other, and placing them, upside down, with the smaller one on top, at intervals of about a chain along the boundary line.—N.W. (Devizes.)

‘The strips [in a “common field”] are marked off from one another, not by hedge or wall, but by a simple grass path, a foot or so wide, which they call “balks” or “meres.”’—*Wilts Arch. Mag.* xvii. 294.

‘Two acres of arable, of large measure, in Pen field, lying together and bounded by meres on both sides.’—*Hilmarton Parish Terrier*, dated 1704.

Mere-stone. A boundary stone (*Amateur Poacher*, ch. iii).—N.W.

Merry. The cherry; applied to both black and red varieties, but especially the small semi-wild fruit.—N. & S.W.

Merry-flower. The wild Cherry.—S.W. (Barford.)

***Mesh** (e long). Moss or lichen on an old apple-tree.—S.W. (Som. bord.)

Messenger. (1) A sunbeam reaching down to the horizon from behind a cloud is sometimes said to be the sun ‘sending out a messenger.’ Cf. Cope’s *Hants Glossary*. Used by children in both N. & S. Wilts. (2) *pl.* The small detached clouds that precede a storm (*Greene Ferne Farm*, ch. vi).—N. & S.W.

***Mice’s-mouths.** *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill., Snapdragon.—S.W. (Farley.)

Michaelmas Crocus. *Colchicum autumnale*, L., Meadow Saffron.—N.W.

Mickle. Much (A.S.). A.S. *micel*.—N. & S.W., occasionally.

Mid, Med. v. Might or may (S.).—N.W.

Middling. (1) Ailing in health (H.); **Middlinish** (*Wilts Tales*, p. 137).—N. & S.W. (2) Tolerable, as ‘a middlin’ good crop.’ **Middlekin** is occasionally used in S. Wilts in this sense.—N. & S.W. ‘Very middling’ (with a shake of the head), bad, or ill; ‘pretty middling’ (with a nod), good, or well (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 112).

***Midstay.** The barn-floor between the mows.—N.W. (Aldbourne.) Compare *Middlestead*, a threshing-floor: *East of England*; also

‘The old and one-eyed cart-horse dun
The middenstead went hobbling round,
Blowing the light straw from the ground.’

W. MORRIS, *The Land East of the Sun.*

Midsummer men. *Sedum Fabaria*, Koch., a variety of the red Orpine.—N.W. occasionally; S.W. (Farley.)

Mild. Of stone or wood, easily worked (*Great Estate*, ch. ix).—N.W.

***Milk-flower.** *Lychnis vespertina*, Sibth., Evening Campion.—S.W. (Charlton All Saints.)

Milkmaids. *Cardamine pratensis*, L., Lady’s Smock. In common use in Hill Deverill and Longbridge Deverill, also at Farley and Hamptworth.—S.W.

Milkwort. *Euphorbia Peplus*, L., Petty Spurge.—N. & S.W.

Mill. To clean clover-seed from the husk (D.). **Milled Hop** (D.).—N.W.

Miller, Millard, Mallard, or Dusty Miller. A large white moth (A.S.); generally extended to any large night-flying species.—N. & S.W.

***Mill-peck.** A kind of hammer with two chisel-heads, used for deepening the grooves of the millstone (*Great Estate*, ch. ix).

***Mill-staff.** A flat piece of wood, rubbed with ruddle, by which the accuracy of the work done by the mill-peck may be tested (*Great Estate*, ch. ix).

Mind. (1) To remind. ‘That minds I o’ Lunnon, it do.’—N. & S.W. (2) To remember. ‘I minds I wur just about bad then.’—N. & S.W. (3) ‘To be a mind to anything,’ to be inclined to do it.—N.W.

Minding. A reminder. After a severe illness you are apt to have ‘the mindings on’t’ now and again.—N.W.

Minnies. Small fry of all kinds of fish.—N. & S.W.

Mint. A cheese-mite (A.). The older form of *mite* (Skeat).—N.W.

Minty. Of cheese, full of mites (A.).—N.W.

Mist-pond. A pond on the downs, not fed by any spring, but kept up by mist, dew, and rain. Such ponds rarely fail, even in the longest drought. More commonly called **Dew-ponds**.—S.W. (Broadchalke, &c.)

Mixen, Muxen. A dungheap (A.B.C.S.).—N. & S.W.

Mix-muddle. One who muddles things imbecilely (*Village Miners*).—N.W.

Miz-maze. Puzzle, perplexity, confusion.—S.W.

Miz-mazed. Thoroughly puzzled, stupefied. Stunned (S.).—S.W.

Mizzy-mazey. Confused. Used of print swimming before the eyes.—S.W.

Moile. Dirt, mud. **Mwoile** (A.). ‘Aal in a mwoile.’—N.W.

Moll 'ern, Molly Heron. The Heron (*Great Estate*, ch. iv).—N.W.

Mommick, Mommet. A scarecrow. Cf. **Mummock**.—N.W. (Malnesbury.)

Money-in-both-pockets. *Lunaria biennis*, L., Honesty, from the seeds showing on both sides of the dissepiment through the transparent pod.

Monkey-musk. The large garden varieties of *Mimulus*, which resemble the true musk, but are scentless, and therefore merely *monkey* (i.e. mock, spurious) musk.—N. & S.W.

Monkey Nut. *Poa annua*, L., Meadow Grass; eaten by boys for its nut-like flavour.—S.W. (Salisbury.)

Monkey-plant. Garden *Mimulus* (*Wild Life*, ch. viii).—N.W.

Mooch. See **Mouch**.

Moocher. See **Moucher**.

Moochers. Fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*, L., Blackberry (S.). Cf. **Berry-moucher** (2).—S.W.

Moon-daisy. *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, L., Ox-eye Daisy (*Great Estate*, ch. ii). A very general name, especially in N. Wilts. The flowers are sometimes called **Moons**.—N. & S.W.

Moonied up. Coddled and spoilt by injudicious bringing up. ‘Gells as be moonied up bean’t never no good.’—N. & S.W.

Moots. Roots of trees left in the ground (A.). See **Stowls**.—E.W.

Mop. (1) A Statute Fair for hiring servants (A.B.); also used in Gloucester (*Wilts Tales*, p. 33).—N.W. (2) A rough tuft of grass.

Moral. A child is said to be the ‘very moral,’ or exact likeness, of its father. A form of ‘model.’—N. & S.W.

More, Mar, Moir. (1) An old root or stump of a tree.—N. & S.W. (2) A root of any plant (A.B.G.S.: *Aubrey’s Wilts MS.*), as ‘a strawberry more’; ‘fern mars’; ‘cowslip mars,’ &c. (*Amateur Poacher*, ch. vii.) Occasionally **Moir** in N. Wilts, as in **Crazy Moir**.—N. & S.W.

Moreish. Appetizing, so good that you want more of it. ‘Viggy pudden be oncommon moreish.’—N. & S.W.

Mort. n. A quantity.—N. & S.W.

‘Her talks a mort too vine.’—*Dark*, ch. x.

‘I stuek up to her a mort o’ Sundays.’—*Ibid.* ch. xv.

Most-in-deal. Usually, generally (A.B.C.). ‘Where do ‘e bide now, Bill?’ ‘Most-in-deal at ‘Vize [Devizes], but zometimes at Ziszeter [Cirencester].’ **Most-in-general** is more commonly used now.—N.W.

Most-in-general. Usually.—N.W.

‘Most in gen’ral I catches sight of you when I goes by wi’ the horses, but you wasn’t in the garden this afternoon.’—*Dark*, ch. i.

Mote, Maute. A morsel of anything, a very minute quantity.—S.W., formerly.

Mother-of-thousands. (1) *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L.—S.W. (2) *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill., Ivy-leaved Toadflax.—S.W. (Salisbury.)

***Mother Shimbles' Snick-needles.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.,
Greater Stitchwort (*Sarum Dioc. Gazette*).—S.W. (Zeals.)

Motherapy. Thick, muddy, as spoilt beer or vinegar (A.B.C.S.).
—N. & S.W.

Mouch, Mooch. (1) *v.* To prowl about the woods and lanes, picking up such unconsidered trifles as nuts, watercresses, blackberries, ferns, and flower-roots, with an occasional turn at poaching (*Gamekeeper at Home*, ch. vii); to pilfer out-of-doors, as an armful of clover from the fresh-cut swathe (*Hodge and his Masters*, ch. xxiii).—N. & S.W.

‘Probably connected with O.F. *mucer, muchier*, Fr. *musser*, to hide, to lurk about. It always implies something done more or less by stealth.’
—SMYTHE-PALMER.

(2) *v.* To play the truant.—N. & S.W. (3) *v.* To be sulky or out of temper.—N. & S.W. (4) *n.* ‘In a mouch,’ in a bad temper. ‘On the mouch,’ gone off mouching.—N. & S.W.

Moucher, Moocher. (1) A truant (A.B.). See **Berry-moucher**.
N. & S.W. (2) A man who lives by mouching (*Gamekeeper at Home*, ch. vii).—N. & S.W.

Moulter. Of birds, to moult.—N.W.

Mound. (1) *n.* A hedge. In general use in N. Wilts.—N. & S.W. (2) *v.* To hedge in or enclose.—N.W.

‘The Churchyard . . . to be mounded partly by the manor, partly by the parish and parsonage except only one gate to be maintained by the vicar.’—1704, *Hilmarton Parish Terrier*.

Mouse. The ‘mouse’ is a small oblong piece of muscle, under the blade-bone of a pig.—N.W.

‘The chief muscles of the body were named from lively animals; e.g. . . . *mus*, mouse, the biceps muscle of the arm, and so in A.S. and O.H.G. Cf. *musculus*, (1) a little mouse, (2) a muscle.’ (*Folk-Etymology*, p. 615, *sub Calf*).—SMYTHE-PALMER.

***Mousetails.** A kind of grass, perhaps Cats'-tail, but not *Myosorus*.—N.W.

***Moutch.** ‘On the moutch,’ shuffling (H.). Some meaning of **Mouch** has probably here been misunderstood.

Mouthy. *adj.* Abusive, cheeky, impudent.—S.W.

Mow. In a barn, the unboarded space at each end of the threshing-floor, where the corn used to be heaped up for threshing.—N.W.

***Mowing-machine Bird.** *Salicaria locustella*, Grasshopper Warbler, from its peculiar note (*Birds of Wilts*, p. 154).—S.W. (Mere.)

Much. (1) ‘It’s much if he do,’ most likely he won’t do it. ‘It’s much if he don’t,’ most likely he will.—N.W. (2) *v.* To make much of, to pet. ‘Her do like muching,’ i.e. being petted. — N.W.

Much-about. Used intensively.—N.W.

‘I was never one to go bellockin’, though I’ve allus had much-about raison to murmur.’—*Dark*, ch. x.

Muck. Dirt, mud, earth.—N. & S.W.

***Mucker.** A miserly person (S.). Cf. **Mouch**.—S.W.

‘A fine old word, that I do not remember to have met with in other counties. It = Old Eng. *mokerer* (*Old English Miscellany*, E. E. T. S. p. 214), a miser; Scot. *mochre*, *mokre*, to hoard.’—**SMYTHE-PALMER**.

Muckle. (1) *n.* Manure, long straw from the stable (*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. vii).—N. & S.W. (2) ‘Muckle over,’ to cover over tender plants with long straw in autumn, to protect them from frost.—N.W.

Muddle-fuss. A persistent meddler with other people’s affairs.—N.W. (Steeple Ashton.)

***Mudel over.** The same as *Muckle over*, q.v. (*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. vii).

Mud-up. (1) To pamper and spoil a child.—S.W. (Hants bord.) *(2) To bring up by hand (H.Wr.), as ‘Mud the child up, dooke’ (*Monthly Mag.*, 1814).

Muggeroon. A mushroom.—N.W.

Muggerum. Part of the internal fat of a pig.—N.W.

Muggle. (1) *n.* Confusion, muddle (A.S.).—N. & S.W. ‘Here we be, ael in a muggle like.’—*Wilts Tales*, p. 137.

(2) To live in a muddling, haphazard way.—N.W. Cf. :—

‘Most on us ‘ad a precious sight rather work for a faerner like the old measter, an’ have our Saturday night reg’lar, than go muggling the best way we could, an’ take our chance.’—*Jonathan Merle*, xxxvii. 412.

Muffle-pin. The pin in the centre of a want-trap.—S.W.

Mullin. The headstall of a cart-horse: sometimes extended to the headstall and blinkers of a carriage horse.—N.W.

Mullock. A heap of rubbish (A.B.), now applied to mine refuse in Australia.

Mummock. A shapeless confused mass. A clumsily-swaddled baby or badly-dressed woman would be ‘aal in a mummock.’—N.W.

Mum up. To make much of, pamper, pet, and spoil. ‘A granny-bred child’s allus a-mummed up.’—N. & S.W.

Mun. Used in addressing any person, as ‘Doesn’t thee know that, mun?’ (A.)—N.W.

Must. A game played by children: a small stone—‘a meggy’—is placed on the top of a large one, and bowled at with other ‘meggies,’ of which each player has one.—N.W.

Muxen. See **Mixen**.

Nacker. See **Knacker**.

Nail-passor. A gimlet (A.). Kennett has *Nailsin* in a similar sense.—N.W.

“‘Here’s the kay’ . . . holding up a small gimlet. ‘Whoy, thuck ben’t a kay . . . that’s nothing but a nail-passor.’”—*Wilts Tales*, p. 44.

Nails. *Bellis perennis*, L., Daisy.—S.W. (Mere.)

Naked Boys. *Colchicum autumnale*, L., Meadow Saffron, the flowers and leaves of which do not appear together (Aubrey, *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 51, ed. Brit.). *Naked Lady* in Cornw., Yks., &c., and *Naked Virgins* in Chesh.—N. & S.W. (Huish, Stockton, &c.)

***Naked Nanny.** *Colchicum autumnale*, L., Meadow Saffron. See **Naked Boys**.—S.W. (Deverill.)

Nammet. See **Nummet** (S.).

’Nan. What do you say? (A.B.C.). See **Anan**.

Nanny-fodger, or Nunny-fudger. (1) A meddlesome prying person.—S.W. (2) *Troglodytes vulgaris*, the Wren.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Narration. Fuss, commotion. ‘He do allus make such a narration about anythin’.’—N. & S.W.

Nash, Naish, Nesh. (1) Tender, delicate, chilly (A.B.H. Wr.)—N. & S.W. (2) Tender and juicy: applied to lettuces.—S.W., occasionally.

Nation, Nashun, &c. Very, extremely, as *nation dark* (A.B.S.).—N. & S.W.

Nation-grass. *Aira caespitosa*, L., perhaps an abbreviation of Carnation-grass.—S.W. (Som. bord.)

Natomy, Notamy, Notamize, &c. A very thin person or animal, an anatomy.—N. & S.W.

***Naumpey.** A weak foolish-minded person.—N.W.

***Navigator.** A drain-maker’s spade, with a stout narrow gouge-like blade (*Amateur Poacher*, ch. xi), more usually known as a **Graft**.

Neal, Nealded. See **Anneal**.

Neck-headland. ‘To fall neck-headland,’ i.e. headlong.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Neet. See **Nit** (S.).

Neoust of a neoustness. Nearly alike (A.). See **Aneoust**.—N.W.

Nesh. See **Nash**.

Nessel-tripe, Nessel-trip, Nussel-trip. The smallest and weakest pig in a litter. Commonly used in the Deverills, and elsewhere.—S.W.

Nettle-creeper. Applied generally in Wilts to the following three birds:—(1) *Curruca cinerea*, Common Whitethroat, (2) *C. sylvatica*, Lesser Whitethroat, and (3) *C. hortensis*, Garden Warbler (*Birds of Wilts*, pp. 159–161).—N.W.

Neust. See **Aneoust**.

Neust alike. Nearly alike.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, &c.)

Neust of a neustness. See **Aneoust**.

***Never-the-near.** To no purpose, uselessly. ‘I ewourted she ten year, but there, ’twer aal niver-the-near.’—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

Next akin to nothing. Very little indeed. ‘There’s next akin to nothen left in the barrel.’—N.W.

Nibs. The handles of a scythe (A.).—N.W.

Niche. See **Knitch.**

Nightcaps. (1) *Convolvulus sepium*, L., Great Bindweed.—N. & S.W. (2) *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L., the garden Columbine.—N.W. (Devizes, Huish, &c.)

Night-fall. *n.* A disease in horses. A humour in the fetlock joint, recurring until it produces incurable lameness.—S.W.

‘Witness . . . told him his animal was very lame, and asked what was the matter with it. He replied, “Nothing, it is only ‘night-fall,’ and it comes on several times during the year.”’—*Wiltshire County Mirror*, Oct. 27, 1893.

Nightingale. *Stellaria Holostea*, L., Greater Stitchwort.—S.W. (Hants bord.)

***Night Violet.** *Habenaria chlorantha*, Bab., Greater Butterfly Orchis (*Sarum Dioc. Gazette*).—N.W. (Lyneham.)

Nine-holes. A game played by children.—N.W.

‘This is mentioned among the “illegal games” in the Castle Combe records.’—*Wiltshire Arch. Mag.* vol. iii. p. 156.

‘1576. *Lusum illicitum vocatum nyne holes.*’—SCROPE’S *History of Castle Combe*.

Nineter. (1) ‘A nineter young rascal,’ a regular scamp. Not perverted from *anoint* (as if it meant set apart to evil courses and an evil end), but from Fr. *anoienté*, *anéanti*, brought to nothing, worthless (*Folk-Etymology*, p. 9).—N.W. (Seend.) *(2) A skinflint (S.).

Ninny-hammer. A fool, a silly person.—N.W.

***Nint.** See **Anoint.**

***Ninting** (*i* long). A beating. See **Anoint**.—N.W.

Nipper. A small boy (S.).—N. & S.W.

Nippers. The same as **Grab-hook**.—N.W. (Huish.)

Nippy. Stingy (S.).—N. & S.W.

Nistn't. Need not.—N.W.

‘Thee nistn't hoopy at I—I can hyar as well as thee.’—*Greene Ferne Farm*, ch. iii.

Nit, Neet. Nor yet. Wrongly defined by Akerman, Slow, and others as *not yet*. ‘I han't got no money nit no vittles.’—N. & S.W.

Nitch. See **Knitch**.

Nog. A rough block or small log of wood.—N.W.

Nog-head. A blockhead (S.). **Nug-head** in W. Somerset.—S.W.

Nolens volens. Used in N. Wilts in various corrupted forms, as ‘I be gwain, nolus-bolus,’ in any case; ‘vorus-norus,’ rough, blustering; and ‘snorus-vorus,’ vehemently.

Noodle along. To lounge aimlessly along, to move drowsily and heavily, as a very spiritless horse.—N.W.

***Noon-naw.** A stupid fellow, a ‘know-naught’ (*Great Estate*, ch. iv).

Nor, Nur. Than; as ‘better nur than’ (B.).—N. & S.W.

Not-cow. A cow without horns (A.). A.S. *hnot*, clipped, shorn.—N. & S.W.

Noust. See **Aneoust**.

Nummet. The ‘noon-meat’ or noon-day meal (A.). **Nammet** in S. Wilts.—N. & S.W.

Numpinole. The Pimpernel.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Nuncheon, Nunchin. The noon-meal (A.S.). **Nunch** (*Wilts Tales*, p. 117).—N.W.

Nunchin-bag. The little bag in which ploughmen carry their meals (A.).—N.W.

Nunny-fudging. Nonsense. ‘That's all nunny-fudgen.’—N.W., now nearly obsolete.

Nunny-fudgy. ‘A nunny-fudgy chap,’ a poor sort of a fellow with no go in him: now used only by old people.—N.W.

Nur. See **Nor**.

***Nurk.** The worst pig of a litter. See **Rinnick**.—N.W.

Nurly. Of soil: lying in lumps.—S.W. (Bratton.)

Nut. The nave of a wheel (S.).—S.W.

Nyst, Niest. Often used in Mid Wilts in same way as *neust*, as 'I be nyst done up,' i.e. over tired.

Nythe. A brood, as 'a nythe o' pheasants'; always used by gamekeepers.—N.W. Apparently a form of Fr. *nid*, a nest. In the New Forest they say 'an eye of pheasants.' See Cope's *Hampshire Glossary* (s.v. *Nye*).

Oak-tree loam or clay. The Kimmeridge Clay (Britton's *Beauties*, 1825, vol. iii., also Davis's *Agric. of Wilts*, p. 113, &c.).

Oat-hulls (pronounced Wut-hulls). Oat chaff and refuse.—S.W.

Oaves. (1) Oat chaff.—N. & S.W. (Huish, &c.) (2) The eaves of a house (S.).—S.W.

'A good old form. Mid. Eng. *ovese* (*Old Eng. Miscell.*, E. E. T. S. p. 15, l. 465), = O. H. Germ. *opasa* (*Vocab. of S. Gall.*).—SMYTHE-PALMER.

Odds. (1) *v.* To alter, change, set right. 'I'll soon odds that' (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 112).—N.W. (2) *n.* Difference. 'That don't make no odds to I.' 'What's the odds to thee?' what does it matter to you?—N.W.

Oddses. Odds and ends.

Oddy. (1) See **Huddy**. (2) Strong, vigorous, in hearty health.—N.W.

Of. With. 'You just come along o' I!'.—N. & S.W.

Offer. 'To offer to do a thing,' to make as though you were going to do it, or to begin to do it. 'He offered to hit I,' i.e. did not say he would, but just put up his fists and let out.—N.W.

Old man. (1) *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L., Southernwood.—N. & S.W. (2) *Anagallis arvensis*, L., Scarlet Pimpernel.—S.W.

Old man's beard. (1) *Clematis Vitalba*, L., Traveller's Joy, when in fruit.—N. & S.W. (2) The mossy galls on the dog-rose.—N. & S.W.

Old Sow. *Melilotus coerulea*, L., from its peculiar odour (*Science Gossip*, Nov. 1868).—N. & S.W., rarely.

*Old woman's bonnet. *Geum rivale*, Water Avens.—S.W. (Mere.)

*Old woman's pincushion. *Orchis maculata*, L., Spotted Orchis.—S.W.

Ollit. See *Elet.*

On. (1) =*in*, prep., as 'I run agen un on th' street' (A.). —N. & S.W. (2) =*in*, prefix, as *ondacent*.—N. & S.W. (3) =*im*, prefix, as *onpossible* (A.B.).—N. & S.W. (4) =*un*, prefix, as *ongainly* (B.). *Onlight*, to alight.—N. & S.W. (5) =*of*, as 'I never did thenk much on 'en.'—N. & S.W. (6) =*by*, as 'He come on a mistake.'—N. & S.W.

Once. (1) Some time or other (M.). 'Once before ten o'clock,' some time or other before ten.—N. & S.W.

'Send it once this morning, dooke.'—*Monthly Mag.* 1814.

(2) 'I don't once (=for one moment) think as you'll catch un.'—N. & S.W.

Oo. Such words as *hood*, *wood*, *want*, a *mole*, *wonder*, &c., are usually pronounced in N. Wilts as '*ood*', '*oont*', '*oonder*'.

***Organy.** (1) *Mentha Pulegium*, L., Pennyroyal (A.B.). (2) *Origanum vulgare*, L., Marjoram (*English Plant Names*).

Otherguise. Otherwise.—N.W.

Out-axed. Of a couple, having had their banns fully asked, or called for the last time (*Wilts Tales*, p. 100). The banns are then *out*, and the couple *out-axed*.—N.W.

Oven-cake. Half a loaf, baked at the oven's mouth.—N.W.

Oven-lug. The pole used as a poker in an oven. See *Lug* (2). —N.W.

***Over-get.** To overtake, to catch up.—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

***Overlayer.** See quotation.

'The waggons . . . seldom have any overlayers or out-riggers, either at the ends or sides.'—*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. xxxviii.

Overlook. To bewitch. Rare in Wilts, common in Dev. and Som.—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

Over-right, Vorright. Opposite to.—N.W.

Owl about. To moon about out of doors in the dark.—N.W.

Owling. The same as **Grigging**, q.v.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Compare:—

‘Howlers. Boys who in former times went round wassailing the orchards.’—PARISH, *Sussex Glossary*.

‘The wenches with their wassail bowls
About the streets are singing;
The boys are come to catch the owls.’—G. WITHER.

***Owl-catchers.** Gloves of stout leather (*Amateur Poacher*, ch. xi).

Pack-rag Day. October 11, Old Michaelmas Day, when people change house. Also used in Suffolk.—N.W.

***Paint-brushes.** *Eleocharis palustris*, Br.—S.W. (Charlton All Saints.)

Palm-tree. The Willow. Palms. Its catkins.—S.W.

Pamper. To mess about, to spoil a thing.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Pancherd. See **Panshard**.

Pank. To pant (S.).—N. & S.W.

Panshard, Ponshard, Pancherd. (1) A potshard: a broken bit of crockery (A.B.S.).—N.W. (2) ‘In a panshard,’ out of temper, in a rage.—S.W. Also used in the New Forest.

Pantony. A cottager’s pantry (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 112). Compare **Entony**, an entry: Berks. There are many slight variants, as **Panterny**.—N. & S.W.

Paper Beech. *Betula alba*, L.—N.W.

***Parasol.** *Sanguisorba officinalis*, L., Salad Burnet.—S.W. (Little Langford.)

Parson. In carting dung about the fields, the heaps are shot down in lines, and are all of much the same size. Sometimes, however, the cart tips up a little too much, with the result that the whole cartload is shot out into a large heap. This is known as a ‘Parson.’—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Parters. Pieces of wood in a waggon which join the dripple to the bed. See **Waggon**.—N.W.

Passover. ‘A bit of a passover,’ a mere passing shower.—S.W. (Som. bord.)

Payze. To raise with a lever (B.). Norman French *peiser*, cp. Fr. *poiser*.—N. & S.W.

Peace-and-Plenty. A kind of small double white garden Saxifrage.—S.W.

Peakid, Peaky, Picked, Picky. Wan or sickly-looking.—N. & S.W.

Pearl-blind. See *Purley*.

Peart. (1) Impertinent (A.S.).—N. & S.W. (2) In good health. ‘How be ‘ee?’ ‘Aw, pretty peart, thank’ee.’—N. & S.W. (3) Clever, quick, intelligent.—S.W. (4) Stinging, sharp, as a blister.—S.W. (5) Lively. ‘Her’s as peart as ar’ a bird, that’s what her is!’—N.W.

Peck. (1) *n.* A pickaxe.—N. & S.W. (2) *v.* To use a pickaxe.—N. & S.W. (3) *v.* Of a horse, to trip or stumble: also *Peck-down*.—N.W.

‘Captain Middleton’s horse “pecked”—it is presumed through putting its foot in a hole—and threw the rider.’—*Daily Telegraph*, April 11, 1892.

***Pecker.** *n.* The nose (S.).—S.W.

Pecky. Inclined to stumble. ‘Th’old hoss goes terr’ble pecky.’—N.W.

Peel. (1) A lace-making pillow (A.B.). A little ‘Peel lace’ is still made about Malmesbury. A.S. *pile*.—N.W. (2) The pillow over the axle of a waggon (D.). See *Waggon*.—N.W. (3) The pole, with a flat board at end, for putting bread into the oven.—N.W.

Peggles. See *Pig-all*.

Pelt. Rage, passion (A.S.). ‘A come in, in such a pelt.’—N. & S.W. The word occurs in this sense in some old plays. Herrick alludes in *Oberon’s Palace* to ‘the stings of peltish wasps,’ and Topsell uses ‘pelting’ for angry or passionate.

‘You zims ’mazin afeert to zee your gran’fer in a pelt! ’Ten’t often as I loses my temper, but I’ve a-lost ‘un now.’—*Dark*, ch. xii.

Penny (or **Perry**) **moucher**. A corruption of **Berry-moucher**, q.v.

Perkins. The same as **Ciderkin**.—N.W.

Perk up. To get better, to brighten up.—S.W.

***Perseen.** *v.* To pretend to (S.).—S.W.

‘There’s Jack White a comin’; I wun’t perseen ta know un.’—*Mr. Slow*.

Peter grievous. (1) *n.* A dismal person, or one who looks much aggrieved. **Pity grievous** at Clyffe Pypard, and **Peter grievous** at Salisbury.—N. & S.W.

‘I’ll tell you summat as ’ll make ’ee look a pater grievous!’—*Dark*, ch. xv.

(2) *adj.* Dismal-looking. ‘He be a peter-grievous-looking sort of a chap.’—S.W.

***Peter-man.** See Jackson’s *Aubrey*, p. 11.—Obsolete.

‘At Kington Langley . . . the revel of the village was kept on the Sunday following St. Peter’s Day (29th June), on which occasions a temporary officer called “the Peter-man” used to be appointed, bearing the office, it may be presumed, of master of the sports.’—*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxiv. p. 83.

Peth. The crumb of bread.—N.W.

Pethy. Crumby, as ‘a pethy loaf.’—N.W.

Pick. (1) A haymaking fork (A.B.D.), a stable-fork (D.). *Pick=pitch*, as in *pitch-fork* (Skeat).—N. & S.W. (2) The fruit of the sloe.

Picked (two syll.). (1) Sharp-pointed. **Piggid** on Som. bord. ‘Thuek there prong yun’t picked enough.’—N. & S.W. (2) Looking ill (S.). With features sharpened by ill-health. See **Peakid**.—N. & S.W.

Pickpocket. *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, L., Shepherd’s Purse.—N. & S.W. (Enford, Mere, &c.)

Picky. See **Peakid**.

***Pie-curr.** *Fuligula cristata*, Tufted Duck (*Birds of Wilts*, p. 190).—S.W.

Pig-all, Pig-haw. Fruit of the hawthorn (A.). **Peggles** (Jefferies, *Marlborough Forest*, &c.)—N.W.

Pig-berry. Fruit of the hawthorn (S.).—N. & S.W.

Pigeon-pair. When a woman has only two children, a boy and a girl, they are called a 'pigeon pair.'—N. & S.W.

'So in N. Eng. "a dow's cleckin" (a dove's clutch) is used for two children.'—SMYTHE-PALMER.

Piggid. See Picked (1).

Pig-haw. See Pig-all.

Pig-meat. The flesh of the pig in Wilts is, if fresh, 'pig-meat.' It is never 'pork' unless the animal is specially killed as a 'little porker.'

***Pig-muddle.** Disorder, mess.—N.W.

Pig-nut. (1) *Bunium flexuosum*, With., The Earth-nut.—N. & S.W. (2) The very similar root of *Carum Bulbo-castanum*, Koch., Tuberous Caraway.—N.W., occasionally.

Pig-potatoes. Small potatoes, usually boiled up for the pigs.—N. & S.W.

Pigs. (1) See Boats.—S.W. (Hants bord.) (2) Woodlice.—N. & S.W. Also Guinea-pigs and Butchers' Guinea-pigs.

Pig-weed. *Symphytum officinale*, L., Comfrey.—N.W. (Enford.)

Pillars. See Waggon.

Pimrose. A primrose. Also used in Hants.—N. & S.W.

Pin-bone. The hip bone; sometimes the hip itself.—N.W.

Pincushion. (1) *Anthyllis vulneraria*, L., Kidney Vetch.—S.W. (Barford.) (2) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L., Field Scabious.—S.W. (Charlton.)

Pinner. A servant's or milker's apron; a child's pinafore being generally called Pinney.—N. & S.W.

'Next morn I missed three hens and an old cock,
And off the hedge two pinners and a smock.'

GAY, *The Shepherd's Week*.

Pinny-land. Arable land where the chalk comes close to the surface, as opposed to the deeper clay land.—N. W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Pins. The hips. A cow with hips above its back is said to be 'high in the pins.'—N.W.

Pip. The bud of a flower (B.).—N.W.

***Pish!** or **Pishty!** A call to a dog (A.). In co. Clare, Ireland, this is the order to a horse to stop.

Pissabed. *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L., Dandelion, from its diuretic effects.—N. & S.W.

***Pissing-candle.** The least candle in the pound, put in to make up the weight (Kennett's *Paroch. Antiq.*). Cp. Norman French *peiser*, to weigh.—Obsolete.

Pit. (1) *n.* A pond.—N.W. (2) *n.* The mound in which potatoes or mangolds are stored (*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. vii).—N. & S.W. (3) *v.* 'To pit potatoes,' to throw them up in heaps or ridges, in field or garden, well covered over with straw and beaten earth, for keeping through the winter.—N. & S.W.

Pitch. (1) *n.* A steep place.—N.W. (2) *n.* 'A pitch of work,' as much of the water-meadows as the water supply will cover well at one time (*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. xii).—S.W. (3) *n.* The quantity of hay, &c., taken up by the fork each time in pitching (*Gamekeeper at Home*, ch. iv).—N. & S.W. (4) *v.* To load up wheat, &c., pitching the sheaves with a fork (S.).—N. & S.W. (5) *v.* To fix hurdles, &c., in place (*Bevis*, ch. xxiii).—N. & S.W. (6) *v.* To settle down closely.

'Give the meadows a thorough good soaking at first . . . to make the land sink and pitch closely together.'—*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. xii.

(7) *v.* To lose flesh, waste away. Still in use in N. Wilts.

'The lambs "pitch and get stunted," and the best summer food will not recover them.'—*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. xii.

(8) *v.* To set out goods for sale in market. 'There wur a main lot o' cheese pitched s'marin'.'—N. & S.W. (9) *v.* To pave with **Pitchin**, q. v.—N.W. (10) *v.* Of ground, to have an uneven surface. 'The ground this end o' the Leaze pitches uncommon bad.'—S.W. (Hants bord.)

Pitched market. A market where the corn is exposed for sale, not sold by sample (D.).—N.W.

Pitchin. *n.* Paving is done with large flat stones, ‘pitching’ with small uneven ones set on edge (A.S.).—N. & S.W.

Pitching-bar. The iron bar used in pitching hurdles (*Amateur Poacher*, ch. ii).—N. & S.W.

Pitch-poll. When rooks are flying round and round, playing and tumbling head over heels in the air (a sign of rain), they are said to be ‘playing pitch-poll.’—N.W.

Pitch-up. A short rest, as when a cart is going up a steep hill.—N.W.

Pit-hole. The grave (S.). Used by children.—N. & S.W.

‘They lies, the two on ‘em, the fourth and fifth i’ the second row, for I dug pit-holes for ‘em.’—*The Story of Dick*, ch. vi. p. 66.

***Pixy.** A kind of fairy. This is a Dev. and Som. word, but is said to be in use about Malmesbury.

Plain. Straightforward, unaffected, as ‘a plain ‘ooman.’—N. & S.W.

Plan. ‘In a poor plan,’ unwell, in a poor way, &c.—N.W. (Seend.)

***Plank-stone.** A flag-stone.

‘This soyle (at Easton Piers) brings very good oakes and witch hazles; excellent planke stones.’—JACKSON’S *Aubrey*, p. 236.

‘At Bowdon Parke, Ano 1666, the diggers found the bones of a man under a quarrie of planke stones.’—AUBREY’S *Nat. Hist. of Wilts.* p. 71, ed. Brit.

***Flash, Pleach.** To cut the upper branches of a hedge half through, and then bend and intertwine them with those left upright below, so as to make a strong low fence (A.). Also *Splash*.—N. & S.W.

Plat. The plateau or plain of the downs.—S.W.

Pleach. See *Flash*.

Pleachers. Live boughs woven into a hedge in laying.—S.W.

Plim. (1) *v.* To swell out (A.B.S.), as peas or wood when soaked in water.—N. & S.W. (2) *v.* Many years ago, near Wootton Bassett, old Captain Goddard spoke to

a farmer about a dangerous bull, which had just attacked a young man. The farmer's reply was:—'If a hadn't a bin a *plimmin'* an' *vertin'* wi' his stick—so fashion—(i.e. flourishing his stick about in the bull's face), the bull wouldn't ha' run at un.' No further explanation of these two words appears to be forthcoming at present.

Plocks. Large wood, or roots and stumps, sawn up into short lengths, and cleft for firewood (S.). **Plock-wood** (D.). —N. & S.W.

Plough. A waggon and horses, or cart and horses together, make a plough (D.). See Kennett's *Paroch. Antiq.*—N.W.

'The team of oxen that drew the plough came to be called the plough, and in some parts of South Wilts they still call even a waggon and horses a plough. This is needful for you to know, in case your man should some day tell you that the *plough* is gone for *coal*.'—*Wilts. Arch. Mag.* vol. xvii. p. 303.

'1690. Paid William Winckworth for Worke downe with his Plough to the causway.'—*Records of Chippenham*, p. 237.

'1709. Paid for 41 days worke with a ploughe carrying stones to the Causey.'—*Ibid.* p. 239.

(2) For the various parts of the old wooden plough see as follows:—

'I should like to hear a Wiltshire boy who had been three years at plough or sheep fold, cross-examine one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and ask him, in the article of a plough, to be so good as to explain the difference between the vore-shoot and back-shoot, the ground rest, the bread board, the drail, the wing and point, and the whippence.'—*Wilts. Arch. Mag.* vol. xvii. p. 303.

***Ploughman.** A waggoner or carter.—N.W., obsolete.

'1690. Paid for beere for the plowmen and pitchers.'—*Records of Chippenham*, p. 237.

***Ploughman's-weatherglass.** *Anagallis arvensis*, L., Scarlet Pimpernel.—S.W. (Barford.)

Plurals. (1) The old termination in *en* is still much used, as *Housen*, *Hipsen*, &c. See **En** (1). (2) Plurals in *es* are very commonly used, as *beastes*, *ghostes*, *nestes*, *postes*, *gutses*. Very often a reduplication takes place, as *beastises*, *ghostises*, &c.—N. & S.W. (3) Plurals are used some-

times instead of singulars. Examples:—‘Nows and thenes,’ ‘You’ll find un a little ways furder on,’ &c.

‘These are rather an adverbial use of the genitive, like *always*, *now-a-days*, *needs*, *whiles*, etc.’—SMYTHE-PALMER.

(4) Plant-names are almost invariably used in the plural, even where only a single blossom is referred to, as ‘What is that flower in your hand, Polly?’ ‘That’s *Robins*, ma’am’ (or *Cuckoos*, *Poppies*, *Night-caps*, &c., as the case may be).—N. & S.W.

Poach. (1) Of cattle, to trample soft ground into slush and holes.—N. & S.W. (2) Of ground, to become swampy from much trampling (*Wild Life*, ch. xx).—N. & S.W.

***Podge.** Anything very thick and sticky. Cf. **Stodge**.

***Pog.** *(1) To thrust with the foot.—N.W. (Malmesbury.) *(2) To set beans.—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

Poison-berry. (1) Fruit of *Arum maculatum*, L., Cuckoo-pint.—N.W. (2) Fruit of *Tamus communis*, L., Black Bryony.—N.W.

Poison-root. *Arum maculatum*, L., Cuckoo-pint.—N.W.

Pole-ring. The ring which fastens the scythe-blade to the snead (A.).—N.W.

Polly. A pollard tree.—S.W. A Wiltshire man, on being told by the hospital surgeon that his arms would have to be amputated, exclaimed, ‘Be I to be shrowded like a owld polly?’

Polt, Powlt. A blow (B.). A blow with a stick (A.). In Gloucester apples, walnuts, &c., are beaten down with a ‘polting-lug,’ or long pole.—N.W.

Ponshard. See **Panshard**.

Pooch out. (1) To project or stick out.—N.W. (2) To cause to project.—N.W. (3) ‘To pooch out the lips,’ to pout.—N.W.

Pook. (1) *n.* A small cock of hay, &c. (S.).—N. & S.W. (2) *v.* To put up in pooks (D.).—N. & S.W.

Pooker. A woman employed in pooking.—S.W.

Pookers'-tea. The yearly treat given to the pookers.—S.W.

Pooking-fork. The large prong, with a cross handle, for pushing along in front of the pookers, to make up the hay into pooks.—S.W.

Pop-hole. A rabbit-hole running right through a bank, as opposed to **Blind-hole** (*Gamekeeper at Home*, ch. vi). Any hole through a hedge, wall, &c.—N.W.

Popple-stone. A pebble (S.). A.S. *papol*.—S.W.

Poppy, or Poppies. (1) *Digitalis purpurea*, L., Foxglove, so called because children inflate and 'pop' the blossoms. *Papaver* is only known as 'Redweed' by children about Salisbury.—S.W. (2) *Silene inflata*, L., Bladder Campion, also 'popped' by children.—S.W. (Salisbury.) *(3) *Stellaria Holostea*, L., Greater Stitchwort (*Sarum Diocesan Gazette*).—N. & S.W. (Lyneham and Farley.)

Posy. The garden Peony, from its size.

Pot, or Put. (The latter is the usual S. Wilts form.) *(1) A tub or barrel (D.).—Obsolete. (2) A two-wheeled cart, made to tilt up and shoot its load (D.).—N. & S.W. Manure used formerly to be carried out to the fields in a pair of *pots* slung across a horse's back. When wheels came into general use the term was transferred to the cart used for the same purpose (D.). See Dung-pot.

Pot-dung. Farmyard manure (*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. vii).—N.W.

Pots-and-Kettles. Fruit of *Buxus sempervirens*, L., Box.—S.W. (Barford St. Martin, Deverill, &c.)

***Pot-wallop.** A 'pot-waller,' or person possessing a house with a 'pot-wall,' or kitchen fireplace for cooking. All such persons formerly had votes for the borough of Wootton Bassett. See *Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxiii. p. 172.

Poult. (1) 'A turkey poult,' a young turkey.—N. & S.W. (2) 'A perfect poult,' an awkward girl.—S.W. (Warminster.)

Pounceful. Masterful, self-willed. Cf. **Bounceful.** 'He preached pouncefully,' i.e. powerfully, forcibly.—S.W.

Powder-monkey. (1) Damp gunpowder, moulded into a 'devil,' or cake which will smoulder slowly, used by boys for stupefying a wasp's nest. (2) Ash leaves with an even number of leaflets, worn by boys on the afternoon of May 29. See *Shitsack Day*.

Power. 'A power o' volk,' a number of people. A quantity of anything.—N. & S.W.

'A's got a power of plaguy long spikes all auver's body.'—*Wills Tales*, p. 118.

Powlts. (1) Peas and beans grown together.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.) (2) See *Poult* and *Polt*.

***Poyn.** To pen sheep (D.).

Prawch. To stalk, to swagger. 'I see un come a prawchin' along up the coort.'—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Preterites. A few specimens may be given, as *craup*, or *crope*, crept; *drowd*, threw; *flood*, flew; *fot*, *vot*, or *vaught*, fetched; *hod*, hid; *hut*, hit; *lod*, led; *obloge*, obliged; *raught*, reached; *scrope*, scraped; *slod*, slid; *woc*, awoke; *seed*, seen, saw.

Pretty-money. Coins, such as old George-and-dragon crowns, or new Jubilee pieces, given to a child to keep as curiosities, not to be spent.—N.W.

Pride. (1) The ovary of a sow.—N.W. *(2) The mud lamprey (H.).

'*Petromyzon branchialis*. L., . . . in the southern part of England is locally known as the *Pride*.'—SEELEY, *Fresh-water Fishes of Europe*, p. 427.

'*Lumbrici* . . . are lyke to lampurnes, but they be muche lesse, and somewhat yeolowe, and are called in Wilshyre *prides*.'—*Elyotes Dictionarie*, 1559, quoted by Hal.

Primrose soldiers. *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L., Garden Columbine.—N.W. (Huish.)

***Prin it.** Take it (A.H.Wr.).—N.W.

Privet, Brivet. 'To privet about,' pry into things. 'To privet out,' to ferret out anything. See *Brevet*.

Pronged. A scythe-blade with a small flaw in the edge which may develop into a serious crack is said to be 'pronged.'—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Pronouns. **I**, **he**, and **she** do duty as accusatives, as 'He towld **I**, but **I** bean't a-goin' to do nothen for **he**.' **Her** and **us** are nominatives, as 'Her be a girt vule, that her be'; 'Us be at coal-cart s'marin.' **Thee** is used for both thou and thy, as 'What's thee name?' 'What's thee'se want to know vor?' 'Never thee mind.' **Hyn**, or more commonly **un**, =him, or it, as 'I seed un a-doing on't'; 'poor zowl on hyn!' This is the old *hime*, the accusative of *he*. **A** = **he**, as 'How a hackers an bivers!' **Thac**, **Thuck**, or **Thuck there** = **that**. **Themmin** = **those**. **Thic**, **Thissum**, **Thease**, **Thic here**, &c. = **this**. **Theesum**, or **Theesum here** = **these**. Occasionally **Theesen** in S. Wilts. **Thick** and **Thuck** require some explanation. **Thuck** always = **that**, but is mainly a N. Wilts form, its place in S. Wilts being usually taken by **Thick**. **Thic** or **Thick** often = **this** in N. Wilts, but far more frequently = **that**, —in fact, the latter may probably now be taken as its normal meaning, although it would appear to have been otherwise formerly. In *Cunnington MS.*, for instance, it is stated that 'The old terms *thic* and *thoc* almost constantly exclude the expressions *This* and *That*,' and similar statements are found in other authorities. In **Thick here** and **Thick there** the use of the adverb defines the meaning more precisely. As regards the neighbouring counties, it may be said that in Som. and Dors. **thick** = **that**; while in N. Hants it never does so (see Cope's *Glossary*), always there meaning *this*. It should be noted that the *th* is usually sounded *dth*, much as in Anglo-Saxon. **His'n** = **his**; **Hern**, or occasionally **Shis'n**, = **hers**; **Ourn** = **ours**; **Theirn** = **theirs**; **Yourn** = **yours**; **Whosen** = **whose**, as 'Whosen's hat's thuck thur?' **Mun** = **them**, is occasionally, but not often, used. **Arra**, **Arra one**, **Arn**, &c. = **any**. Negatives, **Narra**, **Narra one**, **Narn**, &c. 'Hev'ee got arra pipe, Bill?' 'No, I han't got narn.' In the Pewsey Vale **Ma** is occasionally used for **I**, in such phrases as 'I'll go we 'ee, shall ma?' or 'I don't stand so high as he, do ma?' About Malmesbury (and elsewhere in N. Wilts) the following forms may be noted:—**Wither**, **other**; **Theasamy**, **these**; **Themmy**, **those**; **Totherm** or **Tothermy**, **the other**.

Proof. *n.* Of manure, hay, &c., the strength or goodness. ‘The rain hev waished aal the proof out o’ my hay.’ ‘That there muckle bain’t done yet ; the proof yun’t gone out on’t.’ —N. & S.W. A thriving tree is said to be in ‘good proof.’

Proofey. Stimulating, fattening.—N.W.

‘The Monkton pastures used to be of good note in Smithfield, from the very feel of the beasts. There are no more “proofey” fattening grounds in Wilts.’—*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. vi. p. 29.

Proof maggot. The larva of the gadfly, which causes warbles in cattle.—N.W.

Proper. ‘Her’s a proper beauty,’ is extremely handsome. ‘He’s a proper fool,’ an utter idiot.—N.W.

Proud. When wheat is too rank and forward in winter, it is said to be ‘winter-proud’ (D.).—N.W.

Pucker. Perplexity, dilemma (S.). ‘I be in a main pucker ‘bout what to do wi’ they taters.’—N. & S.W.

Pucksey. (1) A quagmire. ‘The roads wer aal in a pucksey,’ i. e. very muddy. ‘Out of the mucksey (=mixen) into the pucksey,’ from bad to worse.—S.W. (2) Hence, a mess or muddle. ‘What a pucksey the house be in !’ i. e. a dirty untidy state.—S.W.

Pud. The hand ; a nursery word.—N. & S.W.

***Pud-beggar, Pudbaiger.** The Water Spider (S.).—S.W.

‘A very interesting word. M.E. *padde*, a toad, *paddock*, Dev. and East Anglia. M.E. *pode*, tadpole, Icelandic *padda*, used of any beetles or insects that inhabit stagnant water.’—SMYTHE-PALMER.

Puddle or Piddle about. To potter about, doing little jobs of no great utility.—N. & S.W.

***Pue.** The udder of a cow or sheep (A.). Fr. *pis*, Lat. *pectus*.

Pug. (1) *n.* The pulp of apples which have been pressed for cider.—N.W. *(2) *v.* To eat (H.Wr.) *(3) To ear, plough, till (Wr.).

Pummy. *n.* A soft mass. ‘To beat all to a pummy’ ; from *pomace*, the apple-pulp in cider-making.—N. & S.W.

Purdle. To turn head over heels in a fall.—N.W.

Pure. In good health. ‘Quite purely,’ quite well (A.).—N. & S.W.

Purler. A knock-down blow, a heavy fall.—N.W.

‘One of them beggars had come up behind, and swung his gun round, and fetched him a purler on the back of his head.’—*Gamekeeper at Home*, ch. ix.

Purley. Weak-sighted (A.H.Wr.). Pearl blind is sometimes similarly used.

Pussy-cats, Pussies, and Pussies'-tails. Catkins of willow and hazel, more commonly of willow only (S.).—N. & S.W.

Pussyvan. See **Puzzivent**.

Pussy-willow. *Salix*.—S.W.

Put. See **Pot** (S.).

Put about. To vex, to worry. ‘Now dwoan’t ‘ee go an’ put yourself about wi’t.’—N.W.

Puzzivent. A flurry or taking. ‘He put I in such a puzzivent.’ Formerly used in both N. and S. Wilts, but now almost obsolete. Fr. *poursuivant*. According to a note in *The Astonishing History of Troy Town*, by ‘Q,’ ch. xvii, the phrase originated from the contempt with which the West-country sea-captains treated the *poursuivants* sent down by Edward IV to threaten his displeasure. Hence *pussivanting*, ineffective bustle, Dev. and Corn.—N. & S.W. **Pussyvan** (S.).—S.W.

Puzzle-pound. The game of **Madell**, q.v.—S.W. (Longbridge Deverill, &c.)

***Pwine-end.** The whole gable-end of a house, which runs up to a sharp point or *pwine*.—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

Quakers. *Briza media*, L., Quaking-grass.—N. & S.W.

Quamp. Still, quiet (A.B.G.).—N.W.

***Quamped, Quomped.** Subdued, disappointed. See **Quamp.**—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

***Quanked.** Overpowered by fatigue (A.). Compare **Cank**.

Quar, Quarr. (1) *n.* A stone-quarry (A.B.G.S.).—N. & S.W.
(2) *v.* To work as a quarryman (A.B.).—N. & S.W.

Quar-Martin. *Hirundo riparia*, Sand-Martin, from its breeding in holes drilled in the face of sandy quarries (*Wild Life*, ch. ix).—N.W.

Quat, Qwot, or Qwatty. (1) To crouch down (sometimes, but not always, remaining quite still), as a scared partridge (*Amateur Poacher*, ch. iii). To squat (A.); to sit (S.).—N. & S.W. (2) To flatten, to squash flat.—N.W.

***Quavin-gog or Quaving-gog.** A quagmire (A.B.H.Wr.).
See **Gog**.—N.W.

‘In the valley below the hill on which Swindon is built, are some quagmires, called by the inhabitants quaving-gogs, which are considered of great depth, and are consequently shunned as places of danger.’—*Beauties of Wilts*, vol. iii. p. 8.

***Quean.** A woman.—N.W. (Castle Eaton.)

‘The Saxon word *quean*, woman, is still used without any objectionable meaning, but its use is rare.’—*Leisure Hour*, Aug. 1893.

‘When a man says of his wife that “th’ old quean” did so and so, he means no disrespect to her, any more than if he were speaking of his child as “the little wench.”’—MISS E. BOYER-BROWN.

Queed, Quid. (1) *n.* The cud. ‘To chamme the queed’ is given as a Wiltshire phrase in *MS. Lansd. 1033* (H.).—N.W. (2) **Quid.** *v.* To suck (A.).—N.W.

Queen’s-cushion. A seat for a little girl, made by two persons crossing hands, and so carrying her between them. When a boy is so carried the term used is **King’s-cushion**.—N. & S.W.

Quest, Quist. The Woodpigeon, *Columba palumbus* (A.B.); **Quisty.** ‘Thee bist a queer quist,’ i.e. a strange sort of fellow.—N. & S.W.

‘The Wiltshire labourers invariably call it . . . the “Quisty.”’—*Birds of Wilts*, p. 318.

Quid. See **Queed**.

Quiddle. (1) *n.* A fussy person; one hard to satisfy in trifling matters of diet, &c.—S.W. (2) *n.* To make a fuss over trifles (S.).—S.W.

***Quiet Neighbours.** *Centranthus ruber*, DC., Red Spur Valerian.
—S.W. (Longbridge Deverill.)

Quiff. A knack, a trick. ‘Ther’s a quiff about thuck old gate-latch.’—N.W. Compare :—

‘Mr. F. J. Kennedy, secretary of the Belfast Angling Association ... “worked a quiff,” to use a slang phrase, on a well-known Lagan poacher.’—*Fishing Gazette*, Aug. 20, 1892, p. 154.

***Quile.** A heap of hay ready for carrying. Fr. *cueiller*.—
—N.W. (Cherhill.)

Quill. The humour, mood, or vein for anything. ‘I can work as well as or a man, when I be in the quill for ’t.’ To ‘Quill a person’ in the language in use at Winchester College is to please, or humour him. This is very near the Wilts use.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Quilt. (1) *v.* To swallow (A.B.C.G.). ‘The baby wur that bad, it couldn’t quilt nothen.’ This is used of swallowing in the natural way, while *glutch* is to swallow with difficulty (C.).—N.W. (2) *n.* A gulp, a mouthful of liquid. ‘Have a quilt on ’t?’ have a drop of it.—N.W.

Quinnet. *n.* (1) A wedge, as the iron wedge fastening the ring of the scythe nibs in place, or the wooden wedge or cleat which secures the head of an axe or hammer.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.) (2) See **Scythe**.

Quirk. To complain (A.B.G.); spelt **Quisk** by Akerman in error. To grunt (S.); to croak. A frog often quirks, and a toad sometimes.—N. & S.W.

Quiset about. To pry about (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 112).—N.W.

Quisk. See **Quirk**.

Quist, Quisty. See **Quest**.

Quob. (1) A soft wet place, a piece of marsh or bog.—N.W. Cp. W. of Eng. *quob*, a bog; *quob-mire*, Salop. (2) Hence ‘all in a quob,’ said of a bad bruise.—N.W.

Quomped. See **Quamped**.

***Quop.** To throb (A.B.G.).

R. (1) In pronunciation *r* often has *d* or *t* affixed or prefixed, as Cavaltry, horsemen; Crockerty, crockery; Millard, miller, &c. (2) See **Har.** (3) Transpositions frequently occur, as *cruds*, curds; *cruddle*, to curdle; *girn*, to grin; *girt*, great; *gird'l*, a great deal; *hirn*, to run.

Rabbit-flower. *Dielytra spectabilis*, DC., the flowers of which, when pulled apart, form two little pink rabbits.—S.W., occasionally.

Rabbits. Blossoms of Snapdragon when pinched off the stem.—S.W.

***Race.** The heart, liver and lungs of a calf (A.B.).

Rack. (1) A rude narrow path, like the track of a small animal (A.S.). See Gen. Pitt-Rivers' *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, vol. i. ch. i. On Exmoor the wild deer always cross a wall or hedge at the same spot. The gap thus formed is called a 'rack.' See *Red Deer*, ch. iv. Also in W. Somerset.—S.W. (2) Apparently also sometimes used in the sense of a boundary.—S.W.

Radical. 'A young radical,' a regular young Turk, a troublesome young rascal. Also used in Somerset.—N.W.

Rafter. To plough so as to leave a narrow strip of ground undisturbed, turning up a furrow on to it on each side, thus producing a succession of narrow ridges (*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. vii). See **Balk-ploughing**.—N.W.

Rafty, Rasty, Rusty. Of bacon, rancid (A.B.S.).—N. & S.W.

Rag-mag. A ragged beggar, or woman all in tatters.—N. & S.W.

Rail. To crawl or creep about, to walk slowly (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 112). 'I be that weak I can't hardly rail about.'—N.W.

Raims, Reams. A mere bag of bones, a very thin person. 'He do look as thin as a raims.'—N. & S.W.

Raimy. Very thin.—N. & S.W.

Ramp. A curve (S.).—S.W.

Ramping. Tall, as 'a rampin' gel.'—N.W.

***Randin.** Riotous living.—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

Randy. (1) *n.* A noisy merry-making (S.).—N. & S.W. (Malmesbury, etc.) (2) *n.* 'On the randy,' living in a riotous or immoral manner.—N. & S.W. (3) *adj.* A woman who used to be a regular attendant at all the tea-meetings and other gatherings of the kind in her neighbourhood in N. Wilts was usually spoken of as being 'a randy sort o' a 'ooman'—*randy* apparently being there applied to such gatherings.

***Range.** Two drifts or rows of felled underwood (D.).

Rangle. To twine round anything as a climbing plant does.—S.W. (Som. bord.)

Rank, Ronk. (1) Audacious. 'Hands off ! Thee bist a bit too ronk !'—N.W. (2) Outrageous, as applied to a fraud or a lie.—N.W.

***Rannel.** *adj.* Ravenously hungry.—N.W.

'A man comes in rannel vor 's food, and plaguey little dacent vittles can a get.'—*Dark*, ch. ii.

Rant. (1) *v.* To tear.—N.W.

'She "ranted" the bosom of her print dress.'—*Field Play*.

(2) *n.* A tear or rent.—N.W.

Rantipole. *Daucus Carota*, L., Wild Carrot (*English Plant Names*).—N.W.

Rap, Wrap. A thin strip of wood.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Rapid. 'A rapid pain,' 'rapid weather,' i.e. very violent. Always so used at Clyffe Pypard. So in W. Somerset.—N.W.

'This is a Latin use: cf. Virgil's *rapidus aëstus* (*Bucol.* ii. 10) and *rapidus sol* (*Georg.* ii. 321) = strong, violent.'—*SMYTHE-PALMER*.

Rare. Underdone, but not raw. *Reer* (A.). Pronounced *Raa*.

Rash. To burn in cooking (H.Wr.). Sometimes used of malt.

Rasty. See *Rafty*.

***Rathe-ripes.** (1) An early kind of pea (B.). (2) An early kind of apple.

***Rattle-basket.** (1) *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L., Yellow Rattle.—S.W. (Zeals.) *(2) *Erica cinerea*? Heath. Heard only from one person.—S.W. (Deverill.)

Rattle-thrush. *Turdus viscivorus*, the Missel-thrush, occasionally extended to any very large Song-thrush. **Rassel-thrush** at Huish.—N. & S.W. (Salisbury, &c.)

***Rattle-weed.** *Silene inflata*, L., Bladder Campion.—N.W. (Lyneham.)

Rave. The ring of twisted hazel by which hurdles are fastened to their stakes or shores.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Raves, Reaves. The waggon-rails (D.S.). At Clyffe Pypard applied to the flat woodwork projecting over the wheels from the side of the forward part of a waggon.—N. & S.W.

Rawmouse, Raamouse. The reremouse or bat; used at Tormarton, Clyffe Pypard, &c. Bat-mouse is, however, in more general use. **Rye-mouse** (A.B.).—N.W.

Rawney, Rowney. (1) *adj.* Thin, poor, and uneven, as applied to badly manufactured cloth (A.B.C.).—N.W. (2) *adj.* Of persons, extremely thin.—S.W. (Som. bord.), occasionally.

Ray, or Array. *v.* To dress and clean corn (D.).—N.W.

Ray-sieve. *n.* A sieve used to get the dust out of horses' chaff. **Rayen-sieve** on Dorset bord.—N.W.

Reams. See **Raims**.

Reap-hook. The 'rip-hook' is a short-handled hook without teeth, the blade bent beyond the square of the handle; used to cut to the hand a handful at a time (D.). The old reaping-sickle was toothed or serrated. See *Hal. s.v. Hook*.

Red Bobby's eye. *Geranium Robertianum*, L., Herb-Robert.—S.W. (Redlynch.)

Red Fiery Bang-tail. See **Bangtail**.

Red Robin Hood. *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth., Red Campion.—S.W. (Zeals.)

Red-Robins. *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth., Red Campion.—N. & S.W.

Red-weed. Red Poppy (D.). The only name for *Papaver Rhoes*, &c., used about Salisbury and Warminster, *Digitalis* being the 'Poppy' of those parts. One of our oldest plant-names.—N. & S.W.

Reed. Unthreshed and unbroken straw reserved for thatching (S.). A Somerset and Devon word. 'Reed' is seldom used in Wilts, where ordinary threshed straw, made up into 'elms,' is the common material.—S.W.

Reer. See **Rare**.

Reeve. To draw into wrinkles.—N.W. (Malmesbury, Clyffe Pypard, &c.)

Remlet. A remnant.—N.W.

Reneeg, Renegue (*g* always hard). To back out of an engagement, to jilt.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.) In Ireland a horse refusing a fence would be said to *renage*. See Whyte-Melville's *Satarella*, ch. i. p. 7 : *Lear*, ii. 2, &c.

Revel. A pleasure fair; a parochial festival, a wake (A.B.), as 'Road Revel.' A village Club Feast (S.).—N. & S.W. There was a revel held at Cley Hill formerly, on Palm Sunday, and one at Kington Langley on the Sunday following St. Peter's Day.

Rhaa. Hungry, ravenous. See **Rhan**.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, rarely.)

Rhan (pronounced *Rhaan*). To eat voraciously (S.). A form of *raven*. Cf. West of Eng. *ranish*, ravenous.—S.W.

***Rhine** (pronounced *Reen*). A water-course. This is a Som. word.—N.W. (Malmesbury.) Mr. Powell mentions a Wiltshire poem, which begins :—

'There once were a frog that lived in a ditch,
Or 'twere may be a rheen, it don't matter which.'

Rick-barken. A rickyard (A.). See **Barken**.—N.W.

Rick-stick. In thatching, after the 'elms' are fastened down with 'spicks' or 'spars' the thatch is then lightly combed over with the 'rick-stick,' a rod with a few teeth at one end and an iron point at the other by which it can be stuck into the thatch when not in actual use.—S.W. (Warminster.)

Riddle. (1) *n.* A coarse sieve (A.B.). Cp. A.S. *hriddre*. See **Rudder**.—N. & S.W. (2) *v.* To sift. ‘Hev’ee riddled they ashes well s’marnin’?’—N. & S.W.

Ridge-tie. A back chain for shafts. **Wridgsty** (S.).—S.W.

***Riffle.** A knife-board on which ‘callus-stone’ is used (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 113).—N.W. (Cherhill.)

Rig. (1) *n.* A horse which has not been ‘clean cut,’ i.e. is only half gelded, owing to one of its stones never having come down.—N.W. (2) *v.* To climb up upon (S.), or bestride anything, either in sport or wantonness. ‘To rig about’ is commonly used in S. Wilts of children clambering about on wood-piles, walls, &c.—N. & S.W.

Rigget. A woodlouse.—S.W. (Heytesbury.)

Ring. ‘To ring bees,’ to make a noise with poker and shovel when they swarm.—N.W.

Rinnick. The smallest and worst pig of a litter. Sometimes abbreviated into **Nurk**. Cf. North of England *Rannack*; a worthless fellow.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Robin’s eyes. *Geranium Robertianum*, L., Herb Robert.—S.W.

Rock. The ‘fur’ or calcareous deposit inside a kettle.—N. & S.W.

Rocket. ‘Don your rocket,’ put on your bonnet.—S.W. (Downton.) No doubt originally this meant a woman’s dress or cloak (*rochet*), as in M.E., but it has long been transferred to the bonnet. In Devon *rochet* is still sometimes applied to female dress.

Roke. Smoke.—S.W., occasionally.

Rollers (or short). (1) *n.* The long lines into which hay is raked before pooking.—S.W. (Warminster, &c.) (2) *v.*

Rolly. To put grass into rollers (*Cycl. of Agric.*).—S.W.

***Rommelin.** Rank, overgrown (A.).

Ronk. See **Rank**.

***Rook Hawk.** *Falco subbuteo*, the Hobby (*Birds of Wilts*, p. 72).

Ropey. *adj.* (1) 'Rawpey bread,' a term applied to that peculiar condition of home-made bread, known only in dry summer weather, and caused by a kind of second fermentation, when the inside of the loaf appears full of minute threads, and has a disagreeable taste.—N.W. (2) Also applied to thick drink (S.).—S.W.

Rough. (1) *adj.* Unwell, as 'He bin terr'ble rough this fortnight.'—N. & S.W.

'There, she was took rough as it might be uv a Monday, and afore Tuesday sundown she was gone, a-sufferin' awful.'—*The Story of Dick*, ch. viii. p. 85.

(2) 'To sleep rough,' or 'lay rough,' to sleep about out of doors like a vagabond.—N. & S.W. (3) *v.* To treat roughly, to ill-use. 'Thuck there hoss 'll kick 'ee, if so be as you do rough un.'—N.W.

Rough Band. A housset. See *Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. i. p. 88.

Rough-carpenter. The same as Hedge-carpenter.—N.W.

Rough Music. The same as *Housset* and *Skimmenton*.—N. & S.W.

***Round-tail.** *v.* To clip the dirty locks of wool off the tail and legs of sheep, previously to shearing. Very commonly used in many parts of the county.—N. & S.W.

***Round-tailings.** The locks so clipt, which are washed and dried, and usually sold at half-price.—N.W.

***Rouse.** 'To catch and rouse,' see *Catch*.

Rowet-grass. The long rough grass in hedges, &c., which cattle refuse; rowan or coarse aftergrass.—N.W.

Rowetty. Of grass, coarse and rough.—N.W.

'Tangled dead ferns and rowetty stuff.'—*Gamekeeper at Home*, ch. ii.

'That "rowetty" grass seen in the damp furrows of the meadows.'—*Wild Life*, ch. ii.

'Our low meadowes is rowtie, foggie, and full of flags.'—*HARRISON'S Description of Britain*.

Rowey. Rough (C.). See *Rowetty*.

***Rowless-thing.** In the *Diary* of the Parliamentary Committee at Falstone House, S. Wilts, 1646-7, this curious phrase frequently occurs, apparently meaning waste and unprofitable land. It is once applied to a living. Several forms of it are used, as *Rowlass-thing*, *Rowlist-thing*, and *Rowless-thing*. See *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, Nov. 1892, pp. 343-391. We have been unable to trace the word elsewhere, so that it may possibly be of local origin.

‘George Hascall is become tenant for a Rowlass thing called Dawes-Frowd, land of Lord Arundell and estated out to Mrs. Morley a recusant . . . John Selwood and Richard Hickes tenants unto Sir Giles Mompesson for his farm at Deptford and his Rowless-thing called Hurdles at Wiley.’—*Diary*, &c.

Sir Fras. Dowse, of Wallop, is said to have been possessed of ‘another *thing* called the Broyl [Bruellii=woods] of Collingbourne.’ See ‘Wiltshire Compounders,’ *Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxiv. p. 58. In the New Forest a ‘rough’ is a kind of enclosure.

‘Philips promised to feed the horse in a “rough” or enclosure . . . which was well fenced in, but the bank foundered and the animal got out.’—*Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 5, 1893.

Rowney. See **Rawney**.

Rubble. (1) In Wilts usually applied to the hard chalk used in making roadways through fields (*Wild Life*, ch. ii).—N. & S.W. (2) Rubbish (A.B.C.S.).—N. & S.W.

Rubbly. *adj.* Of soil, loose from being full of broken bits of chalk (*Agric. Survey*).

Rucksey. Muddy, dirty, untidy, as applied to road, weather, or house.—S.W.

Rudder. (1) *n.* A sieve. A.S. *hriddar*. See **Riddle**.—N.W. (2) *v.* To sift.—N.W.

Rudderish. Passionate, hasty (A.B.G.).—S.W. (Som. bord.)

Rudge. *n.* The space between two furrows in a ploughed field.—N. & S.W.

Rumble. *v.* To seduce. The full force of the word can only be given by *futuere*, as:—‘He bin rumplin’ that wench o’ Bill’s again laas’ night.’—N.W.

***Rumpled-skein.** Anything in confusion; a disagreement (A.).

Rumpum-Scrumpum. *n.* A rude kind of musical instrument, made of a piece of board, with an old tin tied across it as a bridge, over which the strings are strained. It is played like a banjo, or sometimes with a sort of fiddle-bow.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Rusty. See Rafty.

Ryemouse. The bat (A.B.). A form of Reremouse.—N.W.

Saat. ‘Saat bread,’ soft, sweet puddingy bread, which pulls apart in ropes or strings, made from ‘grown-out’ wheat. Cp. Halliwell (s.v. *Sad*): ‘Sad bread, *panis gravis*, Coles.’ See Zaad-paul.

Sails. The upright rods of a hurdle (D.). **Hurdle-zailin’, sing.** (Clyffe Pypard).—N.W.

Sally-withy. A willow (A.H.Wr.). A curious reduplication, both parts of the word having the same meaning in Anglo-Saxon.

Sar. (1) To serve (S.) or feed (*Wilts Tales*, p. 112). ‘Sar the pegs, wull ‘ee,’ i.e. ‘Give them their wash.’—N. & S.W. (2) ‘Twon’t sar a minute to do’t,’ will not take a minute.—N.W.

Saturday’s Pepper. *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L., Sun-spurge (*English Plant Names*). **Saturday-night’s-pepper** (*Village Miners*).

Sauf. As if (S.). ‘Looks sauf ’twur gwain to rain.’—N. & S.W. (Clyffe Pypard, &c.)

Scallot. Quarrymen’s term for one of the upper beds of the Portland series—a fine white stone (Britton’s *Beauties of Wilts*, vol. iii).

Scambling. ‘A scambling meal,’ one taken in a rough and hurried way.—N.W.

‘In the *Percy Household Book*, 1511, “Scamlynge days” is of constant occurrence for *jours maigres*.’—SMYTHE-PALMER.

Scat. *v.* To whip, beat, smack, slap.—S.W., occasionally.

Scaut. (1) *v.* To strain with the foot in supporting or pushing (A.); as at football, or in drawing a heavy load uphill; to stretch the legs out violently. *Scote* in S. Wilts.—N. & S.W.

‘Stick your heels in the ground, arch your spine, and drag with all your might at a rope, and then you would be said to “scaut.” Horses going uphill, or straining to draw a heavily laden waggon through a mud hole “scaut” and tug.’—*Village Miners*.

(2) *n.* The pole attached to the axle, and let down behind the wheel, to prevent the waggon from running back while ascending a hill (A.S.).—N. & S.W.

***School-bell.** *Campanula rotundifolia*, L., Harebell.—N.W. (Enford.)

Scoop. (1) A shovel (D.).—N.W. (2) Allowance or start in a race, &c. ‘How much scoop be you a going to gie I?’—N. & S.W. (Baverstock, &c.)

‘Alwaises dyd shroud and cut theyre fuel for that purpose along all the Raage on Brayden’s syde alwaises taking as much Skoop from the hedge as a man could through [throw] a hatchet.’—*Perambulation of the Great Park of Festerne near Wootton Bassett, 1602*.

The original document is in the Devizes Museum.—N.W.

Scotch. A chink, a narrow opening. The spaces between the boards in a floor are *scotches*.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, Huish, &c.)

Scote. See **Scaut**.

***Scottle.** To cut badly or raggedly (H.Wr.). ‘Her did scottle the stuff so, that my new gownd’s ‘tirely spwiled.’—N.W.

Scraamb. ‘To scraamb a thing down’ is to reach up to it and pull it down violently (S.), in the manner thus described by Jefferies :—

‘Suppose a bunch of ripe nuts high up and almost out of reach; by dint of pressing into the bushes, pulling at the bough, and straining on tiptoe, you may succeed in “scraambing” it down. “Scraambing,” or “scraambed,” with a long accent on the aa, indicates the action of stretching and pulling downwards. Though somewhat similar in sound, it has no affinity with scramble: people scramble for things which have been thrown on the ground.’—*Village Miners*.

It would not be used of such an action as scrambling about on rocks.—N.W.

***Scram, Skram.** Awkward, stiff as if benumbed.—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

Scran. *(1) A bag (A.H.Wr.) in which food is carried.—N. & S.W. (2) Victuals (S.).—S.W.

Scratch Cradle. Cat's-cradle (A.B.).

Screech. (1) The Missel Thrush, *Turdus viscivorus* (A.).—N.W. (2) *Cypselus apus*, the Swift (*Birds of Wilts*, p. 309).—N. & S.W.

Screechetty. *adj.* Creaky (S.).—S.W.

Screech Thrush. The Missel Thrush, *Turdus viscivorus* (*Birds of Wilts*, p. 129).—S.W. (Sutton Benger.)

***Scricle.** To creak or squeak. See **Scruple**.—N.W. (Wroughton.)

Scriggle. To take the last apples. See **Griggles**.—N.W.

Scroff, Scruff. Fragments of chips (S.). The refuse of a wood-shed; ashes and rubbish for burning.—S.W.

Scrouge. To squeeze, press, or crowd any one (A.B.). 'Now dwoan't 'ee come a scrougin' on I zo !'

Scrow. (1) Angry, surly (A.H.).—N.W. *(2) Sorry, vexed.—N. & S.W., occasionally.

'Lawk, zur, but I be main scrow to be ael in zich a caddle.'—*Wilts Tales*, p. 137.

Scrump. (1) *n.* A very dried up bit of anything (S.), as toast or roast meat 'done all to a scrump' (*Cottage Ideas*).—N. & S.W. (2) Hence, sometimes applied to a shrivelled-up old man.—N. & S.W. (3) *v.* 'Don't scrump up your mouth like that!' i.e. squeeze it up in making a face.—N. & S.W. (4) *v.* To crunch. A sibilated form of **Crump**.—N. & S.W.

Scrumpshing. Rough play: used by boys (*Bevis*, ch. ix).—N.W.

Scrupet. To creak or grate, as the ungreased wheel of a barrow (*Village Miners*). Also **Scroop**, **Script**, **Scrupetty**, **Scroopedee** (S.), &c.—N. & S.W.

Scruple. To squeak or creak. ‘When the leather gets old-like, he sort o’ dries up, an’ then he do scruple—he do scriceele, Sir !’ i.e. the saddle squeaks. Cf. **Scoop**.—N.W. (Wroughton.)

Scuff about or along. To drag one’s feet awkwardly, as in too large slippers ; to ‘scuff up’ the dust, as children do for amusement, by dragging a foot along the road.—N. & S.W.

Scuffle. An oven-swab.—S.W.

Scythe. The various parts of the scythe are as follows in N. Wilts :—**Snead**, or **Snaith**, the pole ; **Nibs**, the two handles ; **Pole-ring**, the ring which secures the blade ; **Quinnets** (1) the wedges which hold the rings of the nibs tight, *(2) the rings themselves (A.) ; **Crew**, the tang of the blade, secured by the pole-ring to the snead.

Seed-lip. The box in which the sower carries his seed (D.) (*Village Miners*). A.S. *lēap*, basket, Icel. *laupr*.—N. & S.W. Misprinted *Seed-tip* in Davis.

Seer ! or Sire ! ‘I say, look here !’ a very usual mode of opening a conversation when the parties are some distance apart.—N. & S.W.

Seg, Sig. Urine.—S.W.

Seg-cart. The tub on wheels in which urine is collected from house to house for the use of the cloth mills.—S.W.

Sewent, Shewent, Suant. (1) *adj.* Even, regular (A.B.C.S.), working smoothly. Formerly used all over the county, but now growing obsolete, although it is not infrequently heard still in S. Wilts. O.Fr. *suant*, pr. part. of *suivre*, to follow.—N. & S.W.

‘A Piece of Cloth is said to be—shewent—when it is evenly wove and not Rowey—it is also applied in other cases to denote a thing Level and even.’—*Cunnington MS.*

*(2) **Demure** (C.).—N.W., obsolete.

‘To Look Shewent, is to Look demure.’—*Cunnington MS.*

***Shab off.** To go off (S.).—S.W.

Shackle. (1) A hurdle wreath or tie (S.): a twisted band of straw, hay, &c.—N. & S.W. (2) 'All in a shackle,' loose, disjointed (S.).—N. & S.W. (Devizes, Huish, Salisbury, Clyffe Pypard, &c.)

Shaft-tide, or Shrift. Shrove-tide.—S.W.

Shaggle. Of a bough, &c., to shake.—S.W.

Shakers. *Briza media*, L., Quaking-grass.—N. & S.W.

***Shally-gallee.** Poor, flimsy (*Great Estate*, ch. iv). Compare *Spurgally*, wretched, poor, Dors.; and *Shally-wally*, a term of contempt in N. of England.—N.W.

***Shame-faced Maiden.** *Anemone nemorosa*, L., Wood Anemone (*Sarum Dioc. Gazette*).—S.W. (Farley.)

Shammock. To shamble or shuffle along hastily.

***Shandy.** A row about nothing (S.). Probably a form of *Shindy*.—S.W.

Shape (pronounced *shap*). To manage, arrange, attempt, try. 'I'll shap to do 't,' try to do it. Compare the similar use of *frame* in some counties.—N.W. (Devizes.)

Shard, Shord, Sheard. (1) A gap in a hedge (A.B.).—N. & S. W.

'I went drough a sheard in th' hedge, instead o' goin' drough th' geat.'—*Wilts Tales*, p. 167.

'1636. Itm. to Robert Eastmeade for mendinge a shard in Englands ijd.'—*Records of Chippenham*, p. 207.

(2) A narrow passage between walls or houses; usually **Shord**.—S.W. (3) 'To put in a shard, or shord,' to bay back or turn the water in a meadow trench by a rough dam, such as a piece of wood or a few sods of turf.—N.W. (4) 'A cow-shard,' a cow-clat.

***Shares.** The cross-bars of a harrow (D.).

Sharpish. Considerable. 'I be eighty-vive to-year, an' 'tis a sharpish age.'—N.W. (Huish, &c.)

Sharps. The shafts of a cart (A.S.).—N. & S.W.

Shaul. *v.* To shell nuts. Compare *Shalus*, husks (*Chron. Vilod.*).—N.W.

Sheening. Thrashing by machinery (*Wild Life*, ch. vi).—N.W.

Sheep. See *Agric. of Wilts*, p. 260; also quotation below.

‘In the article of sheep what strange nomenclature! Besides the intelligible names of ram, ewe, and lamb, we have wether hogs, and chilver hogs, and shear hogs, ram tegs, and theaves, and two-tooths, and four-tooths, and six-tooths. So strange is the confusion that the word hog is now applied to any animal of a year old, such as a hog bull, a chilver hog sheep. “Chilver” is a good Anglo-Saxon word, “cylfer” [this should be “cilver”] . . . a chilver hog sheep simply means, in the dialect of the Vale of Warminster, a female lamb a year old.’—*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xvii. p. 303.

***Sheep-bed** (*Ship-bed*). When a labourer had drunk too much, he would ‘take a ship-bed,’ i.e. lie down like a sheep to sleep in a grass-field, till he was sober.—N.W., obsolete.

Sheep’s-cage. The same as **Lamb’s-cage**.—N.W.

Sheep-sleight. See **Sleight** (D.). Common in Wilts (Jackson’s *Aubrey*, p. 10).

Sheer. Sharp, cutting. ‘Uncommon sheer air s’marnin’, yunnit?’—N.W.

Shekel. (1) The old reaping sickle, now quite superseded by the vagging-hook. The first *e* is long. An old labourer, on being asked how he used to sharpen his ancient reaping-sickle, said, ‘I did allus use to car’ a grab [crab-apple] wi’ me, an’ draa my shekel droo un,’ the acid biting like aquafortis into the curiously serrated edge of the steel, and renewing it without injury. Farm-lads still sharpen their knives thus. See *Great Estate*, ch. v; also *Summer in Somerset*.—N.W., obsolete. (2) The fork in which ‘elms’ are carried up to the thatcher.—N.W.

Shepherds’-crowns. Fossil *Echini*.—N.W.

***Shepherds’-pedler.** *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, L., Shepherds’ purse.

Shepherds’-Thyme. *Polygala calcarea*, Sch., Chalk Milkwort.—S.W. (Salisbury, Bishopstone, Little Langford, &c.).

Shepherds’-weatherglass. *Anagallis arvensis*, L., Scarlet Pimpernel.—N. & S.W.

Shewent. See **Sewent**.

Shick-shack. See **Shitsack**.

***Shim.** It seems. 'He's a fine fellow, shim' (A.B.C.H.Wr.).—N.W.

'This word is rather of Gloucestershire, but it is nevertheless in use on the North Border of Wilts.'—*Cunnington MS.*

***Shimmy.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L., Great Bindweed. Reported to us as 'Chemise.'—S.W. (Little Langford.)

Shirp, or Shrip. (1) 'To shirp off,' to shred or cut off a little of anything.—S.W. (2) 'To shrip up,' to shroud up the lower boughs of roadside trees, to cut off the side twigs of a hedge or bush.—N.W.

***Shirt-buttons.** Flowers of *Stellaria Holostea*, Greater Stitchwort.—S.W. (Deverill.)

Shitabed. *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L., Dandelion (H.).—N.W.

Shitsack, or Shitzack. An oak-apple (H.Wr.). Oak-apple and leaf (S.).—N. & S.W.

Shitsack, or Shick-shack Day. King Charles' day, May 29. The children carry Shitsack, sprigs of young oak, in the morning, and Powder-monkey, or Even-Ash, ash-leaves with an equal number of leaflets, in the afternoon. See *Wild Life*, ch. v.—N. & S.W. (Clyffe Pypard, &c.)

Shivery-bivery. All in a shake with cold or fright.—N.W.

Shog. To sift ashes, &c., by shaking the sieve.—N.W. (Devizes, Huish, &c.)

Shog off. To decamp in a hurried, stealthy, or cowardly manner (A.B.C.).—N.W.

Shoot, Shute. (1) A young female pig of three or four months old (D.).—N. & S.W. (2) *Fore-shoot* and *Backward-shoot*, the pieces of wood immediately behind the coulter of a plough (D.). (3) A precipitous descent in a road; a steep narrow path.—N. & S.W.

Shord. See **Shard**.

Shore. *n.* The edge of a ditch on the meadow side (*Wild Life*, ch. xviii).—N.W.

'A Mearstone lyinge within the Shoore of the Dycle.'—*Perambulation of the Great Park of Festerne*, 1602.

Shot, or Shut of, to be. To rid one's self of a thing. 'Her can't get shut o' thuck there vool of a bwoy.'—N. & S.W.

Shoulder, to put out the. At Clyffe Pypard and Hilmarton it is customary to ask a man whose banns have been published once, 'How his shoulder is?'—because you have heard that it has been 'put out o' one side,' owing to his having 'vallen plump out o' the pulput laas' Zunday.' Next Sunday will 'put'n straight agean.' This implies that the banns were formerly published from the pulpit.—N.W.

Showl. A shovel (A.B.D.); occasionally a spade (D.).—N. & S.W.

Shrammed. Chilled to the bone, benumbed, perished with cold (A.B.M.S.).—N. & S.W.

'I was half-shrammed (i.e. perished with cold) on the downs.'—*Monthly Mag.* 1814.

Shrift. See **Shaft-tide.**

***Shrigging.** Hunting for apples (S.). See **Griggles** and **Scriggle**.—S.W.

Shrill. To shudder. 'I never couldn't eat fat bacon—I do allus shrill at it.'—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Shrimps. A particular kind of sweets.—N. & S.W.

Shrowd. (1) To trim off the lower boughs of a tree (S.).—N. & S.W. (2) To cut a tree into a pollard. See **Polly**.—N. & S.W.

Shrub. To rub along somehow, to manage to live after some sort of a fashion. 'I do shrub along middlin' well, when I bain't bad wi' the rheumatiz.' A sibilated form of *rub*.—N. & S.W., occasionally.

Shrump up. To hunch up the shoulders. 'Don't shrump up your shoulders like that!'—N.W.

Shucks. Husks of oats, &c.—S.W.

Shuffet. To shuffle along hurriedly.—N.W.

***Shurne.** *Cacare* (MS. *Lansd.* 1033, f. 2), Cp. A.S. *seearn-dung*.—Obsolete.

Shut. (1) *v.* To join together; used of welding iron, splicing a rope, joining woodwork, laying turf, &c.—N. & S.W. (2) *n.* The point of junction, as where rick is built against rick.—N. & S.W. (3) *adj.* See **Shot**.

Shutleck, Shutlock (S.). See **Waggon**.

Sibilated words. These are somewhat common in Wilts, as *Snotch*, notch; *Spuddle*, puddle; *Scrunch*, crunch; *Spyzon*, poison; *Spicter*, picture.

Sick. ‘Turnip-sick,’ of land, exhausted as regards turnip-growing (*Great Estate*, ch. i). ‘Tater-sick,’ &c.—N.W.

Sideland ground. Sloping ground on a hill-side.—N.W.

Sidelong, Sideling. (1) With one side higher than the other (*Wild Life*, ch. vi). ‘I wur nigh upset, th’ rwoad wur that sideling.’—N. & S.W. (2) Sitting *sidelong*, i. e. with the side towards the spectator (*Gamekeeper at Home*, ch. ii).

Sig. See **Seg** (S.).—S.W.

Sight. A quantity, as ‘a sight o’ vawk,’ ‘a main sight o’ rain.’—N. & S.W.

***Sil.** Seldom. ‘Sowle-grove sil lew,’ February is seldom warm (H.).—Obsolete.

Silgreen. *Sempervivum tectorum*, L., Houseleek (*Village Miners*). A.S. *singréne*. See **Sungreen**—N.W.

***Sillow, Sullow, or Sul.** A kind of plough (D.). A.S. *sulh*.—S.W., obsolete.

‘*Sylla*, a plough, was used at Bratton within the memory of persons still living. *Sylla*-foot, or *Zilla*-fut, was a guiding piece of wood alongside of the share.’—Miss **WAYLEN**.

***Silver-bells.** The double Guelder-rose of gardens.—N.W. (Cherhill.)

Silver-fern or Silver-grass. *Potentilla Anserina*, L., which has fern-like silvery foliage.—N. & S.W.

Sim. *n.* A smell, as of burning wool or bone. ‘That there meat hev got a main sim to t.’—N.W. (*Clyffe Pypard*.)

***Simbly.** To seem.—N.W.

‘He’ve a bin and tuk dree bottles o’ doctor’s stuff; but I’ll be whipped if a do zimibly a bit th’ better var’t.’—*Wilts Tales*, p. 137.

Simily. Apparently, as 'Simily 'tis a bird.'—N.W.

Simmin. It seems. 'Simmin to I 'tis gwain' thic way.'—N.W.

Sinful. Excessively, as 'sinful ornary,' very ugly.—N.W.

Sinful-ordinary. Plain to the last degree in looks.—N.W.

'I once knew a young gentleman in the Guards who was very ordinary-looking—what is called in Wiltshire "sinful ordinary."'
—*Illust. London News*, March 23, 1889.

Singreen. See **Sungreen**.—S.W.

Skag, Skeg. (1) *v.* To tear obliquely.—N.W. (2) *n.* A ragged or oblique tear in clothes, such as is made by a nail.—N.W.

Skeart. To cause to glance off, as a pane of glass diverts shot striking it at an angle.—N.W.

Skeer. (1) To skim lightly and quickly over a surface, barely touching it, as a ball does along ice.—N.W. (Malmesbury.) *(2) To mow summer-fed pastures lightly.—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

Skeer-devil, Skir-devil. *Cypselus apus*, the Common Swift.—N.W. (Malmesbury, &c.)

Skewer-wood. *Euonymus Europaeus*, L., Spindle-tree.—N.W.

Skewy, Skeowy. When the sky shows streaks of windy-looking cloud, and the weather seems doubtful, it is said to 'look skeowy.'—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.) Compare:—

'Skew: thick drizzle or driving mist.'—JAGO'S *Cornish Glossary*.

***Skiel.** A cooler used in brewing beer (A.B.G.H.Wr.).

Skiffley. Showery. Perhaps from O.E. *skyfte*, to change.—S.W.

Skillet. A round pot to hang over the fire.—N.W.

Skillin, Skilling. A pent-house (A.C.S.); an outhouse or cow-shed. A.S. *scyldan*, to protect; Old Germ. *schillen*, to cover (A.). *Skillion* is used in Australia for a small outhouse.—N. & S.W.

Skimmenton, Skimmenton-riding. A serenade of rough music got up to express disapproval in cases of great scandal and immorality. The orthodox procedure in N. Wilts is as follows: the party assembles before the houses of the

offenders, armed with tin pots and pans, and performs a serenade for three successive nights. Then after an interval of three nights the serenade is repeated for three more. Then another interval of the same duration and a third repetition of the rough music for three nights—nine nights in all. On the last night the effigies of the offenders are burnt. **Housset** is the same thing. The word and the custom have emigrated to America.—N.W.

Skimmer-cake. A cake made of odd scraps of dough (S.). See **Skimmer-lad.**—S.W.

Skimmer-lad. A dunch-dumpling, or piece of dough put on a skimmer and held in the pot while boiling.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Skippet. The long-handled ladle used for filling a water-cart, emptying a hog-tub, &c.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Skipping-ropes. Sprays of *Clematis Vitalba*, L., Traveller's Joy.—S.W. (Bishopstone.)

Skit. A passing shower (*Great Estate*, ch. i).—N.W.

***Skive.** To shave or slice (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 113). N.W. (Cherhill.)

Skram. See **Scram.**

Skug, Sqwug. A squirrel. 'I say, there's a skug ! Let's have a cock-shot at him with your squailer.'—N. & S.W.

Slack. Impudence, cheek (S.). 'I'll ha' none o' your slack !'—S.W.

Slammock, Slummock. A slattern. **Slammick** (S.).—N. & S.W.

Slan. A sloe (A.). A.S. *slán*, pl. of *slá*, sloe.—N.W. (Castle Eaton, &c.)

'Those eyes o' yourn be as black as slans.'—*Wilts Tales*, p. 81.

Slang-up, or Slang-uppy. Untidy, slatternly.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Slat. (1) *v.* To split or crack (A.B.S.). 'Thuc plate's slat.'—N. & S.W. (2) *n.* A crack. 'What a girt slat thur is in un.'—N. & S.W. (3) *n.* A slate (A.). 'Thur's a slat blowed off.'—N.W.

Slay. See **Sleight.**

Sleek. (1) *adj.* Slippery. ‘The rwoad’s terrible sleek.’—N.W. (2) *n.* Sleet.—N.W.

Sleight, Slay. (1) *v.* To pasture sheep on the downs (D.).—N.W. (2) *n.* *Sheep-sleight*, a sheep-down (D.); a pasture good for sheep.—N.W.

Slent. (1) *v.* To tear (S.). ‘I’ve a bin an’ slent ma yeppurn.’—S.W. (2) *n.* A tear or rent in clothes.—S.W.

Slewed, Slewry. Drunk (S.).—N. & S.W.

***Slickit.** (1) A long thin slice (not a curly shaving) of wood (*Village Miners*).—N.W. (Berks bord.) (2) ‘A slickit of a girl,’ a young undeveloped girl (*Ibid.*).—N.W. (Berks bord.) Cp. *Slacket*, slim, Cornw.

Slide. The cross-bar on the tail of the fore-carriage of a waggon. See **Waggon**.—N.W.

Slip. To shed. Of a horse, to shed its coat.—N. & S.W.

Slippetty-sloppetty. Draggle-tailed, slovenly. ‘I never zeed zich a slippetty-sloppetty wench in aal my barn days.’—N.W.

Slire. *v.* To look askance or out of the corners of your eye at anything.—N.W. (*Clyffe Pypard*, &c.)

“‘Why should you suspect him?’ ‘Aw, a’ be a bad ‘un ; a’ can’t look ‘ee straight in the face ; a’ sort of slyers [looks askance] at ‘ee.’”—*Greene Ferne Farm*, ch. ix.

***Slize.** To look sly (A.B.H.Wr.). To look askance at any one.—N.W.

Slocks. See **Slox**.

Slocks about. To go about in an untidy slatternly way.—N.W. (*Clyffe Pypard*.)

Sloe. In S. Wilts, about Salisbury, the large fruit is known as **Sloes** or **Slues**, and the small as **Snags**; in N. Wilts, at Huish, **Slōns** are large and **Hedge-speäks** small, while at Clyffe Pypard the same terms are used, but the latter is not confined to the small fruit. At Cherhill **Hilps** and **Picks** are the names. **Slues** is used in both N. and S. Wilts, and **Slōns** or **Slāns** in N. Wilts.

Slommakin. *adj.* Of females, untidy, slatternly (S.).—N. & S.W. (Malmesbury, &c.)

***Sloop.** To change (A.H.Wr.). Perhaps a perversion of *slew*, or a misreading of *swop* in badly written MS.

Slop about. To shuffle about in a slipshod slovenly fashion.—N. & S.W.

Sloppet. (1) *v.* The same as **Slop about**.—N.W.

‘He “sloppets” about in his waistcoat and shirt-sleeves.’—*Hodge and his Masters*, ch. xxiii.

(2) *v.* Applied to a rabbit’s peculiar gait, and the manner in which it wears away and covers with sand the grass near its bury (*Amateur Poacher*, ch. ii).

Slouse. To splash about, as a horse or dog does in water.—N.W.

***Sloven’s year.** A wonderfully prosperous season, when even the bad farmer has good crops (*Great Estate*, ch. viii).

Slox, Slocks. To waste, to pilfer from employers (A.B.C.H. Wr.).—N.W.

Slummock. See **Slammock**.

Sly. ‘A sly day’ looks bright and pleasant, but the air has a chill nip in it. ‘Sly cold’ is the treacherous kind of cold raw weather that was very prevalent during the influenza epidemic two or three years ago.—N.W. (Huish.)

Smaak. *n.* ‘Aal in a smaak,’ quite rotten ; used of potatoes.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Smarm. To bedaub. ‘Don’t smarm me aal auver wi’ they dirty paws o’ yourn.’ **Smaam** (S.).—N. & S.W.

Smart. A second swarm of bees.—N.W.

Smart, Smartish. *adj.* Considerable (H.), as ‘a smartish lot o’ vawk.’—N. & S.W.

Smeech. Dust.—S.W. (Salisbury, Hill Deverill, &c.)

Smeechy. Dusty.—N.W. (Cherhill.)

***Smicket.** A smock or shift (A.).

Smother. A weed and rubbish fire in a garden.—N. & S.W.

Snag, Snaig. (1) A badly shaped or decayed tooth; often used of a child's first teeth.—N.W. (2) Fruit of the sloe, q.v. (S.).—S.W.

***Snag-bush.** *Prunus spinosa*, L., the Sloe (*Miss Plues*).

Snake-fern. *Pteris aquilina*, L., Bracken.—S.W. (Deverill.)

Snake-flower. (1) *Verbascum nigrum*, L., Black Mullein. Children are cautioned not to gather it, because a snake may be hiding under the leaves.—S.W. (Salisbury.) (2) *Stellaria Holostea*, L., Greater Stitchwort.—S.W. (Barford.)

***Snake's-head.** *Potentilla Tormentilla*, Sibth., Tormentil.—S.W. (Zeals, Hill Deverill, &c.)

***Snake-skin Willow.** *Salix triandra*, L., so called because it sheds its bark (*Great Estate*, ch. v).

***Snake's-victuals.** *Arum maculatum*, L. Cuckoo-pint.—N.W.

'In August . . . she found the arum stalks, left alone without leaves, surrounded with berries . . . This noisome fruit . . . was "snake's victuals," and . . . only fit for reptile's food.'—*Great Estate*, ch. ii.

Snap. A trap, as *Mouse-snap*, *Wont-snap*.—N. & S.W., occasionally.

Snaps, Snap-jacks. *Stellaria Holostea*, L., Greater Stitchwort.—S.W.

***Snap-willow.** *Salix fragilis*, L., from its brittleness (*Great Estate*, ch. v).

Snead, Snaith. The pole of a scythe (A.). A.S. *snæd*.—N.W.

Snig. A small eel.—S.W.

Sniggle. (1) To snigger.—S.W. (2) 'To sniggle up,' to toady or endeavour to ingratiate yourself with any one.—S.W.

***Sniggling.** 'A sniggling frost,' a slight frost that just makes the grass crisp.—S.W. (Steeple Ashton.)

Snig-pot. An eel-trap.—S.W.

Snippy. Mean, stingy.

Snivett. A newt. Perhaps a sibilated form of *Evet*.—N.W.

Snop. (1) *v.* To hit smartly, as in chipping a stone.—N. & S.W. (2) *n.* A smart blow (S.), as 'A snop on the yead.'—N. & S.W.

Snötter-gall. The yew-berry, probably from its slimy pulp.—N. & S.W.

Snotty. (1) 'A snotty frost,' a slight crisp rime frost.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.) (2) Nasty, dirty, mean.—N. & S.W.

Snowball-tree. The double Guelder-rose. **Snowballs**, its blossoms.—N. & S.W.

Snow-blunt. A slight snowstorm.—N. & S.W. See **Blunk**.

Snow-in-harvest, or Snow-in-summer. *Cerastium tomentosum*, L.—S.W.

Snowl. (1) *n.* A large piece of anything (S.). 'Gie I a good snowl o' bread, mother !'—N. & S.W. *(2) *n.* The head.—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

Snow-on-the-mountains. (1) *Saxifraga granulata*, L., White Meadow Saxifrage.—S.W. (2) White Cress.—N. & S.W.

Snuff-rag. A pocket-handkerchief (S.).—N. & S.W. (Locke-ridge, &c.) Also used formerly at Clyffe Pypard, N.W.

Sobbed. Soddened, soaked with wet (*Village Miners*).—N.W.

***Soce.** Friends; addressed to the company generally, as 'Well, soce, an' how be ye all to-day?'—N.W. (Malmesbury.) Very rarely heard in Wilts, but common in Dev. and Som. It is probably a relic of *Socii*, as used by monkish preachers. In the old ghost-story in Jefferies' *Goddard Memoir* (see Waylen's *History of Marlborough*, p. 555), the use of the word *soas* (there spelt *source*) by one of the characters is alluded to in such a way as to show that it was looked on as a curious peculiarity of his. See *W. Somerset Words*.

Sod-apple. *Epilobium hirsutum*, L., Great Hairy Willow-herb, from its smell when crushed.—N.W.

'Willow herb . . . country folk call it the sod-apple, and say the leaves crushed in the fingers have something of the scent of apple-pie.'—*Great Estate*, ch. ii.

***Soft-tide.** The three days next before Lent (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 113).—N.W. (Cherhill.)

Sog. Soft boggy ground (S.).—N. & S.W. (Malmesbury, &c.)

Sogging-wet. Soaked.—N. & S.W.

Soldiers. *Papaver Rhoeas*, &c., Red Poppy.—S.W.

Soldiers'-buttons. *Arctium Lappa*, L., Burdock.—S.W. (Hamptworth.)

Soldiers-sailors-tinkers-tailors. *Lolium perenne*, L.—S.W.

Souse. ‘Pigs’-sousen,’ pigs’-ears.—N.W. (Malmesbury, Clyffe Pypard, &c.)

***Sow-flower.** *Sonchus oleraceus*, L., Sowthistle.—(Lyneham.)

***Sowle-grove.** February. (A.H.Wr.)—Obsolete.

‘The shepherds and vulgar people in South Wilts call Februarie “sowlegrove,” and have this proverb of it:—“Soulgrove sil lew,”—February is seldom warme—sil *pro* sold, seldom.’—AUBREY, *Anecdotes*, Camden Society, exlvii.

Spade. The congealed gum of the eye (A.B.). Also **Spady** in N. Wilts. A.S. *sped*, phlegm.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, &c.)

***Spances.** ‘Raves or sides, spances, compose the waggon-bed’ (D.).

Spanky. Showy, dashing (A.B.).—N.W.

Spar. In thatching, the ‘elms’ are fastened down with ‘spicks’ or ‘spars,’ split hazel rods, pointed at both ends, and bent into hairpin shape, with a twist just at the bend to give them a tendency when fixed to spring outwards, and so hold faster.—S.W.

Sparked, Sparky. Of cattle, mottled or of two colours (D.); pied, variegated (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 225).—N. & S.W.

‘One of the earliest indictments on the roll of the Hilary Sessions [Wilts], 1603-4, tells of *quatuor vaccas quar’ due color sparked et una alia coloris rubri et altera color browne.*’—*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 225-6.

Sparked-grass. *Phalaris arundinacea*, L., Striped Ribbon-grass.—S.W. (Som. bord.)

***Spawl.** A chip or splinter from a stone.—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

Spear. (1) *n.* A stalk of reed-grass (S.).—N.W. (2) *v.* See **Spurl.**—S.W.

Spend. To turn out. ‘How do your taters spend to-year?’—N.W.

Spick. (1) In thatching, the same as **Spar**.—S.W.
(2) Lavender. **Spick** (Som. bord.), and **Spike** (Hants bord.).—S.W.

Spikenard. (1) Lavender.—N.W., occasionally. (2) *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, L., Sweet Vernal-grass.—N.W. (Bromham.)

Spill. (1) The long straight stalk of a plant.—N.W. (Malmesbury.) *(2) ‘To run to spill,’ to run to seed.—N.W. (Malmesbury.) *(3) Hence, figuratively, to be unproductive.—N.W. (Malmesbury, occasionally.)

Spit, Spet. (1) *n.* ‘The very spit of his father,’ his very image (*Wilts Tales*, p. 31). Cf. *Spit*, to lay eggs (*Skeat*). Just like (S.).—N. & S.W. (2) *v.* ‘To spit up the ground,’ to work the surface lightly over.—N. & S.W.

Splash. Commoner form of **Plash**, q.v.—N.W.

***Split-fig.** A short-weight grocer (S.).—S.W.

Sploach. To splutter (S.).—S.W.

Sprack. (1) Lively, active (A.B.C.S.); also **Sprag** (B.).—N. & S.W.

‘That’s a sprack mare o’ yourn.’—*Wilts Tales*, p. 68.

(2) Intelligent, quick (A.C.).—N. & S.W.

‘He had picked up a few words and phrases with which he sometimes “bothered” his neighbours, who thought Jem “a mortal sprack chap”; but in truth he was a great fool.’—*Wilts Tales*, p. 65.

Sprank. A sprinkling of anything. ‘There be a good sprank o’ fruit to-year.’ Also used in Somerset.—N.W. (Mildenhall.)

***Sprawing.** A sweetheart. This word is given for Wilts by Britton, Akerman, Halliwell, Wright, and others, but should be treated as a ‘ghost-word,’ and struck out of our glossaries. In *Cunnington MS.* it is written as **Sprawny**, q.v., but Britton when transcribing from that source would appear to have misread it as *Sprawing*, probably not being himself acquainted with the word, while Akerman and others must simply have taken it blindly on his authority.

***Sprawny.** A sweetheart (*Cunnington MS.*). A variant of *Sprunny*. See note on **Sprawning**. A male sweetheart in Gloucester.—N.W., obsolete.

‘Whipped to some purpose will thy sprunny be.’ — **COLLINS**, *Miscellanies*, 1762.

Spreader. The thin pole or bar which keeps the traces apart (*Wilts Tales*, p. 173).—N.W.

***Spreath, Spreeth.** Active, nimble, able (A.B.H.Wr.). ‘He is a spreeth young fellow’ (B.).

Spreathed. Of the skin, roughened or chapped by cold (B.S.) **Spreazed** (A.).—N. & S.W.

Spreyed. Of the skin, roughened by cold, but not chapped. **Spryed on Som. bord.**—S.W.

Spring. Of a cow, to show signs of calving.—N.W.

Spring-dag. A chilblain. Cf. *Dag*, a twinge of pain.—S.W.

Spring-flower. The garden *Polyanthus*.—N.W.

Spuddle. (1) *v.* To stir about (A.B.), to fuss about at doing trifles. ‘He’s allus a-spuddling about like, but there yen’t nothen to show for’t ses I.’—N.W. (2) *v.* To make a mess (S.). A sibilated form of *puddle*.—S.W.

Spudgel. A wooden scoop (S.).—N. & S.W.

Spuds. Potatoes (S.). Perhaps introduced by Irish harvesters.—N. & S.W.

***Spur.** See **Spurl**.—S.W.

Spurl. To spread dung about the fields (S.). Also **Spear**, **Spur**, and **Spurdle**.—N. & S.W.

***Spurling-boards.** Boards set to prevent the corn from flying out of the threshing-floor (D.).

Spur-stone. A projecting stone, set in the ground as a support to a post, or to protect anything near the roadway (*Bevis*, ch. v.).

***Squab.** The youngest or weakest bird of a brood or pig of a litter (A.). The ‘darling’ of a litter.—N.W. (Lockridge.)

Squail, Sqwoil. (1) To throw (A.H.S.); used of sticks, not stones.—N. & S.W.

‘In the orchard Bevis and Mark squailed at the pears with short sticks.’—*Bevis*, ch. xvi.

‘They would like to squail a stick at his high and ancient hat.’—*Ibid.* ch. xvi.

(2) *Fig.* To do a thing awkwardly (H.), as ‘Her went up the street a squailing her arms about.’—N.W. *(3) **Cock-squoilin**, throwing at cocks at Shrovetide (A.).—Obsolete. **Bird-squoilin**, killing birds with stones (S.). (4) Of a candle, to gutter.—N. & S.W.

Squailer, Squale, Squoile. A stick or loaded cane, used by boys for throwing at apples, rabbits, squirrels, &c.—N. & S.W.

‘The handle of a “squaile” projected from Orion’s coat-pocket. For making a squaile a tea-cup was the best mould . . . A ground ash sapling with the bark on, about as thick as the little finger, pliant and tough, formed the shaft, which was about fifteen inches long. This was held upright in the middle of a tea-cup, while the mould was filled with molten lead. It soon cooled, and left a heavy conical knob on the end of the stick. If rightly thrown it was a deadly missile, and would fly almost as true as a rifle ball. A rabbit or leveret could thus be knocked over; and it was peculiarly adapted for fetching a squirrel out of a tree, because, being so heavy at one end, it rarely lodged on the boughs, as an ordinary stick would, but overbalanced and came down.’—*Amateur Poacher*, ch. iii.

‘The “squaile” came into use very early in the school’s history, and was for years almost as much a part of the ordinary equipment of a Marlborough boy as a cricket-bat would now be. To later generations the very name probably conveys no meaning. The weapon itself was simple enough, though extremely formidable. It consisted of a piece of lead something the shape and about the size of a pear, with a cane handle about eighteen inches long. A squaile could be thrown a great distance and with terrific force, and at short ranges by the practised hands of the Marlburians of those days with great accuracy. Its ostensible purpose was squirrel-hunting, as the name suggests [No, it is not a contraction of “squirreller,” but is from *squail*, to throw.—*G.E.D.*], but it came in handy for the larger quarry which the more adventurous tribes pursued and slew, such as rabbits, hares, and very frequently even deer. It lingered on as an article of local sale till the middle of the sixties; but . . . was made contraband, and finally died out.’—*History of Marlborough College*, ch. ix. p. 94.

‘To make a squaile you provide yourself with an eighteen-inch

length of half-inch cane, two inches of which you sheath with tow and then insert in a ladle of molten lead. There you manipulate it in such sort that there is presently left to cool at the end of your cane a pear-shaped lump of lead of the weight experience has shown you to be proper. With this weapon an adept can bring down a squirrel from on high, or stop one on the level at five-and-twenty yards, almost to a certainty.'—W. F. WALLER in *Notes & Queries*, 8th series, ii. p. 197. 'Another Marlborough mode of making it is to pour the melted lead into a cone composed of many folds of well-wetted paper, tied round the slightly notched upper end of the cane or ground ash.'—G. E. DARTNELL in *N. & Q.*, 8th series, ii. p. 257. Also see various letters in *N. & Q.*, 8th series, ii. pp. 149, 197, 257. Squailers were in use at the Grammar school as well as at the College, up to about 1867.

Squailing. Clumsy, badly, or irregularly shaped, as 'a squailing loaf,' 'a squailing sort of a town,' &c. (H.).—N.W.

Square. Thatching is paid by the 'square,' which is 100 square feet.—N.W.

Squat. See **Squot.**

Squeak-Thrush. The Missel Thrush.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Squeeze-belly. A V-shaped stile.—N.W.

Squelch, Squelp. (1) *adv.* 'A vell down squelch,' he fell heavily (A.B.).—N.W. (2) *v.* To squash to pieces, as a heavy stone would an egg.—N.W.

Squinney. (1) *v.* 'To squinney round,' to peep about.—S.W. (2) *n.* 'Squinney-hole,' a peep-hole. Sometimes also used of a hagioscope in a church.—S.W.

Squish. (1) *v.* Of soft or boggy ground, to give under foot with the peculiar spirt and sound that denote a water-logged condition. 'The rwoad wer squishing under I ael the waay to 'Vize.'—N. & S.W. (2) *v.* Of mud, to spirt and splash up as it does in a boggy place. 'It wer main hocksey, an' the muck squished up ael over I, purty nigh up to my eyes.'—N. & S.W.

Squishey. *adj.* Soft, wet, swampy.—N. & S.W.

'The ploughing engine be stuck fast up to the axle, the land be so soft and squishey.'—*Wild Life*, ch. vii.

Squoil. See **Squail (S.).**—S.W.

Squot or Squat. (1) *n.* A bruise (Aubrey's *Wilts MS.*).—N.W. (2) *v.* To bruise or crush (S.), as 'I've bin an' squot my thumb.' To bruise by compression (B.).—N.W.

Sqwawk. To squall out as a hen does when pulled off the nest.—N.W.

Stabble. *v.* Of ground, to poach up by continual treading, as near a field gateway (*Village Miners*). Children are always 'stabbling about' indoors, making a mess and litter.—N. & S.W.

Stack. 'A stack of elms'—either one score or two score of 'elms.'—N.W. (*Clyffe Pypard*.)

Staddles, Staddle-stones. The pillars on which a rick stands (A.B.S.). Cf. **Stavel** (*Steevil* in S.W.). A.S. *staðol*.—N. & S.W.

Stael. See **Stale**.

Stag, Steg. A rent in clothes.—N. & S.W.

Staid. Of mature age, elderly (S.).—N. & S.W.

Stake-and-ether-hedge. A wattled fence. See **Ether**.—N.W.

Stale, Stael, or Steale. The long handle of any husbandry tool (A.B.). A.S. *stel* (in compounds).—N.W.

'A was as lang and as lane as a rake-stael.'—*Wilts Tales*, p. 177.

'The peculiar broad-headed nail which fastens the mop to the stout ashen "steale," or handle.'—*Wild Life*, ch. iv.

***Standing, Stannin.** A stall or small booth at a fair. **Stannen** (S.).—S.W.

Star-flower. (1) *Potentilla Tormentilla*, Sibth., *Tormentil*.—S.W. (Barford.) (2) *Lysimachia nemorum*, L., *Wood Loosestrife*.—S.W. (Barford.)

Stark. *v.* To dry up. 'The ground is got so stark—you see the hot sun after the rain did stark the top on 't.'—N.W. (Hilmarton.)

Starky. (1) Stiff, dry (A.B.). Shrivelled up, as applied to things.—N.W. (2) Shrivelled and wasted by ill-health.—N.W.

***Stars.** *Campanula glomerata*, L., *Clustered Bellflower*.—N.W. (Enford.)

Start. (1) An outing or pleasure-party. ‘Wher be th’ missus, Bill?’ ‘Whoy, off on a bit of a start.’—S.W. (2) A ‘go.’ ‘That’s a rum start, yun’ it?’—N.W.

Starve. (1) *v.* ‘To starve with cold,’ to be extremely cold; to cause anything to be cold. Chiefly used in past participle, as ‘starved wi’ th’ cowld,’ perished with cold. A.S. *steorfan*, to die. ‘My old man he do starve I at nights wi’ the cowld, ’cause he got a crooked leg, and he do sort o’ cock un up ’snaw, and the draaft do get in under the bed-claus, and I be fairly starved wi’ the cowld.’—N. & S.W. (2) See *Bird-starving*.—N.W.

***Stavel-barn.** A barn on stone pillars (*Agric. Survey*). See *Staddles*.

Steale. See *Stale*.

Stean. (1) *v.* To ‘stone,’ or cover a path or road with gravel or small stones.—N.W. (2) ‘To stean a well,’ to line its sides with stone (S.).—S.W.

Steaner. The man who lays the second and inner rows of sheaves in building a wheat rick.—N.W.

Steanin. (1) A road made with small stones (A.).—N.W. (2) The built-up portion of a well.—S.W. See *Stean*.

Steart. (1) *n.* The tang which fastens anything; the ring of a button, &c.—N.W. (2) *n.* The small iron rod, on the head of which the cappence of the old-fashioned flail played.—N.W. (3) *n.* A young ox. Apparently *steer*, with *t* excrescent.—N.W.

Steer. The starling. A form of *Stare*.—N.W.

Steip. See *Stipe*.

Stem. A period of time (A.H.S.), as ‘a stem o’ dry weather.’ Work on the roads, &c., is done ‘on the stem,’ or ‘by the stem.’ A.S. *stemn*.—N. & S.W.

Stepple. A hoof-mark (*Village Miners*). Cf. *Stabble*.—N.W.

Stewer, Stour, Sture. Fuss, commotion.—S.W.

Stew up. To tidy up.—S.W.

Stick. To decorate with evergreens, &c. ‘We allus sticks th’ Church at Christmas,—the decorations formerly consisting only of sprigs of holly stuck into holes in the backs of the pews.—N.W.

Stickle. To stick. ‘They’re as thick as they can stickle on it.’—S.W.

Stick-up. *v.* To make the first tentative advances towards courtship.—N.W., occasionally.

‘I’ve bin a-stickin’ up to another young ooman this summer, wi’ a view to keepin’ comp’ny wi’ she.’—*Dark*, ch. xv.

Stipe. ‘The stipe o’ the hill,’ the steepest part.—N.W.

***Stipe, Steip.** A dozen and a half of ‘elms’ (H.Wr.). ‘*Steip of helms*, eighteen helms: Wilts.’—Holloway’s *Dict.*—S.W.

Stived up. Shut up in a warm close place. Fighting cocks were formerly kept warm in a ‘stive,’ or kind of straw basket like a hive, whilst waiting their turn to fight.—N. & S.W.

Stoach. To plant potatoes with a ‘stoacher.’ In some counties *stoach*=poach, to trample into holes.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, &c.)

Stoacher. ‘A tater stoacher,’ a thick stake, with projecting notch on which the foot is placed to drive the sharpened point into the ground. The potatoes are dropped into the holes so made.—N.W.

Stobball-play. An old game, played with a withy-staff and a small ball, stuffed full of quills, said by Aubrey (*Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 117, ed. Brit.) to be peculiar to North Wilts, North Gloucester, and the neighbourhood of Bath; but probably a form of *stool-ball* (H.Wr.).—N.W., obsolete.

‘Illegal games . . . mentioned are . . . hand-ball, foot-ball, and stave-ball or “stobball”; (*pilum manualem, pedalem, sive baculinam*), “nine-holes” and “kittles.”—*On the Self-government of Small Manorial Communities, as exemplified in the Manor of Castle Combe.*—*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. iii. p. 156.

Stodge. (1) *n.* Substantial food.—N.W. (2) *v.* To stuff glutonously. **Stodged**, quite unable to cram down another morsel.—N.W.

Stodgy. *adj.* Of food, causing a feeling of repletion.—N.W.

Stogged. Stuck in the mud, bogged (S.).—N. & S.W.

Stoggy. Wet and sticky ; used of ground that 'stogs' you, or in which you get 'stogged.'—N.W.

Stomachy. *adj.* Unbending (S.). Obstinate, headstrong, self-willed.—N. & S.W.

***Stone-bruise.** A kind of corn on the foot. In an American troutng-yarn in *Fishing Gazette*, December 17, 1892, p. 429, the following occurs :—

‘It’s just the age for “stone-bruises” in a boy, and he must have a pair of shoes any way.’

***Stone-osier.** *Salix purpurea*, L. (*Gamekeeper at Home*, ch. viii).—N.W.

Stop. A hole in the ground—not in a hedge-row, but a few yards away, or on cultivated ground—where the doe rabbit has her young ; said to be from her 'stopping' or covering it over when she leaves it. Also used in Hants.—N.W., common.

Storm-cock. *Turdus viscivorus*, Missel Thrush (*Birds of Wilts*, p. 129).—S.W.

Stout. The gadfly (A.B.). ‘They stowuts be so terrifyin.’—N.W.

Stowl. (1) *n.* The root of a timber-tree left in the ground after felling (A.B.C.) ; the stump of a bush or tree, in hedge or copse, cut off low down so as to form a stock from which underwood may spring (C.D.S.).—N. & S.W. (2) *v.* ‘To stowl out,’ to shoot out thickly, as a bush cut off low down, or wheat which has been fed off when young.—N.W.

Strafe. To wander about.—N.W., occasionally.

Strapper. An Irish harvester or tramping labourer.—N.W.

Strawberry-leaved Geranium. *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L. See *Hanging Geranium*.—S.W.

Strick. See *Strike*.

***Strickle.** See *Stritch*.

***Striddling.** The right to lease fallen apples after the gathering in of the crop. Cf. *Griggle*.

Strike, Strick. To slip up; to slip and swing out as a vehicle does when turning a corner fast on a slippery road. ‘Her stricked up on thuck there slide, an’ come down vlop.’—N. & S.W.

***Strim-strum.** *adj.* Unmusical (S.).—S.W.

***Stripe.** A fool, a simpleton (H.Wr.). Probably a mistake for Stupe.

Strip-up. *v.* To shroud the lower part of a tree, as is usually done with hedgerow timber at intervals.—N. & S.W.

***Stritch, Strickle.** A piece of wood used for striking off the surplus grain from a corn measure. A.S. *stricol.*—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

***Strommelling.** *(1) Awkward, ungainly (A.B.H.). *(2) Unruly (A.B.H.), as ‘a strommellin’ child.’

Strong. ‘Strong a-dying,’ at the point of death.—N.W.

***Strouter.** A strut or support in the side of a waggon (S.).—S.W.

Stub. (1) *n.* A stump of a tree; a projecting root.—N. & S.W. (2) *v.* In walking, to strike the foot against a stub or projecting root.—N.W. *(3) *v.* ‘To stub off,’ to cut off a bush or tree close to the ground (*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. x). (4) ‘Stubs,’ stubble, as *wheat-stubs*, *barley-stubs* (D.).—N.W.

Stubbed. A ‘stabbed’ broom is one much worn down by use, as opposed to a new one.—S.W.

***Stuck.** A spike (A.).

Stud. *v.* To ponder over, think about. ‘Don’t ‘ee stud upon ‘t so much.’—N. & S.W.

Studdle. To stir up water so as to make it thick and muddy.—N. & S.W.

Studdly, Stoddly. Thick, as beer before it settles after moving.—N.W. (Berks bord.)

***Stultch.** A crutch, a boy’s stilt (*MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2*). (H.Wr.). Stelch in Gloucester.—Obsolete.

Stun. *v.* To cause to make no growth. ‘Grass was stunned

in its growth this season' (1892).—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, Potterne, &c.)

Sture. See **Stewer.**

Suant. See **Sewent.**

Succour. (1) *n.* Shelter; a sheltered place. A tender plant is set 'in the succour of the wall'; and cattle on a cold wet day get 'in the succour of the hedge.' 'Tes gwain' to rain, for the wind's down in the succours,' i.e. hollows and sheltered places generally. On bleak parts of the Downs the cottages are mostly to be found in the succours.—N.W. (Huish, Clyffe Pypard, &c.)

'Goddard the elder being a copyholder of lands in Eylden within the Manner of Ogburne near adjoyning to His Majesties Chace being a place that in winter time was a special and usual succour for preserving the breed of young deer belonging to the Chace.'—Extract from *Bond v. Goddard and others*, 1636. See *Wills Arch. Mag.* vol. xxiii. p. 259.

(2) *v.* To shelter. An old-fashioned bonnet is said to 'succour' the ears. A cold wind cuts up cabbages, except where they are 'succoured' by bushes or walls.—N.W.

Suck-blood. The Common Leech. *Zuckblood* (S.).—S.W.

Suffer. To punish, to make to suffer. 'I'll suffer you, you young rascal!—N.W.

***Suffy.** To draw a deep and quick breath.—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

Sugar-codlins. *Epilobium hirsutum*, L., Great Hairy Willow-herb.—N.W.

Suggy. Wood that is soaked with wet is said to be 'suggy.' See **Sog.**—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

***Suity.** Even, regular (A.B.).

***Sultedge.** A coarse apron, worn by poor women (A.B.C.).

Sultredge (H.Wr.). By which is probably intended that the apron is made of *sultedge*, or a kind of coarse sheeting.—N.W.

***Summer field.** See quotation.

'In the four-field system, where the clover is sown the second year, and mowed the third, the field becomes in the fourth year what is called, in Wiltshire, a summer field.'—*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. vii.

***Summer ground.** See quotation.

‘A custom upon two farms . . . of feeding six oxen through the full range of all the summer ground belonging to the hither Beversbrook . . . being the Home Close, the Middle Marsh, the Course Marsh, the Upper Lease, and Brewer’s Lease; through the full range likewise of such summer grounds as belong to the yonder Beversbrook to be put in at Mortimers Gate and to feed to Burfurlong Corner, through all the afore mentioned grounds from the third of May to Michaelmas.’—*Hilmarton Parish Terrier*, 1704. See *Wills Arch. Mag.* vol. xxiv. p. 126.

Summer rick. A windmow, or very large cock of hay, thrown up in the field, to remain there some time (*Gamekeeper at Home*, ch. iv).—N.W.

Summers or Bed-summers. See Waggon.

Summer Snipe. *Totanus hypoleucus*, Common Sandpiper.—N. & S.W.

Sungreen. *Sempervivum tectorum*, L., Houseleek. Occasionally Singreen in S. Wilts, and Silgreen in N. Wilts. A.S. *sin-gréne*.—N. & S.W.

***Swaft.** Thirst (H.Wr.). Probably from Fr. *soif*.

***Swank.** To work in a slow lazy fashion, to idle. ‘Her bain’t no good for *your* place, ma’am, her do go swanking about so over her work.’—S.W. (Salisbury.)

***Swankey.** *(1) *adj.* Boisterous, swaggering, strutting (A.B.H.Wr.). *(2) *n.* Weak beer; drink (S.).—S.W.

Swash, Swosh. (1) *n.* A torrent or great rush of water.—N.W.

‘A man in answer to my question of *how* the rain seemed to fall, said, “It came down in *swashes*,” and I think it may also be said that occasionally the wind came in *swashes* too.’—*The Great Wiltshire Storm, Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. vi. p. 380.

(2) *v.* To swill out. ‘I’ve bin swoshing out the back-kitchin.’—N.W.

***Sweeps.** *Hypericum calycinum*, L., Large-flowered St. John’s Wort.—S.W. (Farley.)

Sweet-briar. The young succulent suckers of any rose, which are peeled and eaten by children.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

***Sweeten.** Some land requires *sweetening*, or chalking, to take out the acidity, before it will bear barley (*Agric. Survey*).

Sweethearts. *Galium Aparine*, L., Goosegrass, because its burs have such an affectionate way of clinging to one.—S.W. (Salisbury.)

Swilter. To smoulder away to ashes, without breaking into flame (A.B.).—N.W.

***Swittle.** To cut or whittle (A.H.Wr.).

Sythe. To sigh (A.B.).—N.W.

T. *Thr*, at the beginning of a word, is usually sounded as *dr*, as *draish*, *dree*. After liquids *d* or *t* will often be added, as *varmint*, *vermin*; *serment*, sermon; *steart*, a steer; *dillard*, thiller. *F* and *v* sometimes become *th*, as *thetches* for fitches or vetches. *Th* will also occasionally become *Ss*, as *lattermass*, latter-math. Conversely, *Ss* rarely becomes *th*, as *moth*, moss.

Tack. (1) A shelf, as *chimney-tack* (A.B.C.).—N.W. (2) Pasture for horses and cattle (A.B.).—N.W. (3) 'Out to tack,' at agistment, applied to cattle that are put out to keep by the week or month.—N.W.

Tackle. Stuff, any material, as food, solid or liquid (A.). 'This here yale be oncommon good tackle'; or dress material, 'Haven't 'ee got any gingham tackle?' (*Great Estate*, ch. iv). Also used of food for cattle.—N.W.

'Thaay [the sheep] be goin' into th' Mash to-morrow . . . We be got shart o' keep . . . Thur's a main sight o' tackle in the Mash vor um.'—*Green Ferne Farm*, ch. v.

Taffety. Dainty in eating (S.).—S.W.

Tag. (1) When a lawn-mower or barrow is too heavy for one man to manage alone, a rope is attached for a boy to draw by, who is said to 'pull tag.'—N.W. (*Clyffe Pypard*.) (2) *n.* A game played by boys. One touches another, saying *Tag!* and the touched person has then to run after and touch another, who becomes *Tag* in his turn.—N. & S.W. *(3) *v.* To tease, to torment (C.).—N.W., obsolete.

Tail. (1) *n.* The whole skirt of a woman's dress. 'Hev 'ee got ar' a owld taail to gie I, Miss?'—N. & S.W. (2) 'Seconds' of flour (*Great Estate*, ch. vi); also *Tailing*.

flour.—N.W. (3) Tail-ends or Tailings. Refuse wheat, not saleable in market, kept for consumption on the farm (A.B.G.); also Tail, Tailing-wheat, and Tailens (S).—N. & S.W.

Tail Pole. See Waggon.

***Take.** *n.* The sciatica (Aubrey's *Wilts MS.*).—Obsolete.

Take up. Of weather, to become fine.—N. & S.W.

Tallet, Tallot. A hay-loft over a stable (A.B.G.S.). Welsh *taflod*.—N. & S.W. See *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. iv. 450, &c.

***Tamed.** 'By that time the ground will be tamed.' Said in Lisle's *Husbandry* to be a Wilts agricultural term, but not there explained.

Tan. *Then* is so pronounced in such phrases as *Now'-an'-Tan* and *Twitch-an'-Tan*.

Tang. (1) 'To tang the bell,' to pull it (A.).—N.W. (2) 'To tang bees,' to follow a swarm, beating a fire-shovel or tin pan (A.).—N.W. (3) *v.* To make a noise (S).—S.W. (4) *n.* A small church bell is a Ting-Tang.—N.W.

Tankard. A sheep-bell.—N.W. It is said that the whole of the 'tankards' in use in England are made at Great Cheverell.

'Hilary . . . turned back, remarking, "It's Johnson's flock ; I know the tang of his tankards." The flat-shaped bells hung on a sheep's neck are called tankards, and Hilary could distinguish one flock from another by the varying notes of their bells.'—*Great Estate*, ch. vi. p. 123.

***Tasker.** A tramping harvester or casual labourer who works by the piece (*Agric. of Wilts*, p. 24).

***Tawney, Ta'aney.** The Bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*.—N.W.

Tazzle. *n.* 'Her hair be aal of a tazzle,' in great disorder, all tangled and knotted and tousled.—N.W.

Tear. (1) A rage. 'He wur in just about a tear.'—S.W. (2) In N. Wilts old folk used formerly to *tear* their crockery, and *break* their clothes, but *tear* now seems obsolete in this sense there.—N. & S.W.

Teart. (1) Painfully tender, sore, as a wound (A.).—N.W.
 (2) Stinging, as a blister.—N.W. (Rowde.) (3) Tart, as
 beer turning sour (S.): acrimonious. See *Addenda*.—S.W.

Ted. To throw about hay for the first time (D.S.).—
 N. & S.W.

Teel, Tile. To place anything leaning against a wall
 (A.B.H.Wr.). Generally used with *up*, as ‘Teel it up agen
 th’ wall, wull’ee?’—N.W.

Teft. The same as **Heft** (A.B.C.)—N.W.

Teg-man. A shepherd.—S.W. (Salisbury.)

‘I am a teg-man (or shepherd) in the employ of Mr. White.’—*Wilts County Mirror*, October 28, 1892, p. 8, col. 5.

Temper. ‘To temper down dripping,’ to melt it and refine
 with water.—N.W.

Temtious. Tempting, inviting.—N. & S.W.

***Temzer.** A riddle or sieve. Cp. Fr. *tamis*.—Obsolete.

‘A temzer, a range, or coarse searche : Wilts.’—*MS. Lansd. 1033*, f. 2.

Tentful. Attentive, careful.—N.W.

Terrible. Extremely. ‘T’Tes a terr’ble bad harvest to-year.’—
 N. & S.W.

Terrify. (1) *v.* To worry, irritate, annoy ; used especially
 of very troublesome children. ‘The vlies be terrible
 terrifying.’—N. & S.W.

‘Twer mostly losing of a hoss as did for ‘em, and most al’ays wi’
 bad shoeing. They gived ‘em scant measure—shoed ‘em too tight,
 they did, a-terrifying o’ the poor beasts.’—*Jonathan Merle*, ch. xlviii.
 p. 520.

‘Her own folks mightn’t a-like so well to come and stay, if ther was
 al’ays a terrifying old woman to put up with.’—*Ibid*, ch. liv. p. 596.

‘Her husband, who had been out in the fields, came home and began
 to “terrify” her.’—*Marlborough Times*, November 26, 1892.

‘I be turrivied wi’ rheumatics.’—*Dark*, ch. x.

(2) *n.* A source of worry or trouble. A bed-ridden woman
 who has to get her neighbours to do everything for her is
 ‘a terrible terrify’ to them.—N.W. *(3) *v.* To injure,
 as a hailstorm does apple-blossom (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*
 vol. xxii. p. 113).—N.W. (Cherhill.)

Tewley, Tuley. Weakly (S.). Sickly, tired-looking.—S.W.

Thatches. See *Thatches*.

Thauf. Although, or although if; as 'A never vound un, thauf he'd gone dree lug vurder on, a cudden a bin off seein' on un.' Cp. *Sauf*.—N.W. (Malmesbury, etc.)

Theave. A ewe of the third year.

'We have wether hogs and chilver hogs, and shear hogs, ram tegs, and theaves, and two-tooths, and four-tooths, and six-tooths.'—*Wilts Arch. Mag.* ch. xvii. p. 303.

There-right. (1) 'Go straight forward,' order to a horse at plough (A.).—N.W. (2) On the spot.—N.W.

Thert. *v.* To plough land a second time, at right angles to the first ploughing, so as to clean it more effectually. Cp. *Thwart*.—N.W.

Thetches, Thatches. Vetches. *Lent thatches* are an early spring kind.—N.W.

Thill, or Dill. The shaft of a cart.—N.W.

Thiller, Diller, Thill-horse. The shaft-horse of a team.—N.W.

Thimbles. *Campanula rotundifolia*, L., the Harebell.—S.W. (Hamptworth.)

Thorough-pin. The pin which fastens the waggon-bed to the carriage (D.). See *Waggon*.—N.W.

***Three-pound-tenner.** The name given by bird-catchers about Salisbury to the 'Chevil' variety of Goldfinch, it being more valuable than the ordinary kind (*Birds of Wilts*, p. 203).—S.W.

Threshles. 'A pair of threshles, drashols, or flyals, a flail' (D.). The usual term for a flail. See *Drashel*.—N. & S.W.

Throw. (1) *n.* 'A throw of timber,' the quantity felled at any one time.—N.W. (2) *v.* To fell timber (*Bevis*, ch. i).—N.W. (3) 'To throw a gin or snare,' to spring or set it off (*Amateur Poacher*, ch. vi).—N.W.

Thunder-bolts. (1) The concretionary nodules of iron pyrites so frequently found in the chalk. See **Gold**; also **Thunder-stones** in *Addenda*.—N. & S.W.

‘The ploughboys search for pyrites, and call them thunderbolts.’—*Greene Ferne Farm*, ch. v.

(2) Fossil belemnites.—N. & S.W.

Thunder-flower. *Papaver Rhoeas*, &c., Red Poppy.—S.W.

Thunder-fly. A black midge. So called because they appear mostly in thunder weather.—N. & S.W.

‘Tiny black flies alighting on my hands and face, irritated the skin; the haymakers call them “thunder-flies.”’—*Great Estate*, ch. v. pp. 96–97.

***Thurindale.** A flagon holding about three pints (H.Wr.). M.E. *thriiddendele*, a third part.—Obsolete.

Thurtifer. Unruly, self-willed (H.Wr.).—S.W.

Ticky Pig. The smallest pig of a litter.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Tid. *(1) Lively, playful (B.G.). (2) Childish, affecting simplicity (A.), shy. ‘Coom, coom, dwon’te be tid’ (A.). A.S. *tyddr*, tender, weak, imbecile.—N.W.

Tiddle. (1) *v.* To bring up a lamb by hand (A.). A.S. *tydrian*, to nourish, feed.—N.W.

‘“Shall I get a drap o’ milk, and *tiddle* un a leetle, maester?” . . . “Ha! to be sure! . . . Put un into the basket . . . and get us a bottle wi’ some milk.” Tom, who had often assisted the young lambs in the same way, soon procured the therewith to fashion the pseudo teat, and master and man did their best to perform the office of wet nurse to the unfortunate foundling.’—*Wilts Tales*, pp. 5–6.

(2) *v.* To tickle (S.).—S.W.

Tiddlin’ lamb. A lamb brought up by hand (A.). See **Tiddle** (1).—N.W.

***Tiddy.** *adj.* Weakly, delicate. See **Tiddle** (1).—N.W. (Castle Eaton, &c.)

Tide-times. Christmas, Easter, &c. ‘He do have a drop, tide-times and that.’—N. & S.W.

Tie. Of wood, to pinch the saw while working.—N.W.

***Tig.** A little pig (*Dark*, ch. i).—N.W., occasionally.

Tile. See **Teel**.

Tiller. The upper handle of a sawyer's long pit-saw. See Box.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Tiller out. To sprout out with several shoots, as wheat after being eaten off when young.—N. & S.W.

Timersome. Timid (A.S.).—N.W.

Tine. *(1) *v.* To light a fire or candle (A.C.). *Tin'd* (B.). Cf. A.S. *tendan*, *on-tendan*, to kindle, and E. *tinder*. *(2) To finish off a laid hedge or stake-fence by weaving in the top-band of boughs (A.B.). *(3) *v.* To divide or enclose a field with a hedge (A.B.C.). A.S. *týnan*.—N.W.

'To tine in a piece of waste ground is to enclose it with a fence of wood or quickset.'—*Cunnington MS.*

(4) *n.* A drag or harrow tooth (D.).—N.W. *(5) To give the ground two or three *tinings* is to draw the harrow two or three times over the same place. See Cope's *Hants Gloss*.

'They drag it two, three, or four times, and harrow it four, five, or six times, viz. (provincially speaking), they give it "so many tine with the drag, and so many with the harrow."'*—Agric. of Wilts*, ch. vii.

Ting-tang. A small church-bell (S.). See **Tang**.—N.W.

***Tining.** (1) *n.* A new enclosure made with a dead hedge (D.H.Wr.).—N.W. (2) *n.* A fence of wood, either brushwood, pale, or quickset (C.).—N.W., obsolete.

Tippem, Tippum. A game played by six boys, three on each side of the table. The centre one 'works the piece,' i.e. passes it from hand to hand up and down under his side of the table. Then all the hands are placed on the table, and the opposite side guesses which hand the 'piece' is in, and scores or loses a mark according as the guess is right or wrong. The 'piece' may be anything available, from a knife to a pebble or bean.—N.W.

Tippy, Tippity. Easily upset.—N. & S.W.

Tistie-tostie, Tostie. A child's name for both cowslip and cowslip-ball.—N. & S.W.

Tithing, Tething. A shock of ten sheaves, for convenience in tithe-taking (D.). The same as **Hyle**.—N.W.

Titty-wren. The wren.—N.W.

***Toads'-cheese.** Toadstool, fungus (A.).

***Toads'-heads.** *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L., Snake's-head (*English Plant Names*).—N.W. (Minety.)

Toads'-meat. Toadstools ; fungi (S.).—S.W.

Toad-stabber. A bad blunt knife (S.). Commonly used by boys about Clyffe Pypard.—N. & S.W.

Todge. Any thick spoon-meat, as gruel (A.B.C.). See **Stodge**. —N.W.

Token. *(1) A fool (H.Wr.). (2) A 'young token' is a young rascal.—N.W. (3) Formerly used also as a term of endearment. A man would call his children his 'little tokens.'—N.W. (4) 'Blackberry-token,' the Dewberry.

Toll. To entice or decoy. **Tawl** (S.). 'Hev' a bit o' cheese, to toll the bread down wi', will 'ee ?' Still in commen use. A cow given to wandering, when she breaks out of bounds, generally 'tolls' the rest of the herd after her.—N. & S.W.

Toll-bird. (1) *n.* A trained decoy-bird ; also a stuffed bird used as a decoy.—N. & S.W. (2) 'To give anything just as a toll-bird,' to throw a sprat to catch a mackerel. Tradesmen will sell some one article far below cost-price, as a toll-bird to attract custom.—S.W.

Tom-bird. The male of any bird is generally so called in N. Wilts.

Tom Cull. The Bullhead, *Cottus gobio* (A.).—N. & S.W.

Tommy. Food in general (S.), especially when carried out into the fields.—N. & S.W.

Tommy-bag. The bag in which labourers take food out with them (S.).—N. & S.W.

Tommy-hacker. The same as **Hacker**.—S.W. (Steeple Ashton.)

Tommy-hawk. A potato hacker. See **Hacker**.—N.W.

***Tom Thumbs.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L., Bird's-foot Trefoil.—S.W. (Mere.)

***Tom Thumb's Honeysuckle.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L., Bird's-foot Trefoil (*Sarum Dioc. Gazette*).—S.W. (Zeals.)

Toppings. Bran and mill-sweepings ground up together.—N. W.

Totty, Tutty, Tutto. A nosegay. Used all over Wilts, in slightly varying pronunciations, the stress sometimes falling on the first and sometimes on the last syllable. An apple-tree in full blossom is ‘all a totty.’ At Hungerford the tything-men are known as *Tutti-men*, and carry *Tutti-poles*, or wands wreathed with flowers. Minsheu’s Dict., Eng. and Spanish ed. 1623, ‘a posie or tuttie.’—N. & S. W.

Touch. Coarse brown paper soaked in saltpetre and dried, used instead of matches for lighting a pipe in the open air, the spark to kindle it being struck with a knife and a flint. Commonly used up to a very recent date.—N. W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Touchwood. A boy’s game, in which the pursued endeavours to escape by touching *wood*, i. e. tree or post, before his pursuer can seize him.—N. & S. W.

Toward. (1) Order to a horse to come towards you.—N. W. (2) Hence applied to anything near or leaning towards you (*Great Estate*, ch. viii).—N. W.

Towardly. Docile, as opposed to *foward*.—N. W.

To-year, T’year. This year. ‘I bain’t a-gwain’ to set no taters to-year.’—N. & S. W.

Traipse, Trapes, Traipse. (1) *n.* A slattern.—N. & S. W. (2) To walk in a slatternly manner; used chiefly of women.—N. & S. W.

***Trammel Hawk.** *Falco peregrinus*, Peregrine Falcon (*Birds of Wilts*, p. 72).—S. W.

Trant. To move goods.—N. W.

Tranter. A haulier.—N. W.

Trapes. *n.* An untidy person (S.). See *Traipes*.—N. & S. W.

***Traveller’s-ease.** *Achillea Millefolium*, L., Common Yarrow.—S. W. (Little Langford.)

Tree-mouse. *Certhia familiaris*, the Common Creeper.—S. W.

‘It may be seen creeping like a mouse up and down the bole of a tree. Hence it is known in the south of the county as the “Tree-mouse.”’—*Birds of Wilts*, p. 259.

Trendle. (1) *n.* A circular trough or tray in which bakers mix their dough.—N. & S.W. (2) *n.* Hence, a circular earthwork.—N.W.

‘Chisenbury Camp, or Trendle, as it is vulgarly called.’—BRITTON’S *Top. Descr. Wilts.* p. 407.

Triangle. ‘To plant cabbages triangle,’ to set them in *quincunx* order.—N.W.

Trig. (1) *v.* To fasten, make firm (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 113).—N.W. (2) *adj.* ‘Pretty trig,’ in fairly good health.—S.W. (Steeple Ashton.)

Trigger. The rod let down to ‘*trig up*’ the shafts of a cart.—N.W.

***Trim-tram.** A gate which swings in a V-shaped enclosure of post and rail, so as to prevent cattle from passing through.—N.W. (Cherhill.)

Trins. Calves’ trins, i.e., calves’ stomachs, are used in cheese-making.—N.W.

Trip. To take off in jumping.—N.W.

Tripping. The ‘take-off’ in jumping.—N.W.

‘Sometimes they could not leap because the tripping was bad . . . sometimes the landing was bad . . . or higher than the tripping.’—*Bevis*, ch. v.

Trounce. To have the law of a man, to punish by legal process (A.B.S.); never used of physical punishment.—N.W.

Truckle. (1) *v.* To roll.—N.W. (2) *n.* Anything that may be rolled.—N.W. (3) *n.* A small cheese (S.)—N. & S.W.

Truckle-cheese. A small barrel-shaped cheese of about 6 or 8 lbs.—N. & S.W.

Truckles. (1) ‘Sheep’s-truckles,’ sheep dung; the usual term in N. Wilts. Cf. ‘trottles’ in Line., and ‘trestles’ in Sussex.—N.W. (2) ‘To play truckles,’ to roll anything, such as a reel, the top of a canister, &c., from one player to another, backwards and forwards.—S.W.

Trumpery. Weeds growing in cultivated ground.—N.W.

‘If he’d a-let us have it rent free first year (‘cause that land wer all full o’ trump’ry that high) we could ha’ done.’—*Jonathan Merle*, ch. xxxvii. p. 412.

Tuck. (1) ‘To tuck a rick,’ to pull out the uneven hay all round the sides, until they look smooth and even.—N.W. (2) To smart with pain (H.Wr.).—N. & S.W. (3) To blow gustily. ‘The wind is so tucking to-day,’ i.e. gusty, veering, blowing from all quarters, uncertain.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Tuffin, Tuffin-hay, Tuff-mowing. Late hay made of the rough grass left by the cattle. *Turvin* (*Great Estate*, ch. iv).—N.W.

***Tufwort.** Probably the nest of *Vespa Britannica*, which in hot summers has occurred frequently in our hedges in some parts of the county.

‘Between Crookwood and what is called “The Folly,” they observed a large cluster in one of the fir-trees . . . which turned out to be a wasps’ nest. The nest, which was nearly as large as a quatern measure, was fully matured, and is described by an expert in taking wasps’ nests as what is known as “the tufwort” nest. It consisted of three splendid cakes of comb, enclosed in a web.’—*Local Papers*, July, 1893.

Tugs. Pieces of chain attached to the hames of the thiller, by which he draws.—N.W.

Tuley. See *Tewley*.

Tulip-tree. *Acer pseudo-platanus*, L., Sycamore, the smell or taste of the young shoots being supposed by children to resemble that of the tulip.—S.W. (Salisbury.)

Tump. A hillock (A.B.).—N. & S.W.

Tumpy. Hillocky, uneven (A.)—N.W.

Tun. (1) *n.* Chimney, chimney-top (A.B.C.). ‘Chimney-tun’ (*Wild Life*, ch. viii).—N. & S.W. (2) *v.* ‘To tun,’ or ‘to tun in,’ to pour liquid through a ‘tun-dish’ into a cask.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, Devizes, Huish.)

Tun-dish, or Tun-bowl. A kind of wooden funnel, like a small bucket, with hoops round it, and a tube at the

bottom, used for pouring liquids into a cask.—N.W. (Devizes, Clyffe Pypard, Huish.) See *Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

Turf. Refuse oak-bark from the tanner's, made into cakes for firing (B.H.Wr.).—N.W. (Marlborough, &c.)

***Turn or Torn.** A spinning-wheel.—N.W. (obsolete). This word frequently occurs in the Mildenhall parish accounts, as :—

‘1793. To Box and Spokes to Torn, 1s. 2d. To a Standard, hoop 4 spokes to Torn, 1s. 3d. To a Hoop 3 spokes to a Torn, 11d. To 4 legs and standard a hope 5 spokes to Sal's Torn, 2s. 7d. To Mending Bery's Torn, 1s. 6d. 1784. Paid John Rawlins for a Turn, 3s.’

In 1809-10 the word *Turn* gives place to *Spinning-wheel*.

***Turnpike.** A wire set by a poacher across a hare's run (*Amateur Poacher*, chs. ii. and vii).—N.W.

Turvin. See *Tuffin*.

Tutto. See *Totty*.—N.W.

Tutty. See *Totty* (S.).—N. & S.W.

***Tut-work.** Piece-work (S.).—S.W.

Twinge. (1) *n.* A long flat cake or loaf of bread.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.) (2) *n.* A piece of dough, moulded for making into bread.—S.W. (Deverill.)

***Twire.** To look wistfully at anything (A.B.C.). ‘How he did twire an' twire at she, an' her wouldn't so much as gie'un a look!’ In *Cunnington MS.* the word is said to have been in common use at that time in N. Wilts.

‘The wench . . . twired and twinkled at him.’—FLETCHER, *Women Pleased*, p. 41.

‘Compare Prov. Germ. *zwielen*, to take a stolen glance at a thing.’—SMYTHE-PALMER.

***Twi-ripe.** Ripening unevenly (D.).

Twit. In cider-making, the same as *Perkins*, q.v.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

T'year. This year (A.S.) See *To-year*.—N. & S.W.

U. *U* is often sounded *ow*, as *fowsty*, *fusty*, *dowst*, *dust*, or *chaff*.

Uck. This very characteristic N. Wilts verb is used in many ways. Stable-litter is ucked about with a fork in cleaning out ; weeds are ucked out of a gravel path with an old knife ; a cow ucks another with the thrust of her horn ; or a bit of cinder is ucked out of the eye with a bennet. See *Great Estate*, ch. iv, where it is said that anything stirred with a pointed instrument is ‘ ucked ’ ; also *Gamekeeper at Home*, ch. ii. ‘ It is apparently not a perversion of *hook*, and should be compared with *huck*, to push, lift, gore, Hants ; *huck*, a hard blow, Suss., and *huck*, to spread about manure (see Parish, *Sussex Gloss.*). It is perhaps a by-form of Prov. *hike*, to toss, throw, or strike ’ (Rev. A. Smythe-Palmer).

Unbelieving. Of children, disobedient. ‘ He be that unbelievin’, I can’t do nothin’ wi’ un.’—N. & S.W.

Under-creeping. Underhanded.—S.W.

Unempty, Unempt, Unent. *v.* To empty (S.).—N. & S.W.

Unked or Hunked. Lonely (A.), but always with an idea of uncanniness underlying it. ‘ ‘Tes a unked rwoad to take late o’ nights.’ Also **Unkid**, **Unkerd** (B.C.), **Unkert** (C.), and **Unket** (B.).—N.W.

‘ The gamekeeper . . . regards this place as “ unkid ”—i. e. weird, uncanny.’—*Gamekeeper at Home*, ch. iv.

‘ Related to *uncouth*=(1) unknown, (2) strange, uncanny, lonely.’—**SMYTHE-PALMER.**

‘ What be the matter with thuck dog you ? How he do howl—it sounds main unkid ! ’—*Greene Ferne Farm*, ch. ix.

Here *unkid*=ominous and uncanny.

Unthaw. To thaw (S.Wr.).—N. & S.W.

Up-along. A little way up the street or road (S.). See **Down-along**.—N. & S.W.

Upping-stock. A horse-block (A.B.).—N.W.

Upsides. ‘ I’ll be upzides wi’ un ! ’ I’ll be even with him (S.), or a match for him.—N. & S.W.

V. Many words, as *Voreright*, usually pronounced with a V, will be found under F.

Vag. To reap in the modern style, with a broad 'rip-hook' and a crooked stick, chopping the straw off close to the ground, so as to leave little or no stubble (*Walks in the Wheatfields*). True reaping should be done with the hand instead of the crooked stick.—N. & S.W.

Vagging-hook. The hook used in vagging.—N. & S.W.

Vagging-stick. The crooked stick, usually hazel, with which the corn is drawn towards the reaper in vagging (*Amateur Poacher*, ch. iv).—N. & S.W.

***Valiant Sparrow.** *Yunx torquilla*, the Wryneck (*Birds of Wilts*, p. 257).

Vallens. See *Falling* (S.).—S.W.

Vamp. To walk about (S.). Much more used in Dorset. 'I zeed she a-vamping half round the town.'—S.W.

***Vamplets.** Rude gaiters to defend the legs from wet (A.H.). Cf. **Bams.** Also used in the New Forest. See *Cradock Nowell*, ch. xviii, 'Not come with me . . . and you with your vamplets on, and all!' where the word is applied to shooting gaiters.—N.W.

Veer. (1) *n.* A furrow.—N.W. (Glouc. bord.) (2) *v.* 'To veer out the rudes,' to mark out with the plough the 'rudes' or 'lands' before ploughing the whole field.—N.W.

Veer weather. Chopping, changeable weather.

Veldevare or Veldever. See *Velt*.

***Vell.** The salted stomach of a young calf, used for making rennet.—N.W. (Malmesbury).

***Velleys.** The drain where the eaves of a cottage meet.

Velt. The fieldfare. *Turdus pilaris* (*Wild Life*, ch. xvi), the usual name for the bird in N. Wilts, there being a few local variants, as **Vulver** at Huish and **Veldever** at Clyffe Pypard. Also **Veldevare**.—N.W.

'Tom was a regular gawney . . . and went about wi' a handful o' zalt to catch the veldevares.'—*Wilts Tales*, p. 177.

Vert. See **Plim.**

***Vessel.** See **quotation.**—N.W. (Castle Eaton.)

‘To wash up the vessel (*sing.* not *pl.*) is to wash up plates, dishes, &c.’—MISS E. BOYER-BROWN.

Vinney. (1) *adj.* Mouldy (A.C.S.), as applied to bread or cheese. A.S. *fynig*. *Cunnington MS.* points out that it is only used of white or blue mould, never of black or rotten mould. It was said at Hill Deverill of a woman feigning to be bed-ridden, that ‘she would lie there abed till she were vinney.’ See **Blue-vinnied.** (2) *adj.* Nervous. ‘Do’ee stop telling about they ghostises, or ‘tull make I vinny.’—N. & S.W.

Vlonkers. See **Flunk** (S.).—S.W.

Vrail. The whip part of the old-fashioned flail.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Vrammards, Vrammerd. (1) Order to a horse to go from you, as opposed to **Toward**.—N.W. (2) Hence sometimes used as *adj.* by ploughmen and others in speaking of anything distant or leaning away from them (*Great Estate*, ch. viii), as a load of hay or corn with a list to the off.—N.W. (3) *n.* A *vrammerd* is a blade set at right angles on a short handle, used for splitting laths or rails.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Vrow. See **Brow.**

***Vuddles, Vuddels.** A spoilt child (A.B.C.H.). In Hants to *vuddle* a child is to spoil it by injudicious petting.—N.W., obsolete.

Vulver. See **Velt.**

W. Often not sounded at the beginning of a word. Thus *want*, a mole, becomes *oont*, and *within* and *without* are usually *athin* and *athout*.

Waddle up. To wrap up with an excess of clumsily arranged clothing; usually applied to infants.—N.W.

Wag. (1) ‘To wag the Church bells,’ to set them ringing. Also used of tolling the bell for a funeral.—N. & S.W.

(2) To move (S.). ‘I be that bad I can’t scarce wag.’—N. & S.W. (3) In carrying, the boy who stands at the horses’ heads, to move them forward as required, is said to ‘wag hoss,’ and the order given is ‘wag on!’—N.W.

Waggon. The various parts of a waggon in N. Wilts bear the following names:—the bottom is the **Waggon-bed**. The transverse pieces which support this over the **Exes** (axles) are the **Pillars, Peel** (A.). The longitudinal pieces on each side on which the sides rest are the **Waggon-blades**. The similar pieces under the centre of the bed are the **Bedsummers**. The cross piece at the back into which the Tail-board hooks is the **Shetlock** or **Shutleck**. The Tail Pole joins the front and hind wheels together underneath. The **Hound** is the fore-carriage over the front wheels. The **Slide** is the crossbar on the tail of the ‘Hound.’ The **Dripple** is the strip running along the top of the side of the waggon from which over the hind wheels project the **Waggon-hoops**, and over the front wheels the **Raves**. The shafts are the **Dills** or **Thills**. The **Parters** are detached pieces of wood at the side, joining the ‘Dripple’ to the ‘Bed.’ The **Thorough-pin** is the pin which fastens the ‘Waggon-bed’ to the ‘Carriage.’ Also see **Arms, Hoops, Overlayer, Sharps, Draughts, Limbers, Strouter, Ridge-tie, Blades, and Spances**.

Wagtails. *Briza media*, L., Quaking Grass.—N. & S.W.

Wag-wants. *Briza media*, L., Quaking Grass (S.). Also **Weg-wants, Wigwants, Wing-Wang, and Wagtails**.—N. & S.W.

Wake. (1) *n.* The raked-up line (broader than a hatch or *wallow*) of hay before it is made up into pooks (*Wild Life*, ch. vii).—N.W. (2) *v.* To rake hay into wakes (D.).—N.W.

Wake-at-noon. *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L., Star of Bethlehem.—N.W.

Wallow. (1) *n.* A thin line of hay (*Great Estate*, ch. iv). *Weale* in Dorset. (2) *v.* To rake hay into lines.—N.W.

Want. A mole (B.S.); also **Woont** (B.) and 'oont (*Wilts Tales*, p. 173; *Gamekeeper at Home*, ch. ii).—N. & S.W.

'1620. Itm. to William Gosse for killing of wants, xijd.'—*Records of Chippenham*, p. 202.

Want-catcher, 'oont-catcher. *n.* A professional mole catcher.—N. & S.W.

Want-heap. A mole-hill.—N. & S.W.

***Want-rear.** A mole-hill.—S.W.

Waps, Wopse. A wasp (A.S.). A.S. *wæps*.—N. & S.W.

Warnd, Warn. To warrant (A.S.). 'You 'll get un, I warnd.'—N. & S.W.

Warning-stone. See **Gauge-brick**. Also see *Addenda*.

Wart-wort. (1) *Chelidonium majus*, L., The Greater Celadine, the juice of which is used to burn away warts.—N. & S.W. (2) *Euphorbia Peplus*, L., Petty Spurge.—N.W.

Wassail. A drinking-song, sung by men who go about at Christmas wassailing (A.B.).—N.W.

Wassailing, Waysailing. Going about singing and asking for money at Christmas (A.B.).—N.W.

***Wasset-man.** A scarecrow (A.B.G.H.Wr.); also **Wusset** (H.Wr.).—N.W.

Watch. If a hay-rick is so badly made that it heats, the owner is often so ashamed of it that he attempts to set the matter right before his neighbours find it out. If a passer-by notices him poking about the hay as if searching for something in it, the ironical question is asked—'Have you lost your *watch* there?'—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.) Cp. 'To drop your watch in the bottom of the rick.'—*Upton-on-Severn Words*, p. 34.

Watchet, Wetched, Wetchet. Wet about the feet. **Wotshed** at Cherhill. **Wetched** (A.).—N.W.

'Either way, by lane or footpath, you are sure to get what the country folk call "watchet," i. e. wet.'—*Wild Life*, ch. vi.

'You'd best come along o' me to the lower lands . . . for it be mighty wet there these marnins, and ye'll get watshed for certin.'—*The Story of Dick*, ch. xii. p. 142.

***Water Anemone.** *Ranunculus hederaceus*, L., Ivy-leaved Crowfoot.—S.W. (Zeals.)

***Water-blobb.** *Nuphar lutea*, Sm., The Water-lily (A.B.). See **Blobbs**.

***Water-buttercup.** *Ranunculus Flammula*, L., Lesser Spearwort.—S.W. (Zeals.)

Water-Cuckoo. *Cardamine pratensis*, L., Lady's Smock. See **Cuckoo**.—S.W.

Water-lily. (1) *Caltha palustris*, L., Marsh Marigold.—N. & S.W. *(2) *Ranunculus aquatilis*, L., Water Crowfoot.—S.W. (Charlton All Saints.)

***Wayside-bread.** *Plantago major*, L., Plantain (*English Plant Names*). Cp. M.E. *wey-bredē* in the 'Promptorium.'

Weather-glass. *Anagallis arvensis*, L., Scarlet Pimpernel. See **Shepherd's Weather-glass**.—N. & S.W.

Weeth. (1) *adj.* Tough and pliable (A.B.C.S.).—N.W. (2) *adj.* Of bread, moist and yet not too soft. 'I puts my lease bread on the pantony shelf, and it soon gets nice and weeth.' Often pronounced as *wee*.—N. & S.W.

Weffet, Wevet. A spider.—S.W., occasionally.

Weg-wants. See **Wag-wants**.

Weigh-jolt. A see-saw (A.B.H.Wr.).—Formerly in common use at Clyffe Pypard, N.W.

Welch-nut. A walnut (*MS. Lansd.*).—N. & S.W.

***Well-at-ease.** In good health, hearty.—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

Well-drock. The windlass over a well.—S.W.

West (pronounced *Waast*). A stye in the eye. See **Wish**.—S.W.

Wheat-reed. Straw preserved unthreshed for thatching (D.). See **Elms and Reed**.—S.W., obsolete.

***Wheeling.** 'It rains wheeling,' i.e. hard or pouring.—N.W. (Lockridge.)

Whicker, Wicker. (1) To neigh or whinny as a horse, bleat as a goat, whine as a dog, &c. (S. ; *Village Miners* ; *Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 114).—N.W. (2) To giggle.—N.W. *(3) ‘To find a wicker’s nest,’ to be seized with an irrepressible fit of giggling (*Village Miners*).—N.W.

***Whip land.** Land not divided by meres, but measured out, when ploughed, by the whip’s length (D.).

Whippence. The fore-carriage of a plough or harrow, &c. (D.).—N.W.

Whipwhiles. Meanwhile (S.). A Somersetshire word.—S.W.

Whissgig. (1) *v.* To lark about. **Wissgigin**, larking (S.).—N. & S.W. (2) *n.* A lark, a bit of fun or tomfoolery. ‘Now, none o’ your whissgigs here !’—N.W.

Whissgiggy. *adj.* Frisky, larky.—N.W.

***White.** ‘Cow white’=cow in milk. ‘Calf white’=sucking calf.

‘All the small tithes such as wool and lamb, cow white and calf &c. throughout all parts of the parish unexpressed in the several foregoing particulars. The usual rates at present being fourpence a cow white—sixpence a calf . . . the sheep, lambs and calves are due at St. Mark’s tide—the cow white, and fatting cattle at Lammas.’—*Hilmarton Parish Terrier*, 1704. See *Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxiv. p. 126.

Usually defined as above, but perhaps more correctly written as *cow-wite* and *calf-wite*, i.e. the mulct or payment for a cow or calf.

‘Tythes of Wool and Lambs and Calves, and three half pence which is due and payable at Lammas being Composition Money for the Tythe White of every Cow.’—*Wilcot Parish Terrier*, 1704.

As regards the ordinary derivation, compare *white-house*, a dairy, *white-meat*, milk, *whites*, milk.

‘Wheatly (*On the Common Prayer*, ed. 1848, pp. 233-4) quotes from a letter of one G. Langbain, 1650, as follows:—“ certe quod de Lacte vaccarum refert, illud percognitum habeo in agro *Hamtonensi* (an et alibi nescio) decimas Lacticiniorum venire vulgo sub hoc nomine, *The Whites of Kine* ; apud Leicestrenses etiam Lacticinia vulgariter dicuntur *Whitemeat*.”’—*SMYTHE-PALMER*.

White Couch. See *Couch*.

White-flower. *Stellaria Holostea*, L., Greater Stitchwort.—N.W. (Huish.)

***White-house.** A dairy (H.Wr.).

White-livered. Pale and unhealthy-looking (S.).—N. & S.W.

At Clyffe Pypard the word has a yet stronger idea of disease about it, and a 'white-livered' woman is popularly supposed to be almost as dangerous as was the poison-nurtured Indian beauty who was sent as a present to Alexander the Great. How the 'whiteness' of the liver is to be detected is not very clear, but probably it is by the pallor of the face. At any rate, if you discover that a young woman is 'white-livered,' do not on any account marry her, because the whiteness of the liver is of a poisonous nature, and you assuredly will not live long with a white-livered young woman for your wife. It is most unhealthy, and if *she* does not die, *you* will ! The word is so used of both sexes.

White Robin Hood. *Silene inflata*, L., Bladder Campion.—S.W. (Zeals.)

White-wood. *Viburnum Lantana*, L., Mealy Guelder-rose.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.) **White-weed.**—S.W. (Farley).

***Whitty-tree.** *Viburnum Lantana*, L. (Aubrey, *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 56, ed. Brit.)

Whiver. (1) To quiver, hover, flutter. **Wiver** (S.).—S.W.
(2) To waver, hesitate.—S.W.

***Who'say, Hoosay.** An idle report.—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

Wicker. See **Whicker**.

Wig-wants. See **Wag-wants**.

Wild Asparagus. *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*, L., Spiked Star of Bethlehem.—S.W. (Som. bord.)

Wildern (*i* short). An apple-tree run wild in the hedges, as opposed to a true crab-tree.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

***Wild Willow.** *Epilobium hirsutum*, L., Great Hairy Willow-herb (*Great Estate*, ch. ii).

Will-jill. An impotent person or hermaphrodite.—N.W.
Compare *Wilgil* and *John-and-Joan* in Hal.

***Willow-wind.** (1) *Convolvulus*, Bindweed (*Great Estate*, ch. viii). (2) *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, L., Buckwheat (*Ibid.*).

Wiltshire Weed, The. The Common Elm. See notice in *Athenaeum*, 1873, of Jefferies' *Goddard Memoir*, also *Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. x. p. 160. This is a term frequently occurring in books and articles on Wilts, but it would not be understood by the ordinary Wiltshire folk.

Wim. To winnow.—S.W.

Wind-mow. A cock of a waggon-load or more, into which hay is sometimes put temporarily in catchy weather (D.), containing about 15 cwt. in N. Wilts, and a ton elsewhere.—N. & S.W.

Wing-wang. See **Wag-wants**.

Winter-proud. Of wheat, too rank (D.), as is frequently the case after a mild winter. See **Proud**.—N.W.

Wirral, Worral, or Wurral. *Ballota nigra*, L., Black Horehound.—S.W. (Som. bord.)

Wish, Wisp. A sty in the eye.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, &c.)

Wissgigin. See **Whissgig** (1).

Withwind, or Withwine. *Convolvulus sepium*, L., Great Bindweed, and other species (A.B.D.S.). **Wave-wine** or **Wither-wine** (*Cycl. of Agric.*); **Withywind** on Som. border.—N. & S.W.

Wivel, Wyvel. To blow as wind does round a corner or through a hole.—N.W.

Wivelly, or Wivel-minded. Undecided, wavering, fickle, and untrustworthy (*Village Miners*).—N.W.

Wiver. See **Whiver**.

Womble. *v.* To wobble about from weakness, &c. (*Dark*, ch. iv, where it is used of children who come to school without having had any breakfast).—N. & S.W., occasionally.

Wombly. *adj.* Wobbly (*Dark*, ch. iv).

Wonderment. (1) *n.* A sight or pastime of any kind.—N.W. (2) *n.* Any occupation that appears fanciful and unpractical to the rustic mind. Thus a boy who had a turn

for inventions, drawing, verse-making, butterfly-collecting, or anything else of a similar nature which lies outside the ordinary routine of a labourer's daily life, would be described as always 'aater his 'oonderments.'—N.W. (3) *v.* To play the fool, waste time over unprofitable work.—N.W.

***Wood-sour.** *adj.* Of soil, loose, spongy. Also **Woodser**.—N.W., obsolete.

'The strong red land on the high level parts of the Downs . . . once woodland, and sometimes expressly called "wood-sour" land.'—*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. xii.

'A poor wood-sere land very natural for the production of oaks.'—*AUBREY, Miscell.* p. 211.

'It is a wood-sere country abounding much with sour and austere plants.'—*AUBREY, Nat. Hist. of Wilts*, p. 11, ed. Brit.

Wood-wax. *(1) *Genista tinctoria*, L., Dyer's Greenweed (D.), Aubrey's *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, pp. 34 and 49, ed. Brit.—N. & S.W. (2) *Genista Anglica*, L., Needle Whin.—S.W. (Farley.)

Wooset. See **Houssett**.

Wooster-blister. A smack in the face or box on the ear.—S.W. (Som. bord.) Cf. Som. **Whister-twister**, and Dev. **Whister-poop**.

***Works.** In a water-meadow, the system of trenches and carriages by which the water is brought in and distributed (*Agric. of Wilts*, ch. xii).

Worsen. *v.* To grow worse. 'You be worsened a deal since I seen 'ee laast, I d' lot as you bean't a gwain' to live long.'—N. & S.W.

Wosbird. A term of reproach (A.), = *whore's brood*. There are many variants, as **Hosebird**, **Husbird**, and **Oozebird**. Much commoner in Devon.—N. & S.W.

'They're a couple o' th' ugliest wosbirds in the vair.'—*Wilts Tales*, p. 89.

In his *Dictionary of Provincial English*, Wright defines this as 'a wasp,' a mistake too amusing to be passed over! Probably his informant heard a rustic who had got into a wasp's nest, and been badly stung, 'danging they wosbirds,'

and on asking what he meant by ‘wosbirds’ was told that they were the ‘wopses,’ and not unnaturally concluded that the two words were synonyms.

Wout. A carter’s order to a horse to bear off. The opposite to Coom hether.

Wrap. n. A thin strip of wood. See **Rap**.

Wrastle. To spread, as cancer, fire, roots, &c.—N.W.

‘These fires are, or were, singularly destructive in villages—the flames running from thatch to thatch, and, as they express it, “wrastling” across the intervening spaces. A pain is said to “wrastle,” or shoot and burn.’—*Wild Life*, ch. iv. p. 68.

***Wreaths.** The long rods used in hurdle-making (D.).

Wrick, Rick. To twist or wrench. ‘I’ve bin an’ wricked me ankly.’ M.E. *wrikken*.—N. & S.W.

Wridgsty. See **Ridge-tie**.

Wrist. To twist, especially used of wringing the neck of a rabbit or fowl (*Amateur Poacher*, ch. xi).—N.W.

Wug, Woog. Order to a horse (S.).—N. & S.W.

Wusset. See **Wasset-man**.

Wusted. Looking very ill, grown worse.—N.W.

Y. Many words beginning with H, G, or a vowel, are usually sounded with Y prefixed, as *Yacker*, acre; *Yeppern*, apron; *Yat*, or *Yeat*, gate; *Yeldin*, a hilding; and *Yerriwig*, earwig.

Verbs ending in *y* often drop that letter. Thus empty and study become *empt* and *stud*.

The free infinitive in *y* was formerly much used, but is now dying out. It was used in a general question, as ‘Can you *mowy*?’ Were a special piece of work referred to, *mowy* would not be correct, the question then being simply ‘Can you *mow* thuck there meäd?’

The following example of the ‘free infinitive’ is given in *Cunnington MS.* :—

‘There is also here a Peculiar mode of forming active verbs from Nouns, which are generally in use as appellations for professions—take

an Example. Well Mary, how do you get on in Life? what do you and your family do *now* to get a Living in these times—Wy Zur we do aal vind Zummut to do—Jan, ye know, he do *Smithey* [work as a smith] Jin the beggist wench do spinney the Little one do Lace makey—I do *Chorey* [go out as a Chore Woman] and the two Boys do Bird keepey—that is One works as a smith—one spins one makes Lace one goes out as a Chore woman & two are Bird keepers which Latter term were more to the purpose if expressed Bird frightener or driver.'

Yap, Yop. (1) To yelp as a dog (S.).—N. & S.W. (2) To talk noisily. ‘What be a yopping there for?’—N.W.

***Yard-land.** Land sufficient for a plough of oxen and a yard to winter them; an ancient copyhold tenure (D.).—Obsolete.

***Yard of land.** A quarter of an acre, because formerly, in common lands forty poles long, the quarter acre was a land-yard wide (D.).—Obsolete.

Yea-nay. ‘A yea-nay chap,’ one who does not know his own mind.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Yeemath. Aftermath (B.). **Youmath** (A.B.). **Yeomath** (A.H.Wr.). Probably = *young math*, cp. *young grass* in W. Somerset. Cp. **Ea-math**, **Ameäd** at Cherhill, **Ea-grass** in S. Wilts.—N.W.

Yees. An earthworm. See **Eass**.

Yelding, Yeldin. *n.* A hilding (A): a woman of bad character (*Wilts Tales*, p. 3).—N.W.

‘I’ve allus bin respectable wi’ my women volk, and I wun’t ha’e no yeldin’ belongin’ to ma.’—*Dark*, ch. xix.

Yellucks. See **Hullocky**.

Yelm, Yelms. See **Elms** (S.).—N. & S.W.

***Yellow-cups.** Buttercups in general.—S.W. (Zeals.)

Yellow-Thatch. *Lathyrus pratensis*, L., Meadow Vetchling.—N. & S.W.

***Yoke.** See **Fork** (*Wild Life*, ch. vi).

Yop. See **Yap**.

***You.** This word is often thrown in at the end of a sentence, sometimes as a kind of query—‘Don’t you think so?’—but usually to give a strong emphasis to some assertion.—N.W.

‘A’ be a feathish-looking girl, you.’—*Greene Ferne Farm*, ch. i.

‘Fine growing marning, you.’—*Ibid.* ch. i.

‘That be a better job than ourn, you.’—*Hodge and his Masters*, ch. vii.

Yuckel, Yuckle. A woodpecker (A.H.Wr.). So called from its cry, *Yuc, yuc*.—N.W.

Yaught, Yawt. To swallow, to drink. ‘There’s our Bill—he can yaught down drenk like anything,’ or ‘He can yaught a deal.’—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, Huish, &c.)

Z. Among the old people *S* is still usually sounded as *Z*, as *Zaat* or *Zate*, soft; *Zound*, to swoon; *Zorrens*, servings, &c. See *S* for many such instances.

***Zaad-paul.** This term used to be commonly applied about Aldbourne to an utterly good-for-nothing fellow, but is gradually dying out now. It probably means ‘soft head.’ See *Saat*.

***Zam.** To heat anything for some time over the fire, without letting it come to the boil.—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

Zammy. (1) *n.* A simpleton, a soft-headed fellow (S.).—S.W. *(2) *adj.* ‘Zammy tea,’ half-cold, insipid tea.—N.W. (Hullavington.)

Zam-zodden. Long-heated over a slow fire, and so half spoilt. This and the last two words belong to Som. rather than Wilts. A.S. *sām-soden*, half boiled.—N.W. (Malmesbury.)

ADDENDA

Afterclaps. Consequences, results. **Atterclaps** (S.).—N. & S.W.

All-amang. *Add* :—

‘Zweetharts, an wives, an children young,
Like sheep at vair, be ael among.’

E. Slow, *Smilin Jack*.

All as is. All there is to be said, the final word in the matter.

Used when giving a very peremptory order to a labourer to carry out your instructions without any further question.

‘Aal as is as you’ve a-got to do be to volly on hoein’ they turmutts till I tells ’ee to stop !’—N.W.

Along of. (1) On account of. ‘Twer aal along o’ she’s bwoy’s bad ways as her tuk to drenk.’—N. & S.W. (2) In company with. ‘Here, you just coom whoam along o’ I, an I’ll gie ’ee summut to arg about !’—N. & S.W.

Aloud. *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)

***Altrot.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L., Cow-parsnip. See **Eltrot**.—S.W. (Zeals.)

Apple-scoop. A kind of scoop or spoon, made from the knuckle-bone of a leg of mutton, and used for eating apples, the flavour of which it is supposed to improve.—N.W.

At. (1) *Add* :—S.W. (2) *Add* :—S.W.

Away with. *Add* :—N. & S.W.

***Babes-in-the-Cradle.** *Scrophularia aquatica*, L., Water Figwort.—S.W. (Little Langford.)

Bachelor's Buttons. *Add :—*(3) *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L., Garden Columbine.—S.W. (Deverill.)

Back-friends. *Add :—*S.W.

Bag. (2) *Add :—*S.W.

Bake-faggot. *Add :—*S.W.

Bannix. To drive away poultry, or to hunt them about. ‘Go an’ bannix they vowls out.’ ‘Dwon’t bannix about they poor thengs like that !’—S.W.

Barley-buck. A boy’s game, played by guessing at the number of fingers held up.—S.W. (Deverill.)

Bash, Bashet. At Harnham, Salisbury, a small raised footpath is known as the Bashet, while at Road certain houses built on the upper side of a similar footpath, close to the boundary line dividing Wilts and Somerset, are spoken of as being ‘on the Bash.’

Bay. (1) *Add :—*S.W. (2) *Add :—*S.W.

***Bayle.** Some plant which we cannot identify.—Obsolete.

‘In this ground [near Kington St. Michael, grows] bayle.’—AUBREY’S *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 49, ed. Brit.

Bee-hackle. The straw covering of a hive. See **Hackle** (2)—S.W.

***Belly-vengeance.** *Add :—*Also used of very inferior cider.

Bennets. (1) *Add :—*S.W.

Bird’s-eye. *Add :—*(4) *Veronica Buxbaumii*, Ten., Buxbaum’s Speedwell.—S.W. (Charlton.)

Bivery. *Add :—*S.W.

Bleat. *Add :—*S.W.

***Blicker.** To shine intermittently, to glimmer. ‘I zeen a light a blickerin’ droo th’ tallot dwoor.’—S.W.

Blind-house. *Add :—*N. & S.W., obsolete.

Blooms. Flushes in the face. ‘Ther you knows as I do allus get the hot blooms ter’ble bad.’—S.W.

Bolster-pudding. A roly-poly pudding.—N.W.

***Bookin'.** See **Buck.**

Bossy. *Add* :—S.W.

Boys. *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)

Brash, Braish. Of weather, cold and bracing.—N.W.

Brashy. Full of small stones and grit. ‘Th’ vier wer ter’ble braishy ‘smarnin’,’ the coal was bad and stony.—N.W.

Bread-and-Cheese. (3) *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)

Break. (1) *Add* :—Still used in this sense at Deverill, S.W.

(2) Of a spring, to rise.—N. & S.W.

‘When the springs doe breake in Morecombe-bottom, in the north side of the parish of Broade Chalke, which is seldom, ‘tis observed that it foretells a deer yeare for corne.’—AUBREY’S *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 34, ed. Brit.

Breeding-bag. The ovary of a sow.—N.W.

Brevet. (1) *Add* :—‘Brevettin’ into other folks’ business.’—S.W. (Deverill.)

***Brimmer.** A broad-brimmed hat.—S.W. (Deverill.)

Brit, Brittle out. (1) *Add* :—S.W. (2) *Add* :—S.W.

Broken-mouthed. Children are said to be ‘broken-mouthed,’ when they are losing their teeth.—N.W.

Broom. ‘I bain’t a-gwain to hang out the broom,’ I intend to be very particular as to character, &c., before engaging any servants or labourers.—N.W. (Wedhampton.) In Berks, ‘to hang th’ brum out o’ winder,’ means that the wife is away, and so the husband is at liberty to entertain any bachelor friends of his who like to drop in.

Buck. *Add* :—At Deverill ‘Bookin’’ is used instead, a ‘good bookin’ o’ clothes’ being a large wash.—S.W.

Buck-hearted. Of cabbages, the same as **Crow-hearted**.—S.W. (Deverill.)

***Budget.** The leather pouch in which a mower carries his whetstone.—S.W. (Deverill.)

***Bunt-lark.** The Common Bunting.—S.W. (Deverill.)

Buttercup. *Add* :—N.W. (Huish); S.W. (Charlton.)

***Butter-flower.** *Caltha palustris*, L., Marsh Marigold.

‘The watered meadows all along from Marleborough to Hungerford, Ramesbury, and Littlecot, at the later end of April, are yellow with butter flowers.’—AUBREY’S *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 51, ed. Brit.

Buzzel-hearted. A cabbage or broccoli plant that has lost its eye is said to be ‘buzzel-hearted.’ Compare **Crow-hearted**.—S.W.

Caddling. *Under* (3) *add* :—‘A caddlin’ place’ is one where as soon as a servant begins one piece of work he or she is called off to another, and can never get a chance of finishing anything off satisfactorily.—N. & S.W.

Call over. To publish the banns.—S.W. (Deverill.)

Callus or **Callis**. *v.* To become hard, as soil in frosty weather : to cake together (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 109).—N. & S.W.

Cank. *Add* :—*(2) *n.* Idle gossip.

Canker. (1) *Add* :—Also **Cankie**.

Cankers. ‘The baby hev a-got the cankers,’ viz. white-mouth or thrush.—N.W.

Carpet. *Add* :—S.W.

Cart. *Add* :—S.W.

Chap. *Add as example* :—‘Hev ’ee zeed how thuck ther ground is aal chapped wi’ th’ dry weather ? They chaps be so gashly big, the young pa’tridges ’ull purty nigh vall in.’

Chin-cough. The whooping cough.—N.W.

Chip. *Add* :—See Davis’s *Agric. of Wilts*, p. 262.

Clacker. *Add* :—(2) A couple of pieces of wood, rattled together to scare birds off the crops.—N. & S.W.

Clam. (1) To over-fill and choke up anything, as a water-pipe. The throat sometimes gets quite ‘clammed up’ with phlegm.—N.W. (2) To surfeit any one with food.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, &c.)

Clamp about. To stump about noisily.—N.W.

Clean-and-wholly. Entirely. ‘ ‘Tes aal gone clean-an'-wholly out o’ she’s yead !’—N.W.

Cleaty. *Add* :—S.W.

Clinkerballs. Balls of dried dung or dirt in a sheep’s wool.—S.W. (Wilton, &c.)

Cloddy. *Add as example* :—‘ He’s a cloddy sart o’ a chap.’

Clogweed. *Add* :—(2) *Arctium Lappa*, L., Burdock.—S.W.

Cludgy. Clingy, sticky; used especially of bad bread.—N. & S.W.

Collets. Young cabbage plants. A man will say in spring, ‘ I got a good lot o’ collets, but they bean’t cabbages.’—N.W.

Come away. To spring up.—N.W.

‘ Owing to the long drought [barley] came away from the ground at different periods, which will, without doubt, materially injure the sample for malting purposes.’—*Devizes Gazette*, June 22, 1893.

Comical. *Add* :—Round Warminster everything but a tom-cat is *he*.

Conigre. *Add* :—Other localities which may be noted are Blacklands, Winterbourne Bassett, and Mildenhall. See Smith’s *Antiq. N. Wilts.*

Conks, Conkers. (1) *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.) (2) *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)

Count. *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)

Coward. *Dele* *, and *add* :—Clyffe Pypard.

***Cow-down.** *Add* :—On the Ordnance Map there are ‘ Cow-downs’ marked at Deverill, Wlye, Steeple Langford, and Westbury.

***Creeping Jane.** *Lysimachia Nummularia*, L., Moneywort.—N.W. (Heddington.)

Creep-mouse. To play ‘ creep-mouse,’ to tickle babies and make them laugh.—N.W.

Criddlin Pudden. A kind of pudding, made of the nubbly bits left over when pigs’ fleck has been boiled and pounded and strained. *Crittens* in Berks.—N.W.

Crutch. (1) A large earthen jar, such as butter is potted in. Cf. Critch.—N. & S.W. (Clyffe Pypard.) (2) A cheese-pan.—N.W.

***Cuckoo-pint.** *Cardamine pratensis*, L., Lady's smock.—S.W. (Charlton.)

Daffy. *Add* :—S.W.

Devil's-ring. *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)

***Devourous.** Ravenous.—N.W. (Berks bord.)

***Dicky-birds.** *After* S.W. *add* :—(Deverill.)

Dillcup. *Add* :—*(2) *Ranunculus acris*, L., Meadow Crowfoot.—S.W. (Charlton, Little Langford.)

Do. To thrive (used reflexively). ‘He does (o pronounced as in the infinitive) hissel well, dwon’t he?’ said of an animal that does credit to its owner by the way in which it thrives.—N. & S.W.

Doer. A pig that thrives well, even on poor food, is a ‘good doer,’ while a ‘bad doer’ refuses to fatten, give it what you will.—N. & S.W.

Dog, how beest? *Add* :—Also used at Deverill, S.W.

Dog-in-a-blanket. A roly-poly pudding.—N.W.

Dough-fig. *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)

***Down-lanterns.** Heaps of chalk, marking the tracks from village to village over the downs, to prevent people going astray at night.—S.W.

Drashel. *Dele* :—As two men generally work together.

***Draw-sheave.** (Pronounced *Draa-sheave*.) A wheelwright’s draw-knife.—S.W.

***Druck.** *n.* ‘A druck of people,’ a great crowd.—S.W. (Wilton.)

Drug. (1) *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.) (2) *Add* :—Drugshoe at Deverill, S.W.

Duck's-frost. *Add* :—Ironically used at Deverill, as, ‘Ther’ll be a frost to-night.’ ‘Ah, a duck's-frost,’ viz. none at all.—S.W.

Dumble. *Add* :—Dummil (C.).

Dunch-dumpling. *Add* :—S.W.

***Elm-stock** (*Yelm-stock*). A forked stick for carrying straw for thatching.—S.W.

Enemy. *Anemone nemorosa*, L., Wood Anemone. So generally used in Wilts that it seems advisable to note it, in spite of its being a mere corruption.—N. & S.W.

Ent. See *Ploughing terms*.

Faggot. *Add* :—Used as a general term of abuse.—S.W.

Falling. *Add* :—This requires some slight modification. ‘We’m a-gwain to ha’ a vallen’ seems to be restricted to snow; but when there is some doubt as to what sort of weather is coming, the phrase would be ‘A vallen o’ zum zart,’ or ‘zum vallen,’ thus covering snow, rain, or hail.

***Feggy.** Fair.—N.W., obsolete.

‘Their persons [in North Wilts] are generally plump and feggy.’—*AUBREY’S Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 11, ed. Brit.

Fiddler’s-money. Small change (threepenny and fourpenny bits).—N. & S.W.

***Fiddle-sticks.** *Scrophularia aquatica*, L., Water Figwort.—S.W. (Little Langford.)

Fighting-cocks. *Add* :—*Plantago lanceolata*, L., Ribwort Plantain.—S.W. (Charlton.)

Firk. (2) *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)

Flashy heats. Hot flushes, that come and go when one is feverish and weak, as a woman after her confinement.—N.W.

Flask. A limp straw-basket used to carry food and tools. Used in Glouc.—S.W., occasionally.

Flip, Flip-tongued. Smooth-spoken, glib.—N.W.

Folly. *Add* :—In Berks the word is frequently applied to a round clump of fir-trees on a hill.

For. *Add* :—S.W.

Friggle. *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)

*Furze-tacker (*Vuzz-tacker*). *Saxicola rubetra*, the Whinchat.
—S.W.

Fussicky. Fussy, fidgetty.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, &c.)

Gallows-gate. *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)

Gawley. *adj.* Patchy : used especially of root-crops that grow unequally.—S.W., in common use.

Gay. *Add* :—(2) In good health. ‘I do veel main gay agean ‘smarnin’, but I wur gashly bad aal laas’ wick wi’ th’ rheumatiz.’—N. & S.W.

Get out. To ‘get out’ a drawn or carriage in the water meadows is to clean it well out and make up the banks. To ‘get out’ a set of posts and rails is to cut them out and prepare them for putting up.—N. & S.W.

Gibbles. *Add* :—Underground Onions.

*Gilliflower-grass. *Carex glauca*, L., and *Carex panicea*, L.—N.W., obsolete.

‘In Bradon Forest growes . . . a blew grasse they call July-flower grasse, which cutts the sheepes mouthes, except in the spring.’—AUBREY’S *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 49, ed. Brit.

*Gipsy-nuts. Hips and haws.—S.W. (near Trowbridge.)

Girls. *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)

Good liver. A person who lives an exceptionally good and pious life.—N.W.

Good-living. Leading a very pious life. ‘Her wur allus a good-living sart o’ a ‘ooman.’—N.W.

Grained. *Add* :—Grinted in Berks.

Gramfer (or Granfer) Grig. A woodlouse. At Deverill, S.W., children try to charm it into curling up, when held in the hand, by singing :—

‘Granfer Grig killed a pig,
Hung un up in corner ;
Granfer cried and Piggy died,
And all the fun was over.’

Granny (or Granny’s) Nightcap. *Add* :—*(5) *Geum rivale*, L., Water Avens.—S.W. (Little Langford.)

Grigger cake. Fine paste spread thin like a pancake, and baked on a gridiron over a mass of glowing wood-coals.—S.W.

Ground. *Add* :—S.W.

***Gubbarn.** *Dele* ‘Should not this be *adj.* instead of *n.?*’ and *add* :—Also used in Glouce. as a noun.

Guss. (2) *Add* :—S.W.

Hack. (1) *Add* :—To hoe ; frequently used in S. Wilts.

Hackle. (2) *Add* :—Hackle, and sometimes Shackle, are used at Deverill, while elsewhere in S. Wilts Bee-hackle is the word employed.

Hames. *Dele* ‘in drawing,’ and *add* ‘with staples to take the traces.’

Hand. (3) *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)

Hand-staff. *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)

Hanging-post. *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill), where Har is seldom used.

Hanglers. *Add* :—In Deverill, a hook used for this purpose is known as ‘a hanglers.’—S.W.

Har. *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill, occasionally.)

Harl. *Add* :—Hardle is also used in S. Wilts.

***Harvest-man.** A kind of Spider with long legs.—S.W. (Deverill.)

Heal. *Add* :—A house is said to be ‘unhealed,’ or uncovered, when the thatch has been stripped off by a storm.—S.W. (Deverill.)

Hearken-back. To recall.—N. & S.W.

Heartless. *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)

Heaver. *Add* :—‘Van, heavier, caffin or caving rudder, the winnowing fan and tackle’ (D.).

Hill-trot. *Add* :—*(3) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm., Wild Beaked-Parsley.—S.W. (Charlton.)

***Hitch off.** To release horses from work.—S.W.

***Honey-pot.** A children's game, in which one child lifts another.—S.W.

Hop-about. *Add* :—S.W.

***Hopped.** Cracked, as a boiler, by heat.—S.W. (Deverill.)

Huck down. To beat down in bargaining. 'I hucked un down vrom vive shillin' to vower an' zix.' Formerly used at Clyffe Pypard, but not known there now.—N.W.

Huckmuck. (3) *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill). *Add* :—(4)
v. To mess about.—S.W.

***Hun-barrow** (or **-barrer**). A tumulus.—S.W.

***Hunger-bane.** To starve to death. See **Bane**.—Obsolete.

'At Bradfield and Dracot Cerne is such vitriolate earth . . . [which] makes the land so soure, it bears sowre and austere plants . . . At summer it hunger-banes the sheep : and in winter it rottis them.'—*AUBREY'S Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 35, ed. Brit.

***Idle.** Full of fun.—S.W.

It. Sometimes used in a peculiar way, as 'We'm best be gwain, hadn't it?' or, 'We can aal on us ha' a holiday to-day, can't it?'—S.W.

Jack-and-his-team. *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill); also **Jack-and-his-team-goin'-to-pit**, the constellation's motion seeming to be from Deverill towards Radstock collieries, as if it were a farmer's team going by night to fetch coal thence.—S.W. (Deverill.)

Jag. *Add* :—(2) 'Wull, to be shower, they chrysantums is beautiful! They be aal in a jag!' i. e. all out in large heads of flowers.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Jerry-shop. A 'Tommy-shop,' conducted on the truck system, now illegal. Much used about Swindon at the time the railway was being made there.—Obsolete.

***Jiffle.** *Add* :—Mr. F. M. Willis writes us that he once heard this word used in connexion with a horse, when a bad rider who was pulling its head about was told not to jiffle it.

Job, or Jobble about. To do little jobs. ‘I cain’t do moor’n jobble about now.’—N.W.

***July-flower grass.** See **Gillyflower-grass*.

Kiss-me-quick. *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)

Lady-cow. *Add* :—S.W.

Lily, or Lilies. *Add* :—*(3) *Ranunculus aquatilis*, L., Water Crowfoot.—S.W. (Charlton.)

Linnard. A linnet, as ‘a brown linnard,’ ‘a green linnard.’ Formerly used at Clyffe Pypard, where, however, it is obsolete, the pronunciation there now being distinctly *Linnut*. Conversely, *orchard* becomes *archet*.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, &c.)

Long-winded. *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)

Lords-and-Ladies. *Add* :—The purple spadices are the ‘Lords,’ and the yellow or very light-coloured ones the ‘Ladies.’

Maggotty-pie. *Add* :—At Deverill, thirty years ago, there was a nursery rhyme as follows :—

‘Hushaby, baby, the beggar shan’t have ‘ee,
No more shall the maggotty-pie;
The rooks nor the ravens shan’t carr’ thee to heaven,
So hushaby, baby, by-by.’

Mandrake. *Bryonia dioica*, L., White Bryony. The root is popularly supposed to be Mandrake.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, Heddington.)

Mask. To collect acorns. A variant of *mast*.—N.W. (Potterne.)

Melt. The spleen of a pig, which forms a favourite dish when stuffed.—N. & S.W.

***Milkmaid’s-Way.** The Milky Way.—S.W. (Deverill.)

Mimp. To make believe, to sham. ‘Look at she a-settin’ up ther, mimpin’!’ idling, playing the fine lady.—N. & S.W.

***Min.** An exclamation, used like *’snaw*, as ‘I’ll ketch thee, min !’=Note that well. See Barnes, *Glossary to Poems*.—S.W. (Deverill.)

***Monkey Must.** *Melampyrum arvense*, L., Cow-wheat.—N.W. (Heddington.)

Mump. To sulk. ‘How ter’ble mumping she do look!’—N.W.

Nammet-bag. A luncheon-bag.—S.W.

Neck-headland. *Add* :—Common at Deverill.—S.W.

Noddy. Weakly, ailing.—N.W.

Nog. *Add* :—Also used of a lump of cheese, &c.—S.W.

Not-cow. *Add* :—S.W.

Nuncheon. *Add* :—About Salisbury Nuncheon is between 10 and 10.30 a.m., and again at 4 p.m., and is a very small meal, merely a piece of bread and glass of beer, while Nammet is at 12, and is equivalent to dinner.

Off. ‘A can’t be off puttin’ up a covey o’ pa’tridges, if so be as a goes whoam athert Four-Acre,’ i. e. he cannot possibly help doing it.—N.W.

Out. *n.* The outcome or result of an attempt to do a thing. ‘A offered vor to do some draishin’, but a made a ter’ble poor out on’t,’ i. e. he had little to show for his labour.—N.W.

Parson’s nose. A goose’s tail, when served up at table.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Peter Grievous. *Add* :—Children who look as if they thought themselves sadly ‘put upon’ by their elders are said to be ‘Peter-grievous.’

Pigs. (2) *Add* :—In Berks wood-lice are called *Church-pigs*.

***Pimple, Pumple.** The head. Used by children.—S.W. (Deverill).

***Pisty-poll.** A child riding with his legs on your shoulders is said to be carried ‘a pisty-poll.’—S.W. (Deverill.)

Ploughing terms. The first furrows ploughed are those ‘veered out’ to mark the ‘lands.’ On each side of this ‘veering out’ furrow a fresh furrow is ploughed, turning

the earth into it. This is ‘topping up,’ or ‘shutting the top up,’ and becomes the centre and highest point of the ‘land.’ When the ‘lands’ have been all but ploughed, there remains between them a strip, two furrows wide, still unploughed. This is ‘the Ent,’ and is halved by the plough, one half being turned up one way, and the other half the other way. There remains then a furrow just twice the ordinary width. The plough is taken down this, and half of it is turned up again on one side, the result being a narrow furrow some inches deeper than any other, called the ‘Zid-furrer’ or Seed-furrow.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

Plumb. ‘A plumb man,’ an upright man, one who always keeps his word.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

***Polly Dishwasher.** *Motacilla*, The Wagtail.—S.W. (Deverill.)

***Pot-hangel.** The same as Hanglers, q.v.—S.W. (Deverill.)

Prick-timber. *Euonymus Europaeus*, L., Spindle-tree.—N. & S.W., obsolete.

‘Prick-timber . . . is common, especially in North Wilts. The butchers doe make skewers of it,—because it doth not taint the meat: as other wood will doe: from whence it hath the name of prick-timber.’
→AUBREY’S *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 56, ed. Brit.

Purry. Turnips sometimes get quite ‘purry,’ i. e. become spongy and bad and full of holes. Perhaps a contraction of *purrished* (perished).—N.W.

***Quag.** *n.* A shake, a state of trembling. ‘He’s all of a quag with fear.’—S.W.

***Quean.** *Add:*—S.W. (Deverill.)

Quob. (2) *Add:*—S.W. (Deverill.)

Quibble. *n.* and *v.* After being a long while at the wash-tub a woman’s hands are apt to get ‘all in a quibble,’ or ‘ter’ble quobbled,’ that is, shrivelled and drawn and wrinkled up. See **Sob**.—N.W.

Ramblers. Potatoes left by chance in the ground, which come up again the next year.—N.W.

***Rammil-cheese.** Cheese made of raw unskimmed milk.—S. W.

Ramp. *Add* :—(2) *v.* To rage, as ‘My bad tooth just about ramped aal laas’ night.’—N. W.

Ramping. *Add* :—(2) Of pain, violent, raging. ‘I wur in that rampin’ pain, I didn’t know whur to get to.’—N. W.

***Rook-worm.** A cockchafer grub.—Obsolete.

‘I have heard knowing countreymen affirme that rooke-wormes, which the crows and rookes doe devour at sowing time, doe turn to chafers.’—AUBREY’S *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 67, ed. Brit.

***Round market.** See quotation.

‘Warminster is exceeding much frequented for a round corn-market on Saturday.’—AUBREY’S *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 114, ed. Brit.

Ruck. (1) *n.* A crease in a stocking, &c.—N. W.

(2) *v.* To crease or wrinkle up. ‘My shirt wur aal rucked up under my arms, an’ I cudden’ kip un down nohow.’—N. W. (3) Hence, to rub and gall. ‘Thuck ther new boot hev a-rucked she’s heel ter’ble bad.’—N. W.

***Ruddock.** *Sylvia rubecula*, Robin Redbreast. In common use at Warminster, though unknown a few miles away.—S. W.

***Rumpled-skein.** *Add* :—Used of a tradesman’s books, when badly kept and hard to balance.—N. W. (Glouc. bord.)

Sankers, Shankers, or Sinkers. Stockings without feet.—N. W. See *The Scouring of the White Horse*, ch. vi. p. 128.

Sar. *Add* :—*(3) To earn. See note on Akerman, in Ellis’s *English Dialects*, p. 29.

Scrinchet. A scrap of food, a shred of stuff, &c.—N. W. (Huish.)

Scroop. (1) *n.* A saving or miserly person.—N. W. (2) *v.* To save up, to screw and scrape.—N. W.

Seed-furrow. See *Ploughing terms*.

Serve. See *Sar*.

Shacketty. Ricketty, shaky.—N. W.

***Shackle.** The straw covering of a hive. A sibilated form of *Hackle*, q.v.—S. W. (Deverill.)

Shail. To walk crookedly or awkwardly, to shamble along.—N. W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

***Shame-faced Maiden.** *Add:—*⁽²⁾ *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L., Spiked Star of Bethlehem.—S.W. (Little Langford.)

Shankers. See **Sankers**.

Shatter. To scatter, to sprinkle. ‘Shatter th’ pepper well auver’n, do ’ee!’—N.W.

Shattering. A sprinkling. ‘Put just a shatterin’ on’t.’—N.W.

***Shirpings.** The rough grass and weeds by the river banks, which cannot be mown with the scythe, and have to be cut afterwards with a sickle.—S.W. (Salisbury.)

Short. Tender. Roast mutton ought to ‘eat short.’—N.W.

***Shreeving.** Picking up windfalls, &c., in an orchard.—S.W.

Shrimpy. Shrivelled, poor.—N. & S.W.

***Shrovy.** Puny, as ‘What a shrovy child!’ Cp. *Shrievy*, applied in Hants to stuff with some of the threads pulled out.—S.W. (Deverill.)

Shucky. Rough, jolty: used of roads when the surface is frozen and rutty.—N.W.

Shuffle. To hurry along. ‘I wur shufflin’ to get whoam avore dree.’ Cf. *Shuffet*.—N.W.

Sinkers. See **Sankers**.

Slink. Bad diseased meat.

***Sloot.** To defraud.—N.W. (Berks bord.)

Slox, Slocks. (2) To wear out clothes by careless use of them. Compare *Hock about*.—N.W.

***Slut’s-farthings.** Small hard lumps in badly kneaded bread.

Snake-stones. Fossil Ammonites.—N.W., occasionally still used.

‘About two or three miles from the Devises are found in a pitt snake-stones (*Cornua ammonis*) no bigger than a sixpence, of a black colour.’—AUBREY’S *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 45, ed. Brit.

‘In this parish [Wootton Bassett] are found delicate snakestones of a reddish gray.’—JACKSON’S *Aubrey*, p. 204.

Snug. Well, in health, comfortable. ‘I be main glad to hire ‘as your missus be so snug [is doing so well] a’ter her confinement.’—N.W.

Sob. To sodden with wet. Cf. **Sobbed.**—N.W.

***Split-house.** A joint tenancy?

‘Whereas we . . . being inhabitants of the town of Marlborough . . . have . . . for many years past, fed and depastured our mares and geldings, two to each inhabitant not being certificate men nor split houses, in the said earl’s Forest of Savernak, &c.’—1790, Agistment Deed as to Savernake Forest, quoted in Waylen’s *History of Marlborough*, p. 421.

Spray. To splay a sow, when set aside for fattening.—N.W.

***Squailings, Squailens.** Ungathered apples.—S.W.

Staid. *Add:*—Sometimes applied to an old horse or other animal.

***Stars-and-garters.** *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L., Star of Bethlehem.—N.W. (Heddington.)

Starvation cold. Extremely cold. See **Starve.**—S.W.

Steart. (1) *Add:*—Used at Salisbury by a gas-fitter of the small projection turned by the gas-key.

***Stipe, Steip.** *Add:*—Steep.—S.W., still in use about Salisbury.

***Strikes.** Segments of iron for wheel-binding.—S.W.

Stubs. (4) *Add:*—S.W.

Studdly. *Add:*—also **Stoodly**.

***Sucker (Zucker).** A spout from the roof.—S.W.

Summer-folds. Freckles which come in summer time.—N.W.

Tear. *Add:*—Mr. Powell writes us that at Deverill this is still used of breaking crockery, &c.—S.W.

Teart. (3) *Add:*—Acrimonious. *Tort* in Aubrey.

‘The North Wilts horses, and other stranger horses, when they come to drinke of the water of Chalke-river, they will sniff and snort, it is so cold and tort.’—AUBREY’S *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, pp. 23-24, ed. Brit.

‘This riverwater [Chalke stream] is so acrimonious, that strange horses when they are watered here will snuff and snort, and cannot well drinke of it till they have been for some time used to it.’—Ibid. p. 28.

Terrify. *(3) *Add:*—This is a Gloucestershire use of the word.

***Thee and Thou.** (1) 'He thee'd and thou'd us,' said of a clergyman who was very familiar with his flock.—S.W. (2) *v.* To abuse violently, to insult a person by addressing him in the second person singular. A man complained of the way in which his neighbours had been abusing him, the climax of it all being reached when they began to 'thee and thou' him.—N. & S.W.

Thetches. *Add* :—Thatch. *Vicia sativa*, L.—S.W. (Charlton.) All vetches are known as 'Thetches' or 'Thatches' in Wilts, being 'Blue,' 'Yellow,' or 'Red' Thetches according to the colour of the flower.

Thread-the-needle. A very complicated form of this children's game is played at Deverill, under the name of Dred-th'-wold-'ooman's-needle.—S.W.

***Thunder-stones.** Nodules of iron pyrites. ***Hunderstones**, q.v., may be merely a misreading of the MS.

'Thunder-stones, as the vulgar call them, are a pyrites; their fibres do all tend to the centre. They are found at Broad Chalke frequently.'—AUBREY'S *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 40, ed. Brit.

Tine. *Add* :—(6) To collect and burn couch and weeds in the fields.—N.W.

'What 'ould thy husband do . . . if thee was too vine to turn hay, or go tinin' or leazin'?'—*Dark*, ch. xv.

***Tippertant.** A young upstart.—S.W.

***Trip.** A brood or flock, as 'A vine trip o' vowels (fowls).' In a MS. in the Bodleian a herd of tame swine is defined as a *trip*, while one of wild swine is a *sounder*.—S.W. (Deverill.)

***Tucky.** Sticky.—S.W.

***Turning-the-barrel.** A game in which two children stand back to back, locking their arms behind them, and lifting each other by turns from the ground.—S.W. (Deverill.)

Under-creep. *v.* To get the upper hand of by deceit, to over-reach any one.—S.W. (Britford and Harnham.)

***Underground Shepherd.** *Orchis mascula*, L., Early Purple Orchis.—S.W. (Charlton.)

Unhealed. See Heal.

Vitty. Close, closely. Cp. *fitly*, Eph. iv. 16.—N.W.

***Warning-stone.** *Add* :—

‘The bakers take a certain pebble, which they put in the vaulture of their oven, which they call the warning-stone: for when that is white the oven is hot.’—AUBREY’S *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 43, ed. Brit.

***Water-sparrow.** *Salicaria phragmitis*, the Sedge Warbler. Cp. *Brook-sparrow*.—S.W. (Deverill.)

Whinnock. To whimper.—N.W.

Whinnocky. A whinnocky child is one that is always ailing and whimpering.—N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

White-livered. *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)

Winter-stuff. Winter-greens.—N.W.

***Witch-hazel.** *Ulmus montana*, Sm.

‘In Yorkshire is plenty of trees, which they call elmes; but they are wich-hazells, as we call them in Wilts.’—AUBREY’S *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 54, ed. Brit.

Wrastle. *Add* :—Measles, for instance, ‘wrastles’ all over the face very quickly.

***Zwail.** To shake about: to swing the arms.—S.W. (Deverill, &c.)

SPECIMENS OF DIALECT

WE have thought it advisable to supplement the brief examples of folk-talk which will be found in the body of this work by a few somewhat longer specimens, which may be taken as accurately representing the speech current at the present time among the villages in North Wilts. Mr. Slow has kindly added a similar specimen for South Wilts. The extracts from Akerman exemplify the North Wilts speech of some fifty or sixty years ago.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GENUINE REMAINS OF WILLIAM LITTLE¹.

BY J. Y. AKERMAN.

(From *Wiltshire Tales*, pp. 165-179.)

[North Wilts.]

I.

There be two zarts o' piple in this here world ov ourn : they as works ael day lang and ael the year round, and they as dwon't work at ael. The difference is jist a graat a-year, and they as dwon't work at ael gets the graat—that's zartin !

¹ William Little was a shepherd in North Wilts, and was an old man when Akerman was a boy.

II.

It's oondervul to me how thengs *do* move about whenever a body's got a drap o' zummut in's yead. Last harrest, a'ter zupper, at th' house yander, I 'walked whoam by myself, and zeed the moon and the zeven stars dancin' away like vengeance. Then they girt elmen trees in the close was a dancin' away like Bill Iles and his mates at a morris. 'My zarvice to 'e,' zays I; 'I haups you won't tread on my twoes;' zo I went drough a sheard in th' hedge, instead o' goin' drough th' geat. Well, when I got whoam, I managed to vind the kay-hole o' th' doower—but 'twas a lang time afore I could get un to bide still enough,—and got up stayers. Massy upon us! the leetle table (I zeed un very plain by the light o' th' moon) was runnin' round th' room like mad, and there was th' two owld chayers runnin' a'ter he, and by and by, round comes the bed a'ter they two. 'Ha! ha!' zays I, 'that's very vine; but how be I to lay down while you cuts zich capers?' Well, the bed comed round dree times, and the vowerth time I drowd myzelf flump atop ov un; but in th' marnin' I vound myzelf laying on the vloor, wi' ael me duds on! I never *could* make out this.

III.

I've allus bin as vlush o' money as a twoad is o' veathers; but, if ever I gets rich, I'll put it ael in Ziszeter bank, and not do as owld Smith, the miller, did, comin' whoam vrom market one nite. Martal avraid o' thieves a was, zo a puts his pound-bills and ael th' money a'd a got about un, in a hole in the wall, and the next marnin' a' couldn't remember whereabouts 'twas, and had to pull purty nigh a mile o' wall down before a' could vind it. Stoopid owld wosbird!

IV.

Owld Jan Wilkins used to zay he allus cut's stakes when a went a hedgin', too lang; bekaze a' cou'd easily cut 'em sharter if a wanted, but a' cou'dn't make um langer if 'em was cut too shart. Zo zays I; zo I allus axes vor more than I wants. Iv I gets that, well and good; but if I axes vor little, and gets less, it's martal akkerd to ax a zecond time, d'ye kneow!

V.

Maester Tharne used to zay as how more vlies was cot wi' zugar or honey than wi' vinegar, and that even a body's enemies med be

gammoned wi' vine words. Jim Pinniger zeemed to thenk zo too, when a run agin the jackass one dark night. Jem tuk th' beawst vor th' devil, and cot un by th' ear. '*Zaat's yer harn, zur*' (Soft's your horn, sir), zays Jem.

VI.

Old Iles was drunk vor dree days together last Lammas, and a laid down by the doower, and wanted zomebody to hauld un. When they axed if a'd ha' a leetle drap mwore, a'd zeng out, 'Noa, noa, I won't ha' a drap.'—'Do'e,' zaid they,—'do'e ha' a drap mwore.'—'Noa, I won't, not a drap,' a grunted. At last another tried un, and then th' owld bwoy cried out, 'Noa, I can't get a drap mwore down m';—drow't auver m'veace !'

VII.

Measter Goddin used to zay as how childern costed a sight o' money to breng um up, but 'twas all very well whilst um was leetle, and zucked th' mother, but when um begun to zuck the vather, 'twas nation akkerd.

VIII.

Measter Cuss, and his zun Etherd, went to Lonnun a leetle time zence; and when um got to their journey's ind, Measter Cuss missed a girt passel a carr'd wi' un to th' cwoach. 'Lor', vather !' zays Etherd, 'I zeed un drap out at 'Vize !' (Devizes.)

IX.

When I was a young man I had a dog, a precious 'cute un a was too ! A'd catch a hare like a grayhound. I've cot a scare o' rabbits wi' hin in one night. By and by zomebody zays to the kippur, thuck William's got a dog as plays th' devil wi' ael th' game. Zo th' kippur comes up to m' one day, and zays, zays he, 'Maester Little, thuck dog o' yourn's a bad un ; a gwos huntin', I'm towld.' 'Lar bless'e !' zays I, 'a wou'dn't harm a mouse, that a wou'dn't.'—'Dwon't b'lieve it !' zays he. 'Come along wi' I by thuck copse yonder.'—Zo as us walked alang, up jumps a hare and away a scampers. 'Hollo ! hollo !' zays I to the dog, but a slunk behind m' directly wi's tail between's legs. 'Ha !' zays th' kippur, 'I b'lieves 'e now, Little. Them as zays your dog hunts be liars, that's zartin. I'll be cussed if I dwon't thenk a's vrichtened o' th' game, that I do !' and zo a walked away, and wished m' good marnin'.—'Zo, ho !'

thought I; 'you be 'nation 'cute, you be, Maester Kippur. If instead o' "hollo!" I'd a cried "coom hedder!" a'd a run a'ter thuck hare like mad!'

[*Note*.—The point of this story is that the poacher's dog had been trained to understand the usual orders *in exactly the opposite sense*, as the Devonshire smugglers' horses were in old days. Thus, the more a smuggler called on his horse to stop, when he was challenged by an Excise officer, the faster it would gallop off, the owner all the while apparently endeavouring to check it but really urging it on. See Mrs. Bray's *Description of Devon*.]

X.

'How far d'e cal't to Zirencester, my friend?' zays a Cockney genelman one day to owld Pople, as a wor breakin' stwones on th' road. 'Dwont knew zich a please,' zays he, scrattin's yead, 'never yeard on't avore!—'What!' zays the genelman, 'never heard o' Zirencester?'—'Noa,' zays he, 'I aint.'—'Why, it's the next town.' 'Haw! haw!' zays Pople; 'you means Ziszeter; why didn't e zay so? it's about vower mile off.'—He was a rum owld customer, thuck owld Pople. One day zomebody axed un how var't was to Ziszeter. 'Ho! dree miles this weather.' (It was nation dirty and slippy.) 'Why so?' zaid the man to'n; 'Ho, it's about two miles in vine weather; but when it's hocksey, like this, we allows a mile vor zlippin' back!'

THE HARNET AND THE BITTLE.

BY J. Y. AKERMAN.

[North Wilts.]

A Harnet zet in a hollow tree,—
A proper spiteful twoad was he,—
And a merrily zung while a did zet
His stinge as zharp as a baganet,
'Oh, who's zo bowld and vierce as I?—
I veears not bee, nor wapse, nor vly!'

Chorus—Oh, who's zo bowld, etc.

A Bittle up thuck tree did clim',
 And scarnvully did luk at him.
 Zays he, 'Zur Harnet, who giv' thee
 A right to zet in thuck there tree ?
 Although you zengs so nation vine,
 I tell'e it's a house o' mine.'

Chorus—Although you zengs, etc.

The Harnet's conscience velt a twinge,
 But growin' bould wi' his long stinge,
 Zays he, 'Possession's the best law,
 Zo here th' shasn't put a claw.
 Be off, and leave the tree to me :
 The Mixen's good enough vor thee !'

Chorus—Be off, and leave, etc.

Just then a Yucle passin' by
 Was axed by them their cause to try.
 'Ha ! ha ! it's very plain,' zays he,
 'They'll make a vamous nunch for me !'
 His bill was zharp, his stomach lear,
 Zo up a snapped the caddlin pair.

Chorus—His bill was zharp, etc.

MORAL.

All you as be to law inclined,
 This leetle story bear in mind ;
 For if to law you ever gwo,
 You'll vind they'll allus zarve'e zo ;
 You'll meet the vate o' these 'ere two :
 They'll take your cwoat and carcass too !

Chorus—You'll meet the vate, etc.

From *Wiltshire Tales*, pp. 96-97.

[A phonetic version of this song, representing the Chippenham dialect, will be found at pp. 28, 29 of Ellis's *English Dialects—their Sounds and Homes*, where it is pointed out that *stinge* (with *g* soft) appears to have been invented by Akerman for the sake of the rhyme here.]

From THE VARGESES.

BY J. Y. AKERMAN.

[North Wilts.]

'Now, do'e plaze to walk in a bit, zur, and rest'e, and dwont'e mind my measter up agin th' chimley carner. Poor zowl an hin, he've a bin despert ill ever zence t'other night, when a wur tuk ter'ble bad wi' th' rheumatiz in's legs and stummick. He've a bin and tuk dree bottles o' doctor's stuff; but I'll be whipped if a do simbly a bit th' better var't. Lawk, zur, but I be main scrow to be ael in zich a caddle, ael alang o' they childern. They've a bin a leasin, and when um coomed whoame, they ael tuk and drowed the carn ael among th' vire stuff, and zo here we be, ael in a muggle like. And you be lookin' middlinish, zur, and ael as if'e was shrammed. I'll take and bleow up th' vire a mossel; but what be them bellises at? here they be slat a-two! and here's my yeppurn they've a'bin and searched, and I've a-got narra 'nother 'gin Zunday besepts thisum!—*Wiltshire Tales*, pp. 137-8.

THOMAS'S WIVES.

[North Wilts: Clyffe Pypard.]

'Lawk aw! if 'tean't Thomas! and how be you? I han't seen'ee fur a length o' time.—An' they tells I as you've a got a new missis agean! That's the wowerth, yun it?'

'Ees, I 'spose te-uz. Thur, didden sim right 'snaw wi'out a 'ooman down thur, 'tes sich a girt gabborn place thuck wold house. Do zim zart o' unkid to bide thur by yerself. 'Tes so lonesome, perticler night-times. Thur yun't narra naighbor aniest 'ee, an' if a body wur ill ur anythin' o' that, 'tud be just about a job 'snaw.'

'An' do the new missis shoot'ee main well?'

'Aw thur, I han't got nothen to zaay agen th' 'ooman. Th' 'ooman's wull enough as fur as I knaaws on. Her's a decent staid body 'snaw. 'Tean't likely as I wur a gwain to hae no hans wi' none o' they giglettin' wenchen—they got so many 'oonderments to 'em when they be so young.'

'An' 'cordin' as I da hire tell on't her've a got a bit o' money saved, haven' her?'

'O' course her got summat 'snaw, but Lor' bless'ee! tean't nothen near as much as vawk says for.'

‘Wull, ‘tean’t no odds to I, but they was a zaayin’ up at public as aal your wives had zummut when they come to you ; an’ they did zaay as you must ha’ made a main good thing out on’t wi’ one an’ tother on em !’

‘What good is it to hearken to they ? I tell’ee what ’tes—What wi’ bringin’ on ‘em in an’ carr’n on ‘em out, ‘tean’t but *vurry* leetle profit to’t !’

E. H. G.

MANSLAUGHTER AT ‘VIZE ’SIZES.

[North Wilts : Devizes.]

Counsel. What do you know about this case ?

Witness. What do’ee zaay ? I be zo hard o’ hirin’, I caan’t hire nothen, wi’out I comes handier to ‘ee.

Counsel. What did you see the prisoner do ?

Witness. Aw ! I tell’d ‘ee avore as I zeed it aal. I wurden no furder awaay vrom un then I be vrom thuck owld gent thur [the Judge]. Bill Stevens he come out an’ a zaays, zaays he, ‘I’ll breäk thee mazzard vor the’ !’ an’ a offer’d to hit un wi’ a graft as he wur a carr’n. An’ Jim he up wi’ he’s showl an’ hut un auver th’ yead wi’t. An’ if *he* hadden a hut he, he’d a hut *he*, an’ if he’d a hut *he* as *he* hut he, he’d a killed *he*, ‘sted o’ *he* killin’ he ! That’s aal as I knaws on’t !

E. H. G.

HOW OUR ETHERD GOT THE PEWRESY.

[North Wilts : Hilmarton.]

Etherd he bin sart o’ rough fur this long time, wuver he never bin not to say well since he wur bad wi’ the influenzы las’ year. A ketched a cowld the day as thuck rain wur. A wur up at hill wi’ the ship out in the bleat, an’ a cudden get into the succour nowur, and vor aal as he wur droo wet he wur foc’d to bide in’t aal day. An’ when a cum whoam at night a says to I, ‘Mary,’ a says, ‘I feels *ter’ble* middlin’. I got a mind to ha’ a bit o’ zipper an gwo to bed.’ Wull, I got un out the berd an’ cheese out o’ the panterny, but dq you thenk as he cud yeat or a mossel on’t ? not if anybody had a gied he the *wurld*, a cudden’t, a said. An’ a simmed zart o’ shrammed wi’ the cowld, an’ a did kip on a coughin a’ter he got into bed, and simmin to I a never stopped till the clock hut dree, and then that ramin pain cum on at such a rate in hes zide, as he didnen

knaw wur to get to, nur what to do. An' that foller'd on aal day, and I cudden get un to take next akin to nothin', and allus a wantin summut to drenk. That wur aal he's cry. Thur I made *shower* as he'd a died avore the doctor come. Bill he went in to fetch un, but a never come till Vriday aaternoon, and a said as he'd a got the pewresy and he'd send un along a bottle o' medecine, but Etherd he wudden take it 'snaw, fur a said twern't nuthen in *this wurl'* but a drop o' water wi' some peppermint in't or summat o' that. An' Sally Moore her come in wi' some hoss-fat as come out o' thuck owld hoss o' Mas' John's as vull in the pit, an' her 'suaded I to rub some o' that into un, an' that sim to do he more good bless'ee thun aal the doctor's medecine. Wuver the doctor he come agean isterday marnin', and a axed un how a wur. An' a spawk up bless'ee and telled un straight as twern't nor a mozzel o' good fur he to zend no more o' thuck stuff as he zent avore, fur a zaid as twern't wuth a louse's liver! The doctor he didden like ut vurry well, but a telled I as he'd channge it, an' zo a did. A let the bwoy ride back along wi' un, an' a brought back this yer bottle wi' summat wrote on't. But thur I bean't no scholard, and the bwoy he cudden rade it, but a zaid as the doctor tell'd he as a wurden to take but one spoonvull on't once in vower hours. Zo I gied un a dawse, but he 'suaded I to gie un two spoon-vulls, and I'll warn as a hadden a took ut *vive* minutes avore twer *aal awver'n—back, bully, an' zides!* Now that's what I caals zome o' the right zart that, and I got faith as that'll do he good!

E. H. G.

GWOIN' RAYTHER TOO FUR WI' A VEYTHER.

[North Wilts: Clyffe Pypard.]

My veyther now, he never 'oudden yeat none o' this here Hostilian meät nor nuthen o' that. I axed un one day why a 'oudden, and a zes, 'Do meak I shrill, the vurry *sight* on't do—they tells I as't do come vrom wur the War is, an' 'tes made o' souldiers a pretty deal on't. Wuver nobody shan't 'suade I to hae none on't.' And he 'oudden, bless'ee! not if you was to gie un *ever* so!

Wull, my brother Jim, he kneowed this o' course, an' he do most in general ax veyther an' mother an' aal on us to come to zupper wi' he about Christmas time—he wur allus vurry good for anything o' that—an' laas' year aal on us had a zot down to zupper, an' ther wur a girt pie at Jim's end, an' Sarah her had a piece o' biled bif—ur wur 'twer mutton I caan't rightly mind—wuver dwon't meak no odds as I kneows on which twer—an' Jim he zes to veyther, 'Veyther, which

be a gwain to hae, some o' this here pie ur some o' thick biled bif as Sally got down tother end?' An' veyther zes, 'What's the pie made on then?' An' Jim he zes, 'Tes mutton, yunnit, Sally?' 'Aw,' zes veyther, 'I wur allus *ter'ble* vond o' mutton pie, an' our Mary her never 'oon't gie I none on't at whoam.'

Zo veyther he had a plate vull on't, an' a begun a gettin' this yer pie into un at a *terrible* rate, an' when a done, Jim zes, 'What be gwain at now, veyther? Wull'ee channgae yer mind an' hae some o' tother?' 'No,' zes veyther, 'I'll hae some more o' thuck pie. I caals it oncommon good. I dwont knaw when I've a teasted anythen as I likes better'n thuck pie.' An' a did jist about enjoy hesself, bless'ee, awver's zipper.

An' when a done, Jim zes, 'Veyther,' a zes, 'Do'ee kneow what thuck pie wur made on?' 'Noa,' zes veyther, 'I dwont, any more'n you zed as 'twer meäd o' mutton, didden'ee? Let it be whatever 'twill, 'twer uncommon good.'

An' Jim he looks at un zart o' comical, an' a zes, 'Veyther, 'twer meäd o' some o' thuck Hostilian meat as you zed as nobody shudden 'suade'ee to yeat none on!'

An' zimmin to I veyther's feace turned zart o' aal colours, and a zes, 'Lawk a massey! dwon'ee tell I that, ur I shall drow't aal up agean!' An' none on us dursen zaay no more to un, a look'd so guly, we was aveard as he 'ood.

But aater 'bout a haaf an hour Jim he zes, 'Veyther, an' how d'ee feel now?' An' veyther zes, 'Aw, 'tes better now,' but a zes, 'I thenk,' a zes, 'as this here is a gwooin' rayther too fur wi' a veyther!'

E. H. G.

NOTHEN AS I LIKES WUSSER.

[North Wilts: Clyffe Pypard.]

'Tes allus a caddlin' zart of a job takin' they fat beasties to Swinnun Market, but dall'd if ever I had such a doin' wi'em afore as 'twer isterday. 'Twer thuck thur white-veaced un as Measter bought off a ole Collins laas' yer as done it. I'd a nauticed as he wur a pankin' tur'ble as we was a gwain up the hill, an' as zoon as iver he got vorright the Red Lion he 'oud'nen go no furder,—an' thur a wur led down in the middle o' the striit. Thur yun't nothen as I likes wusser'n that, bless'ee! Thur be such a sight o' 'oondermentin' chaps a gaapsin' about thur allus, a body caan't bide quiet nohow fur their maggots. And then if 'ee ses arra word to 'em they puts 'ee in the *Noos*, an' that's wussern' aal on't! Thuck girt gaapus Bill Wilkins come up,

an' a begun a laafin' at I, an' a axed wur I'd a slep on the rwoad laas' night.—Dall'd if I hadden a mine to ha' gien he what-for thur-right, if 't hadden a bin fur the narration as they'd a made on't. A wur allus a terrible voolhardy zart of a chap, an' I niver coudden away wi' a lot o' that 'oondermentin'. Simmin to I I'd zooner walk ten mile roun' than hae to stan up in 'Ootton strit like a vool wi' they chaps a terrifyin' on'ee.

E. H. G.

PUTTEN' UP TH' BANNS.

[South Wilts: Wilton.]

Wen Zal Slatter coorteed Jim Bleak he wur under carter, an' she wur maid a ael wuk up at Hill Varm. Zoo thay 'greed ta putt up tha banns unbeknown to their measter an' missus. Wen Varmer comed out a chirch thic Zundy a gooes straight inta kitchen wur Zal wur cookin' a girt laig a mutten var dinner, an a zaays, 'Zal,' a zaays, 'Wur that thee an' Jim I yead caal'd whoam bit now?' 'I 'specs 'twur, measter,' zaays Zal. 'Why, wat in tha wordle diss thee want ta get married var? Hassen a got a good whoam, a good bade ta sleep on? an' a good laig a mutten ta zet down to wen bist 'ungry?' 'O eece, measter,' zaays Zal, 'I knaas ael that, bit did 'ee ever know a wench as hooden gie up a laig o' mutten var a whole man?'

E. SLOW.

THE CANNINGS VAWK.

[North Wilts: Clyffe Pypard.]

I niver wur at Cannin's but once as I knaws on, an' that wur when Mr. Jones wur alive. I went awver wi' he to Cannin's Veast. I mind thur wur a lot on 'em thur from Ca'an [Calne] as wur a tellin' up zuch tales as was never about the Cannin's vawk. The' tell'd I as zome on 'em got up the Church tower, and dunged that thur—what is it?—a-top o' the tower, to make un grow as big as the spire. I never he-ard tell o' zuch a thing! Should 'ee iver thenk as 'twere true? An' the' tell'd I as 'twern't but a vurry veow years ago as zome on 'em hired as ther wur a comut ur what 'ee caals ut, to be zeed in 'Vize market-place, an' pretty nigh aal Cannin's went in thur to zee un, an' niver thought o' lookin' to zee wur they cudden zee un at whoam. What some girt stups they müst a bin! An' thur wur a cooper ur zummat o' that, as cudden putt th' yead into a barr'l; an' a tell'd he's bwoy to get inside and howld un up till he'd a vastened un. An'

when a done the bwoy hollered out droo the bung hawl, 'How be I to get out, veyther?'—That bit tickled I, bless'ee! moor'n aal on't! Arterwards one on 'em axed I if thur wurden a Cannin's girl in sarvice at our place; an' I zes 'I b'lieve as 'tes.' An' a zes, 'Do'ee iver zaa *Baa!* to she?' An' I zes 'Noa, vur why should I zaay *Baa!* to she?' An' a zes 'You should allus zaay *Baa!* to a body as comes vrom Cannin's.' 'Wull,' I zes, 'I shudden like to zaay *Baa!* to any body wi'out I know'd the rason on't.' An' then a tell'd I as the' had a tiddlin' lamb as wur ter'ble dickey, an' the' putt un into th' o-ven, to kip un warm' an' shut un in an' forgot aal about un, an lef' un in thur. An' when the' awpended the o-ven agean a wur rawsted droo! —Wull, I come whoam, an' niver thought nothen more on't fur a length o' time, till one daay as I wur a workin' in the garden, measter an' missus wur out, an' the girls come out an' begun a 'oondermentin' an' terrifyin' I. An' aal at once this yer shot into my mind, an' I looks up at the cook an' I zes, '*Baa!*' But her didden take no nautice, an' a went on chatterin'. An' I zes '*Baa!*' agean. An' that put her pot on, bless'ee! at a terrible rate, an' she zes to I, 'Who be *you*'—she zes,—'to zaay *Baa!* to I?' An' wi' that they boath on 'em went auf in-a-doors, an' they niver come a meddlin' wi' I agean fur a long whiles.

E. H. G.

LUNNON AVORE ANY WIFE.

[North Wilts: Clyffe Pypard.]

Thur's our Bill, 'snew—I had a main job to get he to gwoa. He bin a walkin' wi' thuck ginger-headed wench o' Smith's—a wur terrible took up wi' she a bit back, an' her bin a 'suading he to putt up the banns. A never zed nothen to I about ut, nit I never zed nothen to he not afore laas' Vriday wick, an' then there wur a word or two, and I zes to un, 'What's thee want wi' a wife? Thee's got no more 'casion wi' a wife than a twoad has wi' a zide-pawket'—I zes—'an' ef thee'se be a-gwain to hae she thee can plase theeself, but thee shasn't never hannel narra penny piece o' mine ef thee does! An' ther's Shusan's brother-law up a Lunnon, as hev a axed the' *times* to gwo up, an' he'd vine the' a pleace wur the' meds't do well.—Why dwon't 'ee teak an' gwo, 'stid o' loppettin' about at whoam wi' a wench as yun't narra mossel o' good fur cheese-makin' nur nothen else 'cept 'tes to look vine in thuck new hat o' shis'n?'—Them was my words to un, an' he wur zart o' dubious wur a'd gwo ur wur a 'odden: but I sticks it into un as Lunnon wer far afore any wife, let ut be who 'twill. An' zo

a zed a 'oddern bide yer no longer, fur ef a did her'd never let un gwo.
 An' a started awf thur-right, an' I han't a hired from un wur a likes
 it or wur a dwon't.

E. H. G.

KITCHIN' TH' INFLUENZY.

[North Wilts.]

Our Jess wur cwoortin' Polly :
 Her gwoed an' kitched th' plague.
 'Zo cwoortin's wusser'n volly,'
 Zes Jess, 'an' I'll renage !'

Zes Polly, 'Dang thee buttons !
 Thee gwo an' blaw thee's nause !
 Zo zhure as zhip be muttons,
 Th' dain be in thee's claus !'

Martal aveard wur Jesse,
 An' tuk an' hiked it whoam.
 'Bin in my claus 'tes,' zes 'e,
 'I'll make a bonvire aw'm !'

Zo off a zoon tuk aal claus,
 Vrom sinkers up ta zmock,
 Vur weskit, cwoat an' smaal-claus,
 An' putt 'em in a cock.

Jess wur a vool, but Lawksies !
 Thur's zights aw'm wusser'n *he* !
 It minds I o' Guy Vawks's,
 Thuck vire o' he's to zee !

'Twur down in veyther's archet,
 A gashly smother 'twur,
 Vor when you comes to search it,
 Thur be a zim to vur !

But 'twern't no zart o' use on't,
 A zoon beginned to sneeze—
 An' when I hires moor news on't,
 I'll tell'ee how a be's !

G. E. D.

APPENDIX I

A Bibliography of Works relating to Wilts or illustrating its Dialect.

Most of the works comprised in the following list have lately been read through, and compared with our own *Glossary*, and references to many of them will be found in the foregoing pages. Some may contain a more or less comprehensive Wiltshire Glossary ; others only a few words. Some belong absolutely to our own county ; others merely to the same group of dialects. But all are of value as bearing on the subject. The Berks, Dorset, Gloucester, Hants, and Somerset Glossaries of course contain a large proportion of words and uses that are either absolutely identical with ours, or vary but slightly therefrom, while such works as *Amaryllis*, *Dark*, *Lettice Lisle*, and *Jonathan Merle* on the one side, and *Old Country Words* and *English Plant-names* on the other, are full of examples and illustrations of the South-Western Folk-speech. Even where their scene is laid somewhat outside the borders of Wilts itself, the dialect, with but trifling alterations, would pass as ours.

S. *Editha, sive Chronicon Vilodunense*, im Wiltshire Dialekt, aus MS. Cotton. Faustina B III. Herausgegeben von C. HORSTMANN. Heilbronn : Gebr. Henninger, 1883. A handy reprint of this fifteenth century *Chronicle*.

Parochial Antiquities attempted in the History of Ambroseden, Burcester, and adjacent parts in Oxford and Bucks. By Bishop KENNEDY, 1695. Reprinted 1816 and 1818. Contains a few Wilts words. See *Five Reprinted Glossaries*.

Lansdowne MSS., 935-1042, British Museum. By Bishop KENNEDT. Also contain some Wilts words.

The Natural History of Wiltshire. By JOHN AUBREY. (1656-91). Edited by JOHN BRITTON. London, 1847.

Wiltshire: the Topographical Collections of John Aubrey. (1659-70). Edited by Rev. JOHN EDWARD JACKSON. London and Devizes, 1862.

Other works and MSS. by John Aubrey.

Collection of a few Provincial Terms used in North Wilts. An eighteenth century MS. Vocabulary, fully dealt with in Appendix II as *Cunnington MS.*

A Provincial Glossary. By FRANCIS GROSE. Second edition, 1790. Out of the twenty-eight words which Britton marks as given in Grose, only the following are credited to Wilts in this edition:—*Allemang, Carriage, Contankerous, Dewsiers, Drowning-bridge, Dudge, Grom or Groom, Huff, Leer, Lowlearead, Quirking, Rudderish, and Wasset-man*. The remainder (*Aneust, Axen, Beet, Bochant, Daddock, More, Quamp, Quarr, Quilt, Quop, Skiel, Sleepy, Tail-ends, Tallet, and Tid*) are not there assigned to Wilts; but as Britton may very possibly have found them so localized in the revised 1811 edition, which we have not had an opportunity of consulting, we add (G.) to the whole of them, on his authority.

General View of the Agriculture of the County of Wilts, with observations on the means of its improvement. By THOMAS DAVIS of Longleat, Steward to the Marquess of Bath. London, 1794. An Agricultural Report or Survey, afterwards much enlarged. The author died in 1807.

General View of the Agriculture of Wiltshire. Drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. By THOMAS DAVIS. London, 1809. New editions, 1811 and 1813. An enlarged and revised reprint of the *Agricultural Report*, edited by the Author's son. Contains an interesting Glossary of Agricultural Terms, arranged under subjects, as *Soils, Barn Process, Implements, &c.*, at

pp. 258-268; also a few additional words in the body of the work.

Archæological Review, March, 1888, vol. i, No. 1, pp. 33-39. Contains a reprint of Davis's *Glossary*, with notes by Professor Skeat, rearranged alphabetically, a few words and phrases being omitted as general or legal.

Some Specimens of the Provincial Dialect of South Wiltshire. By 'MARK.' *Monthly Magazine*, Sept. 1814, vol. xxxviii, p. 114. Noted in the Preface to *Five Reprinted Glossaries*. See Appendix III.

A Topographical and Historical Description of the County of Wilts. By JOHN BRITTON. London, N.D. [1814 ?]. Vol. xv of 'The Beauties of England.'

The Beauties of Wiltshire, displayed in Statistical, Historical, and Descriptive Sketches, &c. By JOHN BRITTON. 3 vols. London, 1801-1825. Vol. iii contains a list of *Provincial Words of Wiltshire and the adjacent Counties*, pp. 369-380. See Appendix II.

Five Reprinted Glossaries. Edited by Professor SKEAT. Eng. Dialect Socy., 1879. Contains (a) *Wiltshire Words*, from 'Britton's Beauties of Wiltshire,' 1825; compared with 'Akerman's Glossary,' 1842, a few words being added from the *Monthly Magazine*, &c. (b) *Dialectal Words*, from 'Kennett's Parochial Antiquities, 1695.'

A Glossary of Provincial Words and Phrases in use in Wiltshire. By JOHN YONGE AKERMAN. London, 1842. An unacknowledged enlargement of Britton's *Word-list*. See *Five Reprinted Glossaries*.

Wiltshire Tales. By J. Y. AKERMAN. London, 1853.

Spring-tide: or the Angler and his Friends. By J. Y. AKERMAN. London, 1850. Contains many Wiltshire and West of England words.

A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words. By J. O. HALLIWELL. London, 1846, &c.

Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English. By THOMAS WRIGHT. London, 1857, &c.

The Song of Solomon in the Wiltshire Dialect, as it is spoken in the Northern Division. By EDWARD KITE. Circa 1860. Privately printed for Prince L. Lucien Bonaparte.

Content: or the Day Labourer's Tale of his Life. By Mrs. PENRUDDOCKE, Fyfield Manor House, Wilts. Salisbury, 1860.

Peasant Life in the West of England. By F. G. HEATH. 1872-80.

Fabellae Mostellariae: or Devonshire and Wiltshire Stories in Verse. London and Exeter, 1878.

Rhymes of the Wiltshire Peasantry, and other Trifles. By EDWARD SLOW. Salisbury, 1874.

Wiltshire Rhymes: a Series of Poems in the Wiltshire Dialect. By EDWARD SLOW. London and Salisbury, 1881. Also Third edition, 1885.

Wiltshire Rhymes. Fourth Series. By EDWARD SLOW. Salisbury and Wilton, 1889. Contains a *Glossary* of about 200 words, pp. 9-14.

Glossary of Wiltshire Words. Compiled by EDWARD SLOW. Wilton, 1892. Contains about 900 words, of which a few are of special interest.

Works of Richard Jefferies :—

A Memoir of the Goddards of North Wilts, 1873. *The Game-keeper at Home*, 1878. *Wild Life in a Southern County*, 1879. *The Amateur Poacher*, 1879. *Greene Ferne Farm*, 1880. *Hodge and his Masters*, 1880. *Round about a Great Estate*, 1880. *Wood Magic*, 1881. *Bevis*, 1882. *The Life of the Fields*, 1884. *The Dewy Morn*, 1884. *The Open Air*, 1885. *Amaryllis at the Fair*, 1887. *Field and Hedgerow*, 1889. *The Toilers of the Field*, 1892, &c., &c.

The Eulogy of Richard Jefferies. By WALTER BESANT. 1888.

Some un-noted Wiltshire Phrases. By Rev. W. C. PLENDERLEATH. *Wilts Archaeological Magazine*, vol. xxii. p. 107.

Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine. All vols.

History of the Manor and Ancient Barony of Castle Combe in the county of Wilts, &c., &c. By G. POULETT SCROPE. Privately printed, 1852.

Records of Chippenham, relating to the Borough from its Incorporation by Queen Mary to its Reconstruction by Act of Parliament, 1889, &c., &c. By FREDERICK H. GOLDNEY. 1889.

Sarum Diocesan Gazette, Annual Reports of Flower-classes, by Mr. HUSSEY and Mr. TATUM.

The Flowering Plants of Wilts. By Rev. T. A. PRESTON. Published by Wilts Arch. Society, 1888.

The Birds of Wiltshire. By Rev. ALFRED C. SMITH. London and Devizes, 1887. Reprinted from *Wilts Arch. Mag.*

Glory: a Wiltshire Story. By Mrs. G. LINNÆUS BANKS. London, 1876 (?). New edition, 1892. Scene partly laid in and round Marlborough.

On the Upper Thames. By Miss E. BOYER-BROWN. *Leisure Hour*, August, 1893. Contains many words belonging to the Castle Eaton and Marston Maizey district.

A Dictionary of English Plant-names. By JAMES BRITTEN and ROBERT HOLLAND. E. D. S. 1878-86. A very valuable work, containing a small number of Wilts names, mostly from sources already referred to. The whole of the Plant-names in our *Glossary* have been sent to Mr. Britten from time to time, for use in the *Supplement* which he is now preparing.

English Dialects—their Sounds and Homes. By A. J. ELLIS. E. D. S. 1890. Contains some remarks at pp. 24-29 on Wilts, with specimens of dialect from Christian Malford and Chippenham, accompanied by a rendering into Glossic.

A Glossary of Berkshire Words and Phrases. By Major B. LOWSLEY. E. D. S. 1888.

Upton-on-Severn Words and Phrases. By Rev. ROBERT LAWSON. E. D. S. 1884. A reprint of his smaller *Glossary*, which originally appeared in *The Nation in the Parish*, by Mrs. LAWSON.

The Dialect of the West of England, particularly Somersetshire.

By JAMES JENNINGS. 1825. Second edition, revised and edited by Rev. JAMES K. JENNINGS. London, 1869.

Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect. By Rev. WILLIAM BARNES. *Glossary*, pp. 459-467, edition 1888.

Glossary of the Dorset Dialect, 1863-86. By Rev. WILLIAM BARNES. Also the additional *Word-lists* published by him from time to time in the *Dorset County Chronicle*.

Natural History, Folk Speech, and Superstitions of Dorsetshire.

By J. S. UDAL. A paper read before the Dorset Field Club at Dorchester, in February, 1889, containing a *Glossary*, which was given in full in the report in the local papers at the time.

A *Glossary of Dialect & Archaic Words used in the County of Gloucester*. By J. D. ROBERTSON. Edited by Lord MORETON. E. D. S. 1890.

A *Glossary of Hampshire Words and Phrases*. By the Rev. Sir WILLIAM H. COPE. E. D. S. 1883.

A *Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect*. By Rev. W. D. PARISH. Lewes. 1875.

On the Dialects of Eleven Southern and South-Western Counties, with a new Classification of the English Dialects. By Prince LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE. E. D. S. 1877.

On the Survival of Early English Words in our present Dialects. By Rev. RICHARD MORRIS. E. D. S. 1876.

Old Country and Farming Words. By JAMES BRITTON. E. D. S. 1880. Contains extracts from the following volumes, among which may be found a few additional Wilts words, as well as much information on our agricultural terms:—

ELLIS, WILLIAM. *The Modern Husbandman*. 1750.

Reports of the Agricultural Survey, 1793-1813.

LISLE, EDWARD. *Observations in Husbandry*. 1757.

WORLIDGE, J. *Dictionarium rusticum*. 1681.

Annals of Agriculture, &c. 1784-1815.

MORTON, JOHN C. *Cyclopædia of Agriculture*, 1863.

Folk-Etymology, a Dictionary of Verbal Corruptions, &c. By Rev. A. SMYTHE PALMER. London, 1882.

Lettice Lisle. By Lady VERNEY. 1870. Contains much excellent Hants talk.

The New Forest: its History and its Scenery. By J. R. WISE. London, 1871. Glossary, pp. 279-288, also words in text.

Jonathan Merle: a West Country story of the times. By ELISABETH B. BAYLY. 1890. Affords many good illustrations of words used in Wilts, as the two following works also do.

Tess of the D'Urbervilles. By THOMAS HARDY. 1891.

The Story of Dick. By Major GAMBIER PARRY. 1892.

Dark: a Tale of the Down Country. By Mrs. STEPHEN BATSON. London, 1892. The scene is laid in Berks, just over the borders, but the dialect, which is excellently done, is to all intents and purposes that of North Wilts.

A History of Marlborough College during Fifty Years. By A. G. BRADLEY, A. C. CHAMPNEYS, and J. W. BAINES. London, 1893.

John Darke's Sojourn in the Cotteswolds and elsewhere. By S. S. BUCKMAN. 1890.

The Scouring of the White Horse. By THOMAS HUGHES. 1858.

APPENDIX II

Cunnington MS.

AMONG the various books and word-lists which we have consulted during the progress of this work, by no means the least interesting is the manuscript containing a *Collection of a few Provincial Terms used in North Wilts*, believed to have been compiled about the middle of last century, which was kindly lent us by its present owner, Mr. William Cunnington, and is here frequently referred to as *Cunnington MS.*

This valuable relic was at one time in the possession of Mr. J. Britton, as is proved by the notes in his *early* handwriting on the outer leaves, and was evidently the source to which he was indebted for some portions of his 1825 *Glossary* (in the *Beauties of Wilts*, vol. iii), the very peculiar wording and spelling of some of its paragraphs having been transferred direct to his pages. It must, however, have been in his hands at a much earlier date than 1825, as one or two of the notes appear to have been made at the time he was collecting materials for the 1814 volume on Wilts.

Not only has it afforded us several hitherto un-noted words, which Mr. Britton himself had passed over, possibly because even in his own time they were already grown obsolete, but it has also enabled us to clear up several doubtful points, and especially to show how, by a very simple misreading of the MS., from the easily identified *sprawny* (a variant of *sprunny*) was evolved that mysterious 'ghost-word' *sprawning*, which

has ever since misled our glossary-makers, each one having seemingly taken it on the faith of his immediate predecessor.

The *Vocabulary*, which we here reproduce *verbatim et literatim*, consists of ten quarto pages, the first two of which are covered with notes in pencil and ink, in at least four different hands, partly archaeological and topographical, and partly relating to dialect words in Wilts and elsewhere. It is written in an extremely legible old hand, with a few additions and interlineations in other hands, and contains about one hundred words and phrases, of which we owe just two-thirds to the original compiler, who is supposed to have been a North Wilts clergyman. If so, it is probable that his very characteristic handwriting could readily be identified by any one who was familiar with our last-century parish registers.

The interlineations have been made at different dates and in different hands, *aerass*, *chit*, *clout*, *gallered*, *hire*, *hitch*, *muxen*, *shirk off*, *slink away*, *skillin*, *stowl*, *stole*, *thick and thuck*, *won't*, with the numerals at the end, being in pencil, two or three of them having been inked over at some time or other; while *arran*, *clavey*, *clap to*, *desperd*, *dowse*, *hit*, *nan*, *plye*, *rathe*, *sprawny*, the definition of *thick* and *thuck*, *tun*, *tag*, *twit*, and *vuddels*, are in ink, and mostly in a much larger and somewhat peculiar hand. The pencilling is now almost entirely obliterated.

The MS. was given by Mr. Britton to Mr. Cunningham, with other books and papers, many years ago, and its existence appears to have been unknown until we called attention to it in the *Wilts Archaeological Magazine*, vol. xxvi. p. 293.

Front page of Cover.

[*Writing entirely in pencil, in Mr. Britton's hand, except the word Vocabulary.*]

XXII. 107. Broad Hinton. Vic. Mr. Hume of Salisby late Vicar a manor well immense depth. abt 10 ms to draw Some of the Glanvilles buried here. Old monk [?tomb] of this family one of these Gs wrote on Witches—all chalk large crane wheel. room for 3 men.

Vocabulary.

[Here two lines of writing, probably the name and address of the compiler, have been scratched completely out with a penknife.]

See Ascough's Index [Here another word now illegible.]

[Here a rough sketch, marked Spring, probably relating to the above well.]

Inside of Cover.

Main sprack—for lively—Wilts

Information in Bowels—

Obliterate Scoolmaster—

Mandy—saucy—Wilts

[These four lines are in a more recent hand, on a slip gummed in.]

Werrutting teasing

Thick for that

direction “You must go all a skew thick yeld there & then all a thirt tother & then looky one way & pointy another wool ye now

Anticks—main—mandy

[These are in the same large, slightly feminine-looking hand as some of the interlineations in the word-list.]

Enked is avaricious, wretched, from whence we have perhaps a term in English of unked ; disagreeable, melancholy, tiresome. In Oxfordshire every thing unpleasant is *unked*.

From the Persian.

Rudge a cup or patera found here Horsley p. 330.

[These are on a slip gummed in, in Mr. Britton's own hand.]

The Vocabulary itself.

COLLECTION OF A FEW PROVINCIAL TERMS
USED IN NORTH WILTS.

Page 1.

Arran for either**Across**‘**All a hoh**’—awry—not square, strait or even—**Beet**—To beet—is to supply fire with fewel**Brow**—the opposite of Tough—Substances that will easily break**Burrow**—Shelter from Wind—generally applied to some Low Place in a field where some neighbouring hillock breaks the force of the gale**Caddle** a term variously applied, but in all cases significant of Confusion or embarrassmt To be in a Caddle—to be in disorder—to be embarrassd with business—“Dont Caddle me—dont teaze me—don’t confuse me—‘a cadling fellow’ a wrangler a shifting, & sometimes an unmeaning character**Clavey**—Chimney Piece**Cham**—to Chew—**Clap to the Door** shut the Door.

Page 2.

Chism—to germ—Seed is said to chism when it discovers the first appearance of germination**Chit**—to spring—leaves are coming out.**Cleet**—a Patch whereby an utensil is repaird—to cleet to mend by a patch put on, & sometimes to Strengtn by bracing etc**Clum**—To Clum a thing—is to handle it Roughly boisterously or indecently

Clyten A term applied to express an unhealthy appearance, particularly in Children—a Clyten an unhealthy Child

Clout a blow

Clytenish. To look Clytenish to Look pale & sickly

Dain—disagreeable effluvia—generally applied to Those Scents which are Supposed to convey infections ie “Dont go to near that man ; he has lately had the Small Pox & the *dain* may be in his

Desperd very as desperd fine etc

Page 3

Cloths still ”

Dummil—Heavy, dull—a term variously applied—but in all cases signifies the reverse of sprightly or Brilliant

Dowse—a Blow

Dunch—The Common term for Deaf

Dunch Dumplin—a Dumplin made of flower and water only—boild hard & eaten hot with Butter—

Dar, ‘to be struck in a Dar,’ to be astonishd or Confounded

Flick or fitch—ie To be fitch with one,’ is to be familiar or intimate

Gallered to be astonished, frightened, as *he gallered me*

Gabborn—a term always applied to Buildings to denote Large-ness without Convenience & Comfort—a gabborn Room or house signifies a place Large cold and comfortless

Glox a term applied to denote the motion or Sound made by Liquids when movd about in a barrel or other vessel not full as

Page 4

for instance, “ Fill the Barrel full John or else it will glox in Carriage”—

Glutch—To Glutch, to swallow—the act of Swallowing—ie—He glutched hard that is he swallowd with difficulty

Hit to strike

Hazon—To Hazon a Person is to scold or menace him—

Harl—a Harl—Something entangled—His hair is all in a harl—i e knotted—uncombed
ravle

To harl—to entangle

Hire for hear—Dont hire do not *hear*

Hatch a small door or gate—generally applied to the half doors frequent in Shops

Heft—weight—i e what heft is that Parcel i e what weight is it—(perhaps a contraction of heavy-weight)

Hike To hike off—to sneak away dishonorably

Hitch—monthly Agents

Howe—Pronounced Broad and Long Ho-ow or Hau-ow—To be in a hauow—to be anxious

Howed for—provided for—taken care of—a figurative expression undoubtedly derived from the term

Page 5

made use of by Shepherds in driving collecting & managing their flocks, i e Ho hó—ho-hó

Hop a bouts a term applied to small apple Dumplings made of one apple enclosd in a Paste of flour & boild

Hudgy—thick Clumsey

Kitch—to Kitch or Ketch—to congeal—oils animal fat &c. are said to catch or kitch when they grow cold enough to congeal

Kerfs Laminæ—Layers or cleavings of Earth Turf Hay &c.

Lear—empty—a Lear Stomach, a Stomach wanting food

Lew—To get in the Lew—is to get in a place Sheltered from the wind—(perhaps derivd from the Sea Phrase—Lee—)

Lewth warmth—“this Coat has no Lewth in it” i e it has no warmth

Limp a thing is said to be Limp when it has Lost its accustomed Stiffness

Limber—Slender—or Rather a thing Long & bending

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Mändy pronounced Long—frolicksome—Impudent—Showy

Miff—offence—to take a miff—to be offended

Mothery or Muthery Beer, vinegar &c. are said to be mothery when white Particles of fust float in it—Perhaps a Corruption of muddy or muddery—

Most-in-deal—in general—mostly—(example) “where do you Live now ?”—why at Devizes, most in deal, but sometimes at Warminster—

Muxen Dung heap.

Newst—Newst or anewst Signifies nearly—what is it a Clock?—a newst One. which of the two is oldest?—They are newst of an age. which of those things are best? they are a newst alike—In the Latter example however the more usual reply would be “they are anewst of a newstness”

Nitch—a Burthen, as a Nitch of wood a nitch of Straw a Nitch of hay &c.—“He has got a nitch” i. e. he is Drunk, he has got as much Liquor as he can carry—

Plye to bend as the Poker is plied—

Nan?—What do you say

Quilt To Quilt a term used almost exclusive of any other to denote the act of Swallowing when performd

Page 7.

in the usual & natural way—the term Glutch being rather descriptive of a difficulty in doing it or the doing it with labour

Rowney—thin, uneven—generally applied to Cloth

Rumple—to Rumple is to press a thing, particularly

Rathe—early in the morning

a garment, so as to make it appear promiscuously wrinkled
—or tumbled

Rubble—universally us'd for Rubbish—

Shewent a Piece of Cloth is said to be—shewent—when it is
evenly wove & not Rowey—it is also applied in other Cases
but always to denote a thing Level & even—to Look
Shewent, is to Look demure

Shim This word is rather of Gloucestershire but it is nevertheless in use on the North Border of wilts, & is a Corruption or Contraction perhaps of Seeming—Ex. gra—He is a fine fellow Shim—or he is, Shim, a fine fellow means that the person spoken of is apparently a fine fellow

Skillin—a shed

Shog—Shog & jog—words nearly of the same import & Signify
to move off degradedly—to slink or shirk away

Shirk off

Sleazey—thin—Slight—generally applied to Cloth Silks &c.

Slink away

Slox to waste a thing, or pilfer it—“Slox'd away” wasted or
pilferd

Page 8.

Stowl—a root—great stowl

Sprack—Lively—bright quick a main sprack child

Stole—when trees, are buddg—trees

Sultedge a term applied to describe a Coarse apron much worn
by the poor Women & which they always describe by the
term a Sultedge apron

Swingeing—violent—great—forceible

Sprawny a Sweetheart [Misread as Sprawing by Britton.]

Tack a shelf—put it on the tack—i.e. put it on the Shelf—How
many tacks are there in the Pantry i. e. how many Shelves

Teft—to teft a thing is to judge of its weight by taking it in
the hand i.e.—what Heft do you think this Bundle is—I dont
know Let's teft it—i.e. let me take it in my hand

Thic & Thuck this & that—as thic wā this way

Tine—to kindle—to tine a fire is to Light a fire,—to tine a Candle—to Light a candle

Tine to fence to tine in a piece of waste ground is to enclose it with a fence of wood or quickset

Tining fences of Wood either Brushwood Pales or a Hedge

Tun Chimney

Page 9.

Tag to tease to torment

Todge—a thick Consistency—Thick as Todge gruels, Soups, etc, made unpleasantly thick

Twit—to upbraid

Twire—to Look at a thing wistfully or Critically “How he twir'd at her—i.e. how wistfully he Look at her”—Common Phrase

Vuddels a spoilt Child

Vinny mouldy—Vinney Cheese, is mouldy Cheese—properly it denotes anything tinted—not with a black or Rotten—but with a whitish or blue mould—very common Phrase

Unkerd or unkert—Lonely or Solitary—an unkert house a Lone house—an unkert place a Solitary place—very Common phrase

Weeth tough Soft pliable—

Yat a gate—yat Post, a gate Post

Wont for Will not

dree vour vive zix s

N.B. In north wilts it may be remarkd that the formation of the Plural by affixing en to the Noun is almost universal as house housen Pease Peasen Wench wenchen—almost as universal too is the transformation of the

Page 10.

Substantive into an adjective by the same termination as a Silken gown a Clothen Coat a Leatheren Shoe an elmen Board &c the pronoun Possessive too is formd in the same

way as hisn hern Ourn theirn—the old terms also, thic & thoc almost Constantly exclude the expression This & That—There is also here a Peculiar mode of forming active verbs from Nouns, which are generally in use as appellations for professions —take an Example Well Mary, how do you get on in Life? what do you & your family do *now* to get a Living in these times—Wy zur we do aal vind zummut to do—Jan, ye know, he do *Smithey* (work as a smith) Jin the beggist wench do spinney the Little one do Lace makey—I do *Chorey* (go out as a Chore Woman) and the two Boys do Bird keepey—that is One works as a smith—one spins one makes Lace one goes out as a Chore woman & two are Birdkeepers which Latter term were more to the purpose if expressd Bird frightener or driver Show to Ingram-Ellis

APPENDIX III

Monthly Magazine Word-list.

In the *Monthly Magazine*, Sept. 1814, vol. xxxviii. p. 114, a short and very badly arranged list of South Wilts Words and Phrases occurs. We have thought it best to reproduce it here, *verbatim et literatim*, from the Magazine itself, kindly lent us by Mr. Cunnington, as the account given of it in the Preface to Professor Skeat's reprint of Akerman is in some respects slightly inaccurate. Thus, he omits all mention of *Hogo* and some other words or phrases, while *Tatees* is misquoted as *taters* and *Thescum* as *Thescum*. The remarks made on the latter word will therefore require some modification.

Prefatory Note.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine. SIR, In conformity to your invitation, I send you some specimens of the provincial dialect of South Wiltshire.

MARK. July 23, 1813.

The Word-list.

This, this.

Thac, that.—“*Thacs* the way I do do.”

Theseum, these.—“What are *theseum* here?”

Dooke, do you.—“Hold thy brother, *dooke*.” Or, “*dooke* be quiet.” [Brother is evidently a misprint for bother.]

Volk, folk.—“Vaut vine *volks*.” What fine folks.

Wuld, world.—“The honestest *volk* in the *wuld*.”

Heft, weight.—“What *heft* be 'um?”

Hiss, Yes.—“Hiss sure, mum.” Yes sure, madam.
Housen, house.—“Yan housen.” Yonder house.

A always pronounced *R*. [=broad]

“Send it *once* this morning, dooke.” Send it this morning.

“I *do* know what they *be*.” [=I don’t know]

“Harnt thee got nareon.” Have not you got one.

“Nice day izzent it?”—“Yes it is sure.”

Thee and *thou* for *you*.

Crockerty, china.—“I’ve torn my *crockerty*.”

Terrible, very.—“Lard! they be terrible dear.”

Torn, broke.

Hogo, smell.

“What a book of *clothes*.” What a large wash.

Barm, yeast.

Caddling, teasing, chattering.

“Mud the child up, dooke.” Bring up the child by hand.

“Lard, the child’s got the white mouth.” The child’s got the thrush.

Shrammed, perished.—“I was half shrammed on the downs¹.”

Tatees, potatoes. “I do want a gallon of *tatees*.”

Figged Pudding, plum pudding.

Handy, near.—Handy ten o’clock.

Monthly Magazine, Sept. 1814.

¹ [Here a foot-note is given in the Magazine, but has been obliterated in the only copy to which we have access.]



A Glossary

OF

SURREY WORDS.

(*A Supplement to No. 12.*)

BY

GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, F.S.A.

London:

PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY
BY HENRY FROWDE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE,
AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

—
1893.

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Oxford

HORACE HART, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

INTRODUCTION

NEARLY eighteen years have passed since I contributed a list of Surrey Provincialisms to the pages of the English Dialect Society. Since that time I have made a note of all the additional words which I have heard, recording carefully the date and occasion on which they were used. The result is this second contribution, not much smaller than the first. I do not pretend to say that these words are peculiar to Surrey and are not in use in the adjoining counties of Kent and Sussex, or elsewhere; all I say is that they are the vernacular idiom of this part of Surrey, and are to be heard in the conversation of every-day life. I have illustrated them principally from three works—works which in respect of provincial language I have found to be absolutely trustworthy—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, by the late L. Jennings, which is mainly concerned with the counties of Surrey and Sussex; *Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, that charming work of the late Rev. J. Coker Egerton, which fortunately for the world has just been reprinted; and *Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, a no less delightful book, with its admirable illustrations by Cruikshank, written by Mr. Chandos Wren Hoskyns. Whether the 'Clay Farm' were in the South of England or

no, the rustic dialect is singularly illustrative of that which prevails in Surrey. In drawing up my list I have had regard to the excellent advice of Professor Skeat (*Notes and Queries*, 4 Ser. xi. 386). I have tried, 'to put down everything that is not in standard English,' not to miss a word because it is current in other places, and 'to note every word' without stopping to ascertain if it is 'peculiar' to this locality.

Following the example of the Rev. T. D. Parish, in his *Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect*, I propose to make a few remarks on the Surrey dialect and its pronunciation, which differs very little, if at all, from the former. The pronunciation is broad and drawling, and the following changes in vowel-sounds, most of which he notes, are general.

A or *e* before double *l* is pronounced as *o*; e.g. *foller* for fallow, *yoller* for yellow.

A before *c* or *t* becomes *ea*; e.g. *ple-ace*, *re-ace*, *ge-at*, for place, race, and gate.

E before *ck*, *ct*, or *x*, becomes *a*; e.g. *wrack*, *neglact*, *taxt*, for wreck, neglect, text; and in 'stem,' which is pronounced *stam*.

Double *e* becomes *i* in such a word as 'sheep,' which is pronounced *ship*.

E before *ea* is pronounced as double *e*; e.g. *peers* for pears, and *a* is pronounced as *e* in such words as *heres*, *mere*, *teres*, for hares, mare, tares.

I becomes *e* in such words as *pet* for pit, *kell* for kiln; and double *e* in the plural, e.g. *meece* for mice.

Oi becomes *i* in boil and spoil; and in like manner a farm in this neighbourhood, Foyle, is always called *File*.

The plurals of words in *st* are formed by adding *es* to the singular; e.g. *frostes*, *nestes*, *postes*, &c. I have even heard them reduplicated, as in the saying, 'White frosteses never lasteses.'

The final *sp* is always transposed, as in *hapseſ*, *wapseſ*. *Wapseſ Lodge*, a meet of the old Surrey hounds, near Marden Park, is properly Wasps Lodge.

The final *x* is always pronounced *ck* in such a surname as *Knox*.

The mispronouncing of certain words deserves to be noted, e. g.—

Batcheldor for bachelor.

Carline for Caroline.

Chimley or *chimbley* for chimney.

Curosity and *curous* for curiosity, curious.

Disgest for digest.

Gownd for gown.

Musheroons for mushrooms.

Nevvy for nephew.

Quid for cud.

Refuge for refuse.

Rooshia and *Rooshan* for Russia and Russian.

I remember at the time of the Crimean war being out shooting one day, when a large covey of partridges got up close in front of the Rectory-house here; several barrels were fired, and the keeper said, ‘The old gentleman (this was the name the Rector went by) won’t know what’s up, he’ll think the *Rooshans* are coming.’ Similarly in *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ‘I can feel for them as has their feelings tried, but I am not a *Rooshan* or a *Prooshan*.—‘Some people,’ said Mrs. Gamp, ‘may be *Rooshans* and others may be *Prooshans*; they are born so and will please themselves.’

Sarment for sermon.

Spartacles for spectacles.

Superfluous for superficial. The Veterinary, in describing an injury to a horse, said, ‘It is nothing but a *superfluous* wound.’

Taters for potatoes.

Varmint for vermin.

Still more amusing is the misapplication of words.

‘I know, Sir,’ said a man, ‘why Mr. —— is so ill, he’s lost all his teeth, and can’t *domesticate* (masticate) his food.’

I knew of a nurse who always described the children as ‘*putrefied* (not petrified) with cold.’

Not long ago I was surprised by a woman telling me that the doctor said her husband had got the *dispensaria*; it turned out to be nothing more serious than dyspepsia, and was a compound of that malady and the dispensary where the medicine was obtained.

‘This,’ said a clerk who was showing me over a church, pointing to a coil of pipes, ‘is our warming *apparition*’ (apparatus).

The Surrey grace after meals, as I have heard it at our rural gatherings, if not elegant, is at any rate expressive, ‘Thank God for my good belly-full.’ An old yeoman farmer, whose name will ever be respected in this district, always repeated the following grace with great solemnity, and with a strong accent on the second ‘for’: ‘*For* what we are going to receive, the Lord Jesus Christ make us thankful *for*,’

The vagaries of the impersonal verb are startling:—

I are, He are, We am, You are (abbreviated to *you’re*),
They am.

I were, He were, We was, You was, They was.

Mr. Parish notes many French words in the dialect of Sussex, due no doubt to its proximity to the coast. A few linger in Surrey. The word *dishbil*, *deshabille*, must have come from the Norman-French lady’s maid: there is no English word which exactly expresses what a native of Surrey implies by it; the nearest word perhaps is ‘disorder.’

Sally, by which name the willow is known, may be from

the French *Saule*, though possibly it has an Anglo-Saxon origin.

Prise, for ‘hold,’ is distinctly a French word. A man was describing to me how he fell—‘We was taking the lights off in the peach-house,’ said he, ‘I was at top, and the young man below he pulled too sudden, and I lost my *prise*.’

In this parish is a farm now called Cheverills, of which the natives retain the right pronunciation, *Chivlers*. It is, and is called in old deeds, ‘Ferma de Chivaler,’ being two of the knights’ fees in the parish.

To enter into Surrey folk-lore and superstitions would open out too wide a field :—the passing a child naked through a slit in the bark of a holly tree as a cure for rupture ; the keeping a piece of cake baked on a Good Friday and hanging it on a string, in the belief that it will never get mouldy, and that a little of it in sop is a sovereign remedy for diarrhoea ; the idea that rain water caught on Holy Thursday (i.e. Ascension Day), if put into a bottle and corked down, will keep good for any length of time ; the hollowing out a nut, and putting a spider in it, and then hanging it round the neck of a child who has whooping-cough, under the conviction that when the spider dies, the cough will disappear,—are all superstitions which have come, and the latter comparatively recently, under my observation.

I have given in my list of words such Surrey proverbs as I have heard ; the following I have not noted, and it is expressive. A man was describing to me the untidy way in which a place was kept, and said, ‘they didn’t keep nothing reg’lar, *it was all over the place like a dog at a fair.*’

A list of dialectal words can never be said to be complete, while to enter fully into the force of them one must be conversant with the habits of thought of the speaker, and with his peculiar accent and intonation : my object has been to put

on record so far as I am able the dialect of my native county. The words are happily still current in the rural districts, though their area becomes daily more circumscribed, and they may be destined to a lingering or a speedy extinction. It is never safe to prophesy; and on this question, as on many others, in the present day, the advice of the poet is the best:—

‘Quid sit futurum eras, fuge quaerere.’

GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER.

TITSEY PLACE,
January 31, 1894.

SURREY GLOSSARY

A. Before substantives and adjectives, e. g. *a*-plenty, *a*-many.
'I've seen him along this way *a*-many times.'

'There be *a*-plenty of them.'—L. JENNINGS, *Field Paths and Green Lanes*, 1884, ch. iv. p. 44.

A. Before *h* mute, e. g. *a* hour.

'I see him about half *a* hour ago.'—Witness, Godstone Bench, May 1891.

A. Before participle, e. g. *a*-done, *a*-going, &c. We retain it in *a*-begging. 'I'm *a*-going.' 'Have *a*-done there,' i. e. leave off.

"'I see you *a*-listenin to the nightingale,' said the hedge cutter.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 62.

'I've been *a*-draining this forty year.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, 1857, p. 16.

'And as he was yet *a*-coming.'—A. V., St. Luke ix. 42.

A'. On. 'Croydon Fair is *a'* Monday next.' 'A' Wednesday, *a'* Thursday,' &c. 'He need not go *a'* purpose.'

A-bear. Endure, put up with. 'I can't *a*-bear their goings on.'

A-bed. In bed.

Abroad. Away from home.

'We wants a tom turkey very bad, perhaps when you're *abroad* you may hear of one.'—*Farm Labourer*, 1883.

Afore. Before.

'He was took ill jest *afore* harvest time.'

'He's *afore* you entirely.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 183.

Aftermath. The grass which grows after the first crop has been mown. Called also 'Rowen.'

Afternoon. Adjectively. Late, behindhand. 'That's an *afternoon* farmer.' 'He's pretty much of an *afternoon* man.'

Agate. In hand, in making. 'I worked on the railway when the new line was *agate*.'

Agesome. Pronounced Ager-some. Old.

'I was talking to an elderly man in Surrey about the age of another man. "He must be getting old," I said, "Yes, sir," said the man, "I should say he's rather *agesome*.'—A. J. M., *Notes and Queries*, 6 Ser. vii. 165.

I have never heard the word in this part of Surrey. (G.L.G.)

Agin. *prep.* Against. Illustrations of its use from authors:—

'And then he run *agin* a man at the bottom of the road here.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 165.

'I should like to hear from your own lips what you've got to say *agin* it.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 172.

'So he's hind leg flew up and het *agen* t'other horse.'—EGERTON, *Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, 1884, p. 26.

Agoo. Pronunciation of Ago. 'It's ever so long *ago*, I can't justly tell when.'

'My mother died sixty year *ago*.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, ch. iii. p. 39.

Ain't. Is not. 'It ain't often that the young birds feed the old 'uns.' Proverb. Remarked plaintively to me by an old man who was destitute, and neglected by a worthless son.

'The Gent *ain't* a-going to give us nothing.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 28.

All along of. In consequence of. 'It's *all along of* that there drink.' To the question, How did sin come into the world? a lad replied 'It was *all along of* Eve eating of that there apple.'

'And to be in difficulties *all along of* this place which he has planted with his own hands.'—FORSTER'S *Life of Dickens*, vol. iii. p. 79.

All on. Without stopping. 'He kept *all on* terrifying.'

'While the parson keeps *all on* a-preaching.'—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 104.

All-one. All the same.

All one as. Just as if.

‘Wearing it was *all one as* if you had your head in the stocks.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 131.

Along with. Pleonastic for ‘with.’ ‘I see him a-coming out of the Public *along with* that there “Sandy.”’ ‘He lived *along with* the Squire for ever so many year.’

Ampery. Decaying, getting rotten. ‘That cheese is middlin’ *ampery*.’

Ancley. Ankle.

A-nigh. Near. ‘And for all that I was bad so long he never come *a-nigh* me.’

Any. At all. ‘The cuckoo don’t sing this year scarce *any*.’

Anyways. In any way. ‘We can’t make *anyways* sure of it.’

‘For if the child ever went *anyways* wrong.’—GEORGE ELIOT, *Silas Marner*, ch. xiv. p. 108.

Apse. The aspen-tree. A field in Titsey Parish is called the *Apse*s field.

Argy. Pronunciation of Argue.

‘Well I can’t *argy* it, not being a scholard.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 137.

Arter, Arterwards. After, afterwards. Illustrations from authors:—

‘It don’t all come at once *arter* draining.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 91.

‘She was able to eat her vittles better *arterwards*.’—*Ibid.* p. 91.

As. That, how.

‘History do tell *as* a high tide came up.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 3.

As. Who.

‘The lady *as* is there.’ ‘I never see’d a gent *as* wasn’t an artist.’ ‘A person *as* came from London.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, pp. 23, 169, 222.

‘That old vixen *as* gave you such a run last winter.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 44.

As his. Whose. ‘That shepherd we had *as his* native were Lewes.’

‘A gentleman from India *as you see his* name wrote up.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 22.

Ash-keys. The seed-pods of the ash-tree.

Aside. By the side of.

As the day lengthens, so the cold strengthens. Proverb, meaning that if a frost sets in as the days are beginning to lengthen, it is likely to be more intense and to last the longer.

Atween. Between. ‘Anywhere *atween* the two Michaelmases is a good time to get the wheat in.’

Atwixt. Betwixt, between.

Axe. Ask. ‘He was *axing* on us the other day.’

‘*Axe* he of God.’—*WYCLIFFE, Translation of Bible*, St. James iv. 5.

Ay! Interjection. ‘*Ay!* it be an ungain place to work, I can tell ‘ee.’

‘*Ay!* it be steam everywhere now.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 82.

Backturned. Standing with one’s back to any one.

‘He was *backturned* when I saw him.’ See *PARISH, Dict. of the Sussex Dialect, in verbo*.

Bad. *adv.* Badly. ‘He didn’t do it *bad*, nuther.’

‘And didn’t tell it *bad* either.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 136.

Bagging Hook. A curved hook like a sickle, used in reaping, or in cutting up the rubbish in a hedge.

Baint. Am not, are not.

‘No I *baint* said the other.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 33.

‘They *be’ent* practical farmers as writes that stuff.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 91.

Ball on the bat. Proverb. The Scapegoat.

‘He’d a mind to make me the *ball on the bat* between him and the police.’—Witness, Godstone Bench.

Bannick. *v.* To thrash. Illustration of:—

‘If you go and get wet you’ll get a *bannicking* when you go home.’—*Boy, Limpsfield Village, Apr. 1887.*

Barway. A gateway where the bars fit into holes in the posts.

Bat. A rough stick.

‘Leaning on the two *bats*, i. e. sticks with which he was walking.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways, p. 13.*

‘You bring her in some night a lot of the crookedest *bats* you can get, them as won’t lie in no form.’—*Ibid. p. 76.*

Baulky. Anxious to avoid one, to get out of the way.

‘I saw the defendant look rather *baulky*.’—*P.C., Godstone Bench, 1890.*

Bedsteddle. Bedstead.

Beeskep. A straw beehive.

Bee-utiful. Pronunciation of Beautiful. ‘The land doos work *bee-utiful* after these frostës.’

‘The effect of the drainage was already most remarkable. The workmen called it *beautiful*; and though nothing can present a more dreary look than a fresh-drained field I could not help feeling the truth of the expression, applied as it was prospectively rather than to the actual scene before the eye.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm, p. 168.*

Bever. The eleven o’clock meal.

Biggest. Most. ‘I was there the *biggest* part of the day.’

Bin. Been.

‘And for all I’d *bin* a married ’ooman.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways, p. 42.*

‘In one place he’d *bin* to.’—*Ibid. p. 138.*

Blackthorn winter. Said of the time of year when the blackthorn is in blossom, which is generally about the end of March, when there are cold winds and frosts. It is also called the ‘blackthorn hatch.’

Blackwork. Undertaker’s business.

‘We keep six horses for the *blackwork*.’—Innkeeper.

‘A man happened to be in the shop who was employed in *black work*, or who in other words worked for an undertaker.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways, p. 85.*

Blare, or Blear. Illustration of:—

‘The band acquitted themselves with taste and propriety not *blairing* like trumpeters at a fair.’—COWPER’S *Letters*, 105.

‘Some years ago the dead body of a murdered lady was discovered in a lonely field solely by the strange movements of the animals which were half maddened by the sight of the blood-stained corpse. The fact was undisputed: “the cows,” as one of the witnesses described it, “went *blaring* about the field.”’—FARRAR’S *Life of Christ*, vol. i. p. 338, note 2.

Blessèd. Emphatic for ‘good.’ ‘I should like a bit of that *blessed* pudding, my dear !’

Blest. In phrase ‘I’m *blest*.’ ‘*I’m blest* if I ever see *sich* a set out.’

‘*I’m blest* if I don’t think they got their own price and ours along.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 150.

Bly. Likeness. ‘He’s got a *bly* of his father.’ This means he is somewhat like his father. He ‘favours’ his father means he is very like his father.

Book-learning. Schooling. ‘He’s getting on with his *book-learning* capital.’ ‘I don’t see the good of all that *book-learning*.’

‘There is no class perhaps (i. e. agricultural) in which there is less of what is called *book-learning*.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 181.

Bootlegs. Gaiters, Leggings.

Born. A gentleman *born*, a Baronet *born*, to distinguish between an old family and some one lately emerged from the ranks. A defendant who had lost his cause at the local bench was expostulating thereon, and said, in proof that he was in the right, ‘Sir Thomas... a *Baronet born*, he says “What do the justices there know about law.”’

Bothered if. Phrase to give intensity to an expression. ‘I think we shall get some more snow, *bothered if* I don’t.’ ‘I’ll let him have it next time I happen on him, *bothered if* I don’t.’

Bottle Brush. The ‘mare’s tail’ or cat’s tail, *Equisetum arvense*. ‘The primrose raiders went down to the stream and cut off every *bottle brush* growing there.’

Bounce. Bound. ‘Cowden first *bounce* out.’ See **Cowden postea**.

Bourn. An intermittent stream which breaks out of the chalk hills from time to time. There is a *bourn* which breaks out of the chalk hill above Godstone and flows northwards to Croydon. It generally runs at intervals of about five years, and is supposed to betoken some calamity. These *bourns* are called in Kent ‘Nail burns.’

‘There breaks out every now and again what we call a *nailburn*.’—Farmer, Alkham, Kent, 1878.

Bowl, Bowler. Pronounced like *fowl* and *fowler*.

Brave. Fine, good. Illustrations of:—‘If I were to give that riff-raff a lot of beer, they’d call me a *brave* fellow.’

‘A picturesque old Cathedral standing on the brink of the Rhine, and some *brave* old Churches shut up.’—Letter of Charles Dickens, *Life of Dickens*, vol. ii. p. 197.

‘I went to see my grandsons, and carried them a *brave* basket of nectarines.’—*Letter of Hon. Mrs. Boscawen*, cvi. 1790.

‘And so attending him to his tent, where a *brave* dinner being put upon the table.’—*Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, 4th ed. 1792, p. 102.

Break. Pronounced *breek*. ‘Get your *breek*-fast first and then come.’

Brencheese. Bread and cheese.

‘Our friend might have stopped to eat his *brencheese* at the Labour-in-Vain.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 135.

Brownchitus or **Browntitus.** Pronunciation of Bronchitis.

‘He had the inflammation and *brownchitus* so bad.’—Witness, Godstone Bench, 1888.

Brush. To trim, to cut; e. g. hedge-brushing, thistle-brushing.

Brush about. To go to work actively. Pronounced *brish*.

‘We shall have to *brish about* I rackon to get done afore night.’

Budge. Move; and generally used in place of ‘move.’ ‘He niver *budged* a inch all the time.’

‘The drainers have cast up furtive eyes out of their soaking trenches to see if the Master *budged*.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 144.

Bug. Any hard-winged insect; e. g. Harvest-bug, Lady-bug, May-bug, &c.

‘I am told that most hard-winged insects are commonly called *bugs* as in America; thus we hear of the lady-bug (ladybird), the May-bug (cockchafer), the June-bug (the green beetle), and so forth.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 38.

Burden. Amount, quantity. ‘There ain’t a great *burden* of grass this year.’

Burdock. The large-leaved dock.

Burr. The bloom of the hop. ‘The hops likes still weather when they’re in *burr*.’

By that. Thereabouts.

‘I’ll be round at one o’clock or *by that*.’—Ostler, *Plough Inn, Burstow, 1881.*

Cadlock. Charlock, alias Kedlock. *Sinapis arvensis*, the Wild Mustard.

Call. Occasion, reason. Illustrations of :—

‘Especially as you’ve no *call* to be told how to value yourself, my dear.’—DICKENS, *Mutual Friend*, bk. iii. ch. v. p. 297; Charles Dickens Edition.

‘I expect we ain’t no *call* to set so nigh to one another neither.’—American loq., *Life of Dickens*, vol. iii. p. 65.

‘You’ve no *call* to catch cold.’—*Silas Marner*, ch. xiii. p. 102.

‘There’s no *call* to buy no more nor a pair of shoes.’—*Ibid.* ch. xiv. p. 106.

Candlemas Day. Feb. 2. Proverb relating to :—

‘The old folks used to say that so far as the sun shone into the house on *Candlemas Day* so far would the snow drive in before the winter was out.’—Labourer, Feb. 2, 1882.

Carn. Pronunciation of Corn.

‘The reaping machine do gather up all the stoans, and mucks the *carn* all over the place.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 82.

Carriage Folk. Gentry.

‘A pedestrian’s luncheon, not fit for what the people call *carriage folk*.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 139.

‘Just below the Church are some old cottages, and some *carriage folks’* houses.’—*Ibid.* p. 173.

Carry-on. Talk passionately. ‘You should just have heerd him, he did *carry-on* something like.’

Caterways. For discussion on the word, see *Notes and Queries*, 6 Ser. vii. pp. 88, 354, 396, 476.

Catkins. The blossoms on the hazel.

Cat’s-brains. A kind of soil, a mixture of chalk and clay such as occurs above the gault. ‘That’s what we calls *cat’s brains*’ said a man who was digging it out.

‘The *catsbrainy* clay is sometimes not more than thirty feet from the bottom of the sands.’—TOPLEY, *Geology of the Weald*, 1875, p. 76.

Chamber-lie. Urine. ‘What would do these onions good would be some *chamber-lie*.’

Chance-born. Illegitimate.

Change life. Marry. ‘He thinks of *changing his life* shortly’ (i. e. getting married).

Chart. Local name for unenclosed woodland with certain common rights. The old custom in Limpsfield Chart was that the Lord of the Manor was allowed to fence in such portions of the underwood as were newly cut in order to protect it from the cattle on the adjoining waste, and after three years the copyholders had a right to remove the fence, and use it for fuel. (G.L.G.) There are Limpsfield, Westerham, Brasted, Sevenoaks, and Seal Charts, all adjoining.

‘The tops of the hills being all wild common land or *chart*, as a man on the road called it.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 167.

Chay. Chaise. ‘He’s a good *chay* horse.’ ‘It was something of a light *chay* cart.’ See *Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect*, Parish and Shaw, Lewes, 1888, *sub verbo*.

‘The Queen and the Prince seated in a *shay*.’ ‘The *shay* is drawn by four horses all on their hind legs.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, pp. 150, 151.

Choosed. Preterite of Chose.

‘Any farmer who wanted a servant come and *choosed* one.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 41.

Christen your own child first. Proverb for ‘Charity begins at home.’ It was used by a Waywarden at a meeting of the Highway Board, May 9, 1879. He was bred and born in Surrey. (G.L.G.)

Christian. Human being. 'I never see sich a dog, he's as sensible as any *Christian*.' I was speaking of a horse which was growing old and had lost his pace, and the answer came, 'Just like us *Christians*, we gets slower as we grows older.'

Churching. Church Service. 'We has *churching* twice a Sunday, mornings and evenings.' I had a calf born on the day that the foundation of Titsey church was laid, which the cowman named 'Churcher,' and it ever after went by that name. (G.L.G.)

Clean. Quite, altogether.

'Is his mercy *clean* gone for ever?'—A.V. Ps. lxxvii. 8.

'Those that were *clean* escaped.'—2 Pet. ii. 18.

Clim. Pronunciation of Climb. 'We must have Smith before we cut they trees, he's the best *climmer* we've got.'

Clout. A blow with the fist.

Cluck-hen. A hen ready to sit.

Cluddy. Suddenly, all in a heap. Speaking of the elm boughs which fall without any warning, a man said, 'They get so wet and heavy, they come down so *cluddy*.'

Cob. The Horse-chestnut tree. 'The squirrels play old Mag with the *cobs* in the plantation'

Comical. Capricious, uncertain.

'Talking of turkeys the farm man said, "They're *comical* things," meaning capricious, difficult to rear.'—Feb. 1877.

'The weather has been very *comical* for a long time.'—Boatman, Dover, May, 1877.

'Men's stomachs are made so *comical* they want a change.'—*Silas Marner*, ch. x. 70.

Conclude. Decide, come to the conclusion.

Concoct. Talk over, discuss about.

'We *concocted* about it (i. e. an old fireback), and we judged it to be as old as that.'—Labourer, Nov. 1888.

Coolder. Comparative of Cool. 'The weather seems a bit *coolder*-like to-day.'

Coolthe. Coolness.

Coom. Pronunciation of Come.

'They rooks only coom a few year ago. About fi' year back about ten or a doosen coom. Queer birds they be, sometimes coom all of a sudden.' —*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 37.

'The tithes of this parish coom to more'n eleven 'underd poons a-year.' —*Ibid.* p. 38.

Cord. A cord of wood is a pile 3 ft. high and 3 ft. wide by 12 ft. long, the pieces of wood being cut in 2 ft. lengths. *Cord-wood* is wood cut for burning on the hearth.

Court. The principal farm-house in a parish, and in Kent many of the principal seats, are called *Court*. The name attaches to farm-houses in Limpsfield, Oxted, Tatsfield, Titsey, Co. Surrey. The Manor Courts were probably held in them formerly.

Coverlid. Counterpane.

Cowden. In Limpsfield and the district the rustics who are looking on at a cricket-match will always call out *Cowden* if the ball comes to a fieldsman first bound (or 'bounce' as it is called), and an appeal is made to the umpire. Cowden is a parish in Kent bordering upon Surrey, and in some match either there or elsewhere, an umpire from Cowden must have given a wrong decision, the recollection of which is still treasured. The remark is always received with laughter. I have heard it for forty years. (G.L.G.)

Crazy. Illustration of :—

'Though I am becoming yearly more and more stiff and *crazy*.' —*Life of William Wilberforce*, vol. v. p. 331.

Crownation. Coronation. 'They were a-doing Tatsfield Church, time the Queen was crowned, and they all had a feast on *Crownation* day.'

Crowner. Crowner's quest. Coroner. Coroner's inquest.

Cuckoo. Proverb relating to :—

'When the *cuckoo* comes to a bare thorn,
Then there's like to be plenty of corn.'

(Labourer, 1883, told him by an old man many years ago.)
i. e. a backward spring generally betokens a fruitful year.

Cuckoo. Saying :—‘With the Cuckoo coming along shortly,’ i. e. the advent of spring. ‘We’d better put that job by this year, *with the cuckoo coming along shortly.*’ Cuckoo oats are late-sown oats, and are never supposed to yield much. ‘There’ll be nothing but *cuckoo oats* this year,’ said a man in the wet spring of 1889.

Cuckoo flower. *Cardamine Pratensis.*

‘I had the satisfaction of spying out among the primroses my first *cuckoo flower* of the season—the lady-smock of Shakespeare.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 41.

‘To-day the flowers offering themselves for selection were the primrose, the wild violet, and the *cuckoo flower*, the “lady smock all silver-white.”’—*Ibid.* p. 60.

Cumbersome. Heavy to carry ; in the way.

Dark. Proverb :—*Dark as Newgate Knocker.* Coming from Croydon on a very dark night the driver remarked ‘Ay ! it is a dark night, *dark as Newgate Knocker.*’ See *Notes and Queries*, 6 Ser. iii. 248, 298.

Darter. Pronunciation of daughter.

‘One of my wife’s *darters* lives with a son of Mus’er Gladstone, as nurse.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 14.

Daze. Stun, stupefy ; especially by sorrow. ‘I seemed quite *dazed* when I heerd on it.’

‘The father is *dazed* like.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 69.

Dib, Dibble. To make a hole with an instrument called a ‘*dibber*,’ and to plant beans, &c., singly.

‘I shou’d like to see how the *dibb’d’uns* come on—you’ll come round to the *dibbing*, depend on it.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 140.

‘A boy goes first, pressing the *dib* in with his foot.’—*Ibid.* p. 148.

Dignify. Identify.

‘Amongst the three I *dignified* that man.’—Witness in a larceny case, Dec. 1883.

Disgest. Digest.

‘Sneezing is a vapour ascending into the head and so to the brayne, and when there is more and overmoche abundance ascended to that place, more than nature can *disgest*.’—*Lansdowne MS.* 121, p. 149, temp. Eliz. See *Notes and Queries*, 7 Ser. ii. 165.

Dishabil. Illustration of :—

‘The Churchyard ain’t ‘tended to as it were in Mr. —’s time, it’s all in *dishbill* now.’—Sexton, Crowhurst, Surrey, May, 1889.

Do. Emphatic before verb. ‘He *do* say’=he says. ‘Mus’r —, he *do* say that it’s more nor three hundred year old.’

‘There is a stone here which they *do* say . . .’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 22.

Do. Third person singular for Does.

‘History *do* tell as a high tide came up.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 3.

Dodder-grass. Totter-grass ; the *Briza media*.

Doddle. To walk slowly, stroll. ‘Towards night the policeman comes *doddling* back.’

Do for. Keep house for. The following account of his courtship was given me by a labourer. ‘I can’t justly remember,’ he said, ‘whether I ast’ her fust or she ast’ me, but I know one day I says, “Will you *do for* me,” and she says “Yes”; and then I says, “Will you *do for* me allus,” and she says, “Yes,” and so we got marr’d.’

Doles. The short handles which project from the sheath of a scythe, by which the mower holds it.

Dolphin. A fly which is especially destructive to beans.

Done. Preterite of Do. ‘I went straight home and *done* it.’

‘I *done* the best I could to extinguish the flames.’—Witness, Bench, Nov. 1890.

Doors, out of. Out of fashion. ‘Farming’s gone *out o’ doors* now-a-days.’ ‘I don’t know many of these plants about here, they be *out o’ doors* now.’

Doors, out of. Under heaven. ‘There’s not a better field lies *out o’ doors* than that ’ere one.’

‘There’ll never be standing still again on this here farm as long as ever it lies *out o’ doors*.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 90.

Doos. Pronunciation of Does.

Doo-ur. Pronunciation of Door.

Dorling. The smallest pig of a litter.

‘In other places it is called the “Nisgull” or “Nestcull” as also the “Ratlin.”’—REV. E. OWEN, *Collections Hist. and Arch. relating to Montgomery*, pt. xix. p. 409.

Doubt. Illustrations of:—

‘But he’ll want the more pay *I doubt*, said Mr. Glegg.’—*Mill on the Floss*, p. 61.

‘All up with farming *I doubt*.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 133.

Dout. Do out, put out.

‘As soon as I see it was a fire I did my best to *dout* it.’—Witness, Grand Jury, 1892.

‘I’ll be sure to *dout* it before I go.’—Tramp, of wayside fire, 1893.

Down with. Laid up with. ‘We’ve got all the children *down with* the measles.’

Drac’ly minute. Directly, at once.

‘You get down *drac’ly minute*.’—Woman to child, May, 1877.

‘But *directly moment* he explains himself.’—Mrs. Gamp with the Strollers, *Life of Dickens*, ii. 350.

Draft or Dray. Squirrel’s nest. Illustrations of:—

‘Whilst he from tree to tree, from spray to spray,
Gets to the wood and hides him in his *dray*.’

BRUNNE’S *Pastoral*, *The Squirrel Hunt*.

‘Climb’d like a squirrel to his *dray*,
And bore the worthless prize away.’

COWPER, *The Fable*, ll. 28, 29.

See *Notes and Queries*, 1 Ser. iv. 209, v. 67.

Drop off. Die.

‘When his father and mother *dropped off*, the money came to be divided.’—Labourer, 1891.

Drove. Past part. of Drive. Hurried, driven into a corner.

‘If he don’t get on no faster than he’s a doing he’ll get *drove* at last.’

Drove. Past part. of Drive, in sense of Driven away. I found an old potter’s kiln in which the pots were thrown away in confusion and not completely burnt. The man who was excavating said, ‘I expect how it was, that while he was a-making of them he got *drove*.’

Drownded. Past part. for Drowned.

“To the wery top, Sir!” inquired the waiter, “Why, the milk will be *drownded*.”—*Nicholas Nickleby*, 1st ed. ch. v. p. 35.

‘Where everything is either scorched up with the sun, or *drownded* with the rain.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 141.

Druv. Past part. of Drive.

‘Our crest, it is said, is a “hog,” and our motto We wun’t be *druv*.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 7.

Ducks. Proverb:—‘If you see the *ducks a washing themselves*, you may be sure it won’t rain.’

Dusting. Dressing. ‘Twas the same fox as they found in the mornin’ part, and they give him a pretty good *dustin*’ then.’

Earth up. *subs.* To cover with earth. ‘It’s time they taters were *earthed up*.’

'Ee. Thee.

“Wait till we cooms up to ‘em,” said he, “and I’ll tell ‘ee.””—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 37.

E'er. Ever.

‘The clerkship has been in my family ever since the year 1738, without *e'er* a break.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 40.

‘I wish we had *e'er* a one to come.’—*Ibid.* p. 64.

‘Oh, *e'er* a one you like, said the man.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 38.

Ellinge. Lonely, solitary. ‘It’s a nice pleasant cottage in summer, but in winter it’s cold and *ellinge*.’

‘*Elenge* is the hal every day in the weke.’—*Piers Plowman*; PARKER, *Dict. Arch.*, 14th cent. p. 92.

Elt. Handle. (? whether allied to ‘hilt.’)

‘He struck me on the side of the head with a mattock *elt*.’—Defendant, Bench, 1881.

'Em. Them. Pronounced 'um.

‘Only no one dares catch ‘em.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 137.

‘For they are none of ‘em five years old.’—*Ibid.* p. 212.

'Ere. Here.

'The sea used to wash right up to this '*ere* precipice.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 3.

'He says that he loses by this '*ere* estate.'—*Ibid.* p. 137.

Esh. Pronunciation of Ash. 'It was when that gurt *esh*-tree blowed down.' '*Eshes* is a fine thing to bring clover.'

Even. Good all round. 'I call Mr. —— as *even* a farmer as any you've got.'

Fireplace, too big for. Proverb. Beyond one's means. 'I'm much obliged to you for letting me look at the farm; but I think that it's *too big for my fireplace*.'

Fitting. Fit. 'That shaw's not *fitting* to cut yet a while.' 'That hay's noways *fitting* for your coach horses.'

Fitty. Subject to fits.

Flaw, Flay. To skin. Figurative, to be sore as if the skin were taken off. 'All the shepherd said when they told him some more of the lambs were dead—then there'll be a lot more for me to *flaw* I reckon.' 'I've got a very bad cold, almost as if I was *flawed*, so sore.'

'I've walked upon the sands at low-water from this place (i. e. Broad-stairs) to Ramsgate, and sat upon the same at highwater, till I've been *flayed* with the cold.'—Letters of Charles Dickens, *FORSTER'S Life*, vol. i. p. 116.

Folks. People. 'There was a wonderful sight of *folks* there.'

'I think there'd be a good many *folks* wanting tickets at Etchingham.'—*Sussex Folks and Sussex Ways*, p. 59.

Foller. *v.* Pronunciation of Follow.

'I us'd to love *follering* the plough.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 197.

Foller. *v.* and *subs.* Pronunciation of Fallow. 'You'll never do anything good with that field till you *foller* it.' 'It's bin a fine time for the *follers* this year.'

For all. Although. '*For all* it's kind land he could never make a do there.'

'*For all* so many hedges are grubbed up.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 90.

'And *for all* there were so many, yet was not the net broken.'—*A. V. St. John* xxi. 11.

Forced. Obliged. ‘I was *forced* to go for the doctor.’

Form, in no. Phrase. Not properly. ‘The grass don’t grow *in no form*.’ ‘He’s still very lame, he can’t get about *in no form*.’

‘A lot of the crookedest “bats” you can get, them as won’t lie in *no form*.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 76.

Forrards. Pronunciation of Forwards.

‘One man told me to go through the churchyard and then go straight *forrards*. I went *forrards*,’ &c.—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 219.

Foundrous. Miry, bottomless. ‘The brickmakers say the Common is too *foundrous* for carting this wet weather.’

Furmety. Heated, sour. Pointing to a tub of flour placed in the chimney-corner, the farmer said, ‘We puts it here in summer so that it should not get *furmety*.’

Furriner. Pronunciation of Foreigner. ‘It’s all along of they *furriners* that prices be so bad nowadays.’

‘You shall abuse the *Furriners* and Freetraders over the first two cups.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 152.

Gally. Yellow, sickly. Pronounced *gawl-y*. Speaking of the wheat plant, which was looking very yellow after some late frosts, the farm-man said, ‘It looks so *gally*.’

Gant rings, Gant wedge. The rings which fasten the blade to the sneath of a scythe. The wedge which tightens it.

Garreting. A species of pointing of stonework with small chips of stone in the joints.

Gee-wut. *Wut*, wilt thou. Used by carters when they want the horse to come towards them. When they want it to go from them they say ‘T’other we-a’ (the other way). See PARKER, *Glossary of Words used in Oxfordshire*, E. D. S. 1876, p. 112.

Gentlefolks. A strong class distinction, marking them off from the poorer class. On hearing of a lady who had fallen and broken her leg, I heard it said, ‘Why, to be sure, poor thing; well, accidents do happen to *gentlefolks* the same as to we.’

‘Many *gentlefolks* come here to see these tiles.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 9.

‘Because *gentlefolks* can be buried how they likes.’—*Ibid.* p. 212.

Give out. Fail. ‘His leg *gives out* ; he’s troubled to get about.’

‘I would come and show you, but my chest *gives out*. “*Gives out*,” a true Americanism if ever there was one.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 64.

An American lady said to me the other day, ‘I asked Mr. — to the ball, and at the last moment he *gave out*.’

Gone. Struck. ‘It’s jest *gone* four by the church clock.’

Goo. Pronunciation of Go. ‘I see him *goo* straight away across two fields.’

‘Well, mate, what be you a *gooin’* to do? be you *gooin’* to starve?’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 53.

‘Well, gentlemen, I’ll *goo*, I’ll *goo*.’—*Ibid.* p. 55.

Good night! Dear me! exclamation of surprise.

Go out. Toll. ‘The church bell *went out* for somebody to-day.’

Graff. A kind of spade in form of a scoop, such as is used in draining.

‘He had a spade or a *graff* in his hand; I could’nt see which.’—Witness, Jan. 1893.

See *PARISH, Dict. of Sussex Dialect*, 1875, p. 50.

Great house. The principal house in a place, albeit it may not be very large.

‘“Why, Sir,” said he, “we be a goin’ to kill him directly after dinner for the *great house*.”’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 148.

Grip. A small open drain.

Growed. Past part. of Grow.

‘How the swedes have *grow’d*, to be sure, on that piece as we drained last year.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 90.

Gu-anner. Pronunciation of Guano. ‘That there *Guanner* is a fine thing for hops; I see it tried at Ridlands, time Mr. George was Stoo-ard.’

‘Though he still called it *Guanner*, and would not have it at any price as a word of two syllables.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 157.

Gurt. Corruption of Great, usually coupled with big. ‘I never see such a *gurt* big place as it is.’

‘Down there, Sir, under that *gurt* oak-tree.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 27.

Guv'nor. Master, or appellation of a stranger.

‘I see your *Guv'nor* here.’—Man at a sale speaking to my Bailiff.

“‘I haven’t tasted a drop for a fortnight, *Guv’ner*,” replied the man, who could scarcely stand upright.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 152.

Ha’. Have.

“‘We *ha’* no minister here now,’ said she.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 64.

‘Many a year they must *ha’* lain here. That must *ha’* rotted away long ago.’—*Ibid.* p. 69.

Hair. Phrase:—A hair, the least.

‘I’ve never been a *hair’s* malice with him.’—Witness, 1892.

Hair. The cloth upon which the hops are dried, above the fire in the oast.

Hand. Trouble. Illustration of:—

‘It’s a very great *hand* to have so many sick people.’—Master of the Workhouse, 1886.

Handy. Easy (generally used for it).

‘If it was noways wrong to shorten the name, it ’ul be a deal *handier*.’—*Silas Marner*, ch. xiv. p. 109.

Hang, or Be hanged. Expletive. ‘He’ll never get me to do another stroke o’ work for him, *be hanged* if I do !’

Happen along. Come along, look in by chance.

Harass. Great trouble or difficulty. ‘It’s a *harass* to get them up they hills.’ Speaking of carting building materials on to the hill.

Harchitect. Architect; pronounced as ‘arch.’

“‘This *harchitect*,’ said he, “bärt this place.””—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 37.

Harmless. Fair to both parties.

‘If you make twenty-eight shillings of the pig, it will be a *harmless* price between buyer and seller.’—Cowman, 1883.

Headache, the. The definite article is always prefixed to it, just as to the gout, the dropsy, &c.

‘Mine is a sort of dizziness which generally goes off by *the head-ach*.’—*SWIFT’s Letters*, ccxxxii. May 31, 1733.

‘I have often found it do me good for *the head-ach*.’—*Ibid.* cccli. Lady Betty Germain to Dr. Swift, Feb. 10, 1735-6.

‘A drunkard stupefied by “*the head-ach*” all the next day.’—**LORD CHESTERFIELD**, *Letters to his Son*, Letter cxxx. iii.

Heard tell. Illustrations of :—

‘We heared tell as he’d sold his own land, to come and take the Warren.’—*Silas Marner*, ch. vi. p. 41.

‘Tennyson ? I never heered tell of that name.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 107.

‘The only one as we’ve ever ’eered tell on in these parts.’—*Ibid.* p. 173.

Hedgehog. A weed. *Scandix pecten-veneris*.**Hee-ard.** Pronunciation of Heard.

‘And *hee-ard* ’em a yelping and howling.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 44.

‘I *heer’d* of it, Sir ; I *heer’d* of it.’—*Ibid.* p. 135.

‘“I never *heered* of it,” said he as he opened the door.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 6.

Hele. Illustrations of :—

‘Eche man preiyngc &c. whanne his heed is *hild*.’ ‘Ech woman &c, whanne hir heed is not *hild*.’ ‘*Hile* sche hir heed.’ ‘But a man schal not *hile* his heed.’ ‘The woman schal have an *hiling* on hir heed.’ ‘Be seemeth it a womman not *helid* on the heed.’—*Wycliffe Version of Bible*, 1380. 1 Cor. xi. 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13.

‘By the *hiling*, that is to say his flesh.’—*Ibid.* Heb. x. 20.

Hem. Illustration of :—

‘The six as be shut out, they just do make a *hem* of a noise till they be let in.’—*Sussex Folks and Sussex Ways*, p. 3.

Higgler. A huckster ; one who hawks goods. Applied especially to the dealers who buy up large quantities of poultry.**Himbecile.** Idiot. Always aspirated. ‘He’s bin pretty much of a *himbecile* all his time.’

‘She’s what we calls a *himbecile*.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 10.

Hisself. Himself. ‘He’s got *hisself* into trouble over that job.’**Hob-lamb.** A pet lamb, reared by hand.**Hold with.** Agree with ; approve of. ‘I don’t *hold with* these new-fashioned ploughs.’

‘Good principles, yes, they be the things ; I *hold wi’* them.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 82.

Hop dog. A caterpillar peculiar to hops.

Hoppers. Hop-pickers.

“Well, you see, Sir,” he said, “we’re *hoppers*, and we don’t want to be stopping about here after the hops are done.”—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 96.

Hornbeech. The hornbeam.

Hot. *v.* To heat. ‘I’ll *hot* it over the fire.’ ‘We jist lit a fire to *hot* our kettles.’

House. The workhouse. ‘He most always goes into the *house* in winter.’

‘Feeling, I suppose, aggrieved by being obliged to go into the *house*.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 11.

‘An old man who, being in the Union, was out for a holiday. I was asking him how he got on in the *house*.’—*Ibid.* p. 13.

Howsomever. Anyhow.

‘Well, I shall keep you to your promise, Sir, *howsomever*.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 140.

‘*Howsomever*, they didn’t give him a chance to stab any more.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 7.

‘*Howsomever*, grumbling won’t help a body, will it?’—*Ibid.* p. 213.

Hurts. Whortleberries.

Idle. Pronunciation of ‘Adle,’ weak, tumble-down. ‘I was promised a new gate when I come. . . . He said, “You shan’t have that *idle* thing any longer.”’

-ified. Added to adjectives, e. g. It feels *rainified*, *stormified*, *thundrified*, &c.

If so be. Phrase constantly used. ‘*If so be* as you should have e’er a cottage to let, I should be glad of the offer of it.’

‘We want a young man, *if so be* as we could get one.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 65.

If you like. Equivalent to To be sure. ‘It’s an old-fashioned place, *if you like*.’

Inclinable. Illustrations of:—

‘Women propense and *inclinable* to holiness.’—*Hooker’s Works*, edited by Keble, 3rd ed. 1845, vol. i. p. 153.

‘Is so *inclinable* rather to shew compassion than to take revenge.’—*Ibid.* vol. iii. p. 9. See also vol. i. pp. 133–146, vol. ii. p. 301.

‘He was always *inclinable* to be passionate.’—*Life of Waller*, Waller’s Poems, Lond. 1711, p. lv.

‘He showed he was *inclinable* to bear the sweet yoke of Christian discipline.’—Walton’s Lives, ed. 1833, *Life of George Herbert*, p. 240.

Increaseament. Labour pains.**Ingrate.** Ungrateful. ‘I never see such a *ingrate* lot as these men.’**Interesting.** The third syllable long.

‘It appeared—from this discourse—that “Agriculture was a most interresting hart.”’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 112.

Jacket. Coat. ‘I left it in my *jacket* pocket.’ ‘I’ll fetch my *jacket*.’**Jiniver.** Pronunciation of January. ? from the French ‘Janvier.’

‘*Jiniver* poult never come to no good.’—Poultry woman at farm.

Jumpers. The mites in cheese, called also ‘mints.’**Just about.** Certainly, without doubt. ‘He *just about* did get hold of the ball.’**Keeler.** A tub used for cooling down beer; also a washing-tub.

‘Item a *Keeler* xi^d. Item an old *Keeler* viii^d.’—Inventory of the College of Lingfield, 36 Hen. VIII.

Keer. Pronunciation of Care. ‘Have a *keer*!’

‘I shouldn’t *keer* if only one of my eyes would last my time.—I shouldn’t *keer* if this ’ere left ’un would do a little while longer.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, pp. 137, 138.

Kell. Pronunciation of Kiln. ‘We shan’t want no *kell* fagots this year.’

‘Some skilfully drieth their hops on a *kell*.

Kell dried will abide foul weather or fair.’

TUSSER, *Five Hundred Points of Husbandry*, E. D. S. 1878, p. 136.

Kell Coppice, in Limpsfield, Surrey, is the name of a wood with a lime-kiln adjoining it.

Kelter. Condition. A writer in *Notes and Queries* 7 Ser. x. 506, quotes Mr. Howells, in his novel *The Shadow of a Dream*, p. 17: 'He had been out of *kilter* for two or three years, but he was getting all right now.'

'If the organs of prayer be out of *kelter*, how can we pray?'—ISAAC BARROW.

See *Notes and Queries*, 7 Ser. xi. 38, 96, 194.

Ken. Pronunciation of Kin, relation. 'He ain't no *ken* to him.'

Keys. The pods of the ash or sycamore are so called.

Kime. A weazel.

King's Evil. Scrofula. 'The *King's Evil* fell in his nose.' Said of a man whose face was eaten away with scrofula.

Kip. Pronunciation of Keep.

'And then a man who'd bin a soldier wanted somebody as could work to *kip* house for him.'—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 42.

'It's his first year at plough, he was *lapping* craows for the last two or three.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 179.

Kissing-gate. A gate hanging between two bars and shutting upon two posts, so that only one can pass at a time. See PARISH, *Sussex Dialect*, pp. 33, 66.

Know'd. Illustrations of:—

'I never *know'd* the man.'—Witness, Bench, 1871.

'I've *know'd* a litter o' seven whelps reared in this hole.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 44.

Knucker. To neigh after, to whinny.

Lades. The frame or rails which project from the side of a wagon to give it greater width.

Lamentable. Exceedingly; used adverbially. 'If I wanted them they'd be that *lamentable* busy they couldn't come to work.'

'One of them (he was a long, leane, ugly, *lamentable* poor Raskal).'—AUBREY. *Remains of Gentilism and Judaism*, MS. Lansdowne 266, fol. 116. Quoted in BRAND'S *Popular Antiquities*, Hazlitt, 1870, vol. ii. p. 198.

Lands. When an arable field is in ridge and furrow the spaces between the furrows are called the *lands*.

‘It treads a little leathery in some places in the middle o’ the *lands*.—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 90.

Lay. Bet, predict (constant phrase). ‘We’ll get rain before morning, I *lay*.’

“‘Oh, I *lay* he will,” was the reply.—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 40.

Lay in. Said of a meadow which is shut up for hay, from which the stock have been taken out.

Lay up. To lie in watch for. ‘I *laid up* ever so long by that wire, but no one never came along.’

‘She did so, and with her brother *lay up* to see the results.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 116.

Leastways. Illustrations of:—

‘Or *leastwise* that the robber would be made to answer for it.’—*Silas Marner*, ch. xvi. p. 122.

‘At *leastwise* by the virtues required in the greater.’—*HOOKER, Eccles. Pol.* Book VII. ch. vi. p. 10.

‘*Leastwise*, he’m no right to go spying here on our quay.’—*KINGSLEY, Two Years Ago*, ed. 1891, ch. xv. p. 256.

‘I am spending too much money, or *leastways* you are spending too much for me.’—*CHARLES DICKENS, Our Mutual Friend*, Book III. ch. v. p. 302. Charles Dickens ed.

‘No, *leastways* not so much as it ought to be.’ ‘*Leastways* it’s their own fault if they ain’t.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, pp. 165, 170.

Leetle. Pronunciation of Little, diminutive. ‘He’s a *leetle* matter better to-day.’

‘The fall does want a *leetle* easing at the bottom.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 22.

Let who will. Phrase, Whoever may. ‘The wood’s worth no more than £4 an acre, *let who will* buy it.’

‘There’ll never be standing still on this here farm, *let who will* farm it !’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 90.

Leve. Illustrations of:—

‘I’d as *lief* do it as I’d fill this pipe.’—*Silas Marner*, ch. vi. p. 45.

‘I’d as *lieve* you married Lammeter’s daughter as anybody.’—*Ibid.* ch. ix. p. 62.

‘I had as *lief* my tailor should sew gingerbread nuts on my coat instead of buttons.’—*COWPER’s Letters*, No. 55.

‘*Leifer* or *Lifer*, comparative of *leif* or *lif*. I would as *lif* do that as this. Oh ! I wudna, I’d *lifer* do the other. The word appears in Stapleton’s translation of Bede, “Having *leifer* to submit their cause to open disputing, than to seem to have nothing to say to the defence thereof.”—*Archaic Words of Montgomeryshire*, Rev. ELIAS OWEN, *Collections Hist. and Arch. relating to Montgomeryshire*, Pt. xix. p. 408.

Lews. *subs.* Canvas on poles, put to protect or *lew* the hops, or thatched hurdles for sheep-folds.

‘The hop gardens are frequently bordered by rough wooden walls of spare hop-poles, such protections are called *lews*.’—*Ag. Geol. of the Weald*, WM. TOPLEY, 1872, p. 27.

Like. Illustrations of:—

‘I have felt lonesome-*like* ever since.’ ‘It be a good bird for singing *like*.’ ‘The father is dazed *like*.’ ‘I feel shiftless-*like*.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, pp. 23, 63, 69, 137.

‘I remember the time when after wheat-sowing was done the farmer’s work was over-*like* for the year.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 90.

‘But I see it plainer-*like* now.’—*Ibid.* p. 137.

Likes. Like. ‘It’s all very well for the *likes* of you, but we poor men can’t afford it.’**Limber.** Long and bare. They will talk of a long *limber* bough, meaning a ragged, straggling branch.

‘those waved their *limber* fans
For wings.’—*MILTON, Paradise Lost*, vii. 467.

Linger. Long for. ‘Being used to hay makes them *linger* more after it.’**Litter.** *v.* To come irregularly, at long intervals. ‘The lambs this season come *littering* along so.’

Lonesome. Lonely, solitary. *Lonesome Lodge* is the name of a secluded farm on the Surrey Hills at Limpsfield.

‘I have felt *lonesome*-like ever since.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 23.

Long. Great. ‘He was a *long* many years older than she was.’

Many's the time. Many times. ‘He's passed me *many's the time* without knowing me.’

Master. The eldest son of the squire. The title of a married labourer, as head of the household.

Masterful. Illustration of:—

‘Else she'll get so *masterful* there'll be no holding her.’—*Silas Marner*, ch. xiv. p. 112.

May be. Mayhap; perhaps. Pronounced *mebbe*.

‘*May be* you'll finish it to-morrow.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 193.

‘And *mebbe* our harbour could be used.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 3.

Meece. Pronunciation of Mice.

Middling. Somewhat.

‘He's given to chuck people out *middlin'* sudden.’—*Witness, Bench*, 1892.

Middlings. Food given to pigs, being a mixture of bran and pollard.

Mind. Have a mind to. Phrase: Like, wish.

‘People live here as long as *they're a mind to*.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 26.

Mischievouser. Comparative of Mischievous.

‘She'll get busier and *mischievouser* every day.’—*Silas Marner*, ch. xiv. p. 108.

Miss. Want. ‘I feel the *miss* of it every day.’

Miss of. Miss. ‘I *miss of* it terribly.’

‘Which none ever *missed of*, who came up to the conditions of it.’—*DR. SOUTH, Sermons*, London, 1717; Serm. iv. p. 431.

Missus. Wife. ‘You'll find the *Missus* at home.’

‘A year and a half ago I buried my poor *Missus* over there.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 23.

More. Added to the comparative to make it more emphatic. ‘*More longer.*’ ‘*More upstandinger,*’ &c.

‘One minister of the Gospel may be *more learneder.*’—HOOKER, *Ecc. Pol.*, Book VII. ch. iii. p. 1.

Mould-board. Part of a plough.

‘The weight of an ox, or the twist of an improved *mould-board.*’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 214.

Much as ever. Scarcely; a near thing whether. ‘*It's much as ever he'll clear up to-night.*’

Muck. *subs.* Confusion, mess. ‘I'm ashamed you should come in, we are all in a *muck.*’

Muck. *v.* Mess, litter. ‘*It mucks me about lifting these great logs.*’

‘The reaping machine do gather up all the stoäns, and *mucks* the earn all over the place.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 82.

Musheroons. Pronunciation of Mushrooms.

Mus'r. Mister.

‘“Perhaps you have heard of *Muser Gladstone*,” he said. I have often. ‘One of my wife's darters lives with a son of *Mus'er Gladstone.*”’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 14.

Nabble. A wrangle, quarrel.

‘I heard a *nabble* going on.’—Witness, Bench, 1887.

Natural, in my. Phrase for ‘in my life,’ ‘at any time.’ With long accent on the *a*.

‘I was never on good terms with her in my *näatural.*’—Witness, Bench, 1891.

For the pronunciation of this word, see *Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 139:—

‘They used their handkerchers as *naytral* as *naytral.*’

Near-sighted. Short-sighted.

‘Isn't it odd, Sir, as a *near-sighted* gent¹ should fly around like that on one of them queer things.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 165.

Ne'er. Never.

‘I never touched *ne'er* a one.’—Defendant, Bench, 1891.

¹ The *near sighted* gent was the late Lord Sherbrook.

Negative, double. ‘I *didn’t* know *nothing* where ne’er a nest was.’ ‘He *don’t* know *nothing* about my dooties.’

‘Bless ye, them Romans and Antidaluvians *don’t* know *no* more about farming than a lot of cockney tailors.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 178.

‘The gent *ain’t* a-going to give us *nothing*.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 28.

‘A poor fellow *don’t* get *no* chance.’—*Ibid.* p. 82.

‘I *ain’t* got *nothing* to do.’—*Ibid.* p. 137.

Nibhook. *v.* Overlap. ‘It *nibhooks* over so,’ said the brick-maker, speaking of a roof-tile.

Nigh. Nearly always used for Near. ‘It’s just as *nigh*, take which road you will.’

“How old are you?” I asked. “*Nigh* upon eighty.”—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 7.

Nod. *subs.* Nape of the neck. Illustration of:—

‘As well as a bit of hair from the *nod* (i. e. the nape of the neck.)’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 112.

Nogging. Bricks laid in a projecting course under the eaves of a building, or in the panels of a half-timbered house.

Nooket. A corner, a small projection. ‘The stone changes just beyond that *nooket*,’ said the quarryman, pointing to a small projection in the face of the quarry.

Nor. Than.

‘It was a brick grave and better *nor* any vault.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 23.

‘He would never see me if I did, no more *nor* if I wasn’t theer.’—*Ibid.* p. 166.

Noration. Illustrations of:—‘There’s a great *noration* about . . . leaving.’ ‘There was quite a *nouration* about it.’ A builder speaking of a drain which had been condemned by the Sanitary Inspector.

‘He made quite a *noration* down the valley from public house to public house.’—P.C.’s evidence, 1888.

Not but what. Although.

‘The birds do not seem to come here, *not but what* if they did the poachers would not soon have them.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 182.

Notch. *v.* and *subs.* Score ; a run. The old method of scoring at cricket was by cutting *notches* with a knife on a twig, and hence runs are even now called *notches*. I have seen this method of scoring adopted at rustic matches. (G.L.G.)

Nowadays. Now.

‘Surnames might be anything *nowadays*.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 39.

Now and agin. Every now and then, from time to time. ‘I sees him *now and agin* when he’s along this way.’

Nowways. Illustration of :—

‘And if you was *nowways* unwilling.’—*Silas Marner*, ch. xiv. p. 108.

Nurt. Entice. ‘The cat got up in the tree and we did all we could to *nurt* her down.’ ‘It’s the little dog which *nurts* the other away hunting.’ In a dog-stealing case at Godstone, 1888, the witness being asked whether the defendants were discouraging the dog from following, answered, ‘They was *nurting* of it all they could.’

Nurt. Nourish, pet up. Speaking of the young cattle, the stockman said ‘We must *nurt* ‘em along a little bit through the winter.’

O’. Of.

‘I’ve knowed a litter o’ seven whelps reared in this hole.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 44.

‘None o’ them there long words, as if farmers was a parcel o’ hold women.’—*Ibid.* p. 92.

Oast, or Oast-house. A place for drying hops, Kent, Surrey, Sussex. It formerly signified a kiln of any kind. The ‘Tile-oast,’ the name of a field in Titsey parish, is where a brick-kiln once stood.

Of. Used after severals verbs pleonastically ; e. g. bring, clean, find, mend, &c. ‘I’ll clean *of* it presently.’ ‘I can’t find *of* it.’

On. Illustrations of :—

‘The more I thinks *on* it.’ ‘Why he does, with lots *on* ‘em.’ ‘The only one as we’ve ever ‘eerd tell *on* in these parts.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, pp. 6, 165, 173.

‘I shut six *on* ‘em out of the yard while t’other six be sucking.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 3.

One-eyed. Out of the way, neglected. ‘I come from C... m, it was a *one-eyed* place.’

’Ood. Pronunciation of Wood. ‘There’s a wonderful sight of pheasants in the great *’ood* this year.’ Speaking of the corruption which the name of the Uvedale family of Surrey has undergone, Mr. Albert Way, F.S.A., remarks (*Journal of the Arch. Institute*, vol. xiii. p. 70), ‘Strange as *Oodall* may appear, it will be readily intelligible to those who are familiar with the local pronunciation of “wood” as *ood*.’

’Ooman. Pronunciation of Woman. A wife. ‘My old *’ooman*’ = my old wife.

‘Oh! Sir, it be a poor *’ooman* as lived over yonder.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 69.

‘For all I’d bin a married *’ooman* I only got 1s. 6d.!’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 42.

Open. Not spayed¹, said of a sow.

Orts. Illustrations of:—

‘Besides, their feasting caused a multiplication of *orts*, which were the heirlooms of the poor.’—*Silas Marner*, ch. iii. p. 18.

‘The *orts* and reliques of a feast.’—Parody on Eton Montem by W. Stone, 1814, *Etoniana*, p. 228.

Out-and-out. First-rate, expressed also by Tip top. ‘He’s a *out-and-out* farmer.’ ‘They tell me that the last turkey I sent in was a *out-and-out* ‘un.’

Out o’ doors. Out of fashion, extinct. ‘Farming has gone *out o’ doors* nowadays.’ ‘I don’t know many of these plants about, they be *out o’ doors* now.’

Parcel. Portion, quantity. ‘He’s got a goodish *parcel* o’ land about here.’ ‘A *parcel* o’ good for nothin’ chaps as wouldn’t work if you paid of them.’

Pargetting. Used substantively. The figured plaster on the outside wall of a house.

Party. Person, individual. ‘A *party* as come from London. I never *’eered* their names.’

‘Some *party* or other has had ‘em all plastered over.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 88.

¹ The barbarous practice of spaying pigs is happily dying out.—G.L.G.

Pass the time o' day. To say 'good morning,' or salute in passing. See 'Give time o' day to.' 'I don't know the man no more than jist to *pass the time o' day* to him otherwhile.'

Peaky. Unwell. More usual than 'Peaked' given in the original Glossary.

Peart. Pert, lively. Illustrations of:—

'I preached for him three times, and one of his parishioners was kind enough to say, "Your father, Sir! is the *peertest* old gentleman I ever see'd."'¹—STEVENS, *Life of Dean Hook*, vol. ii. p. 492.

'Oi's more pleasantly looksed when he's *piert* and merry.'—*Silas Marner*, ch. xi. p. 91.

'I'm *pert* and willing to listen to the proposal of a journey.'—*Letter of Hon. Mrs. Boscauen*, Mar. 11, 1794.

Pedlar. The small wooden hook used to collect the corn in reaping before tying it.

Pelt. *subs.* Ill-temper, irritableness. 'He can't a-bear being kept in doors; you can't think what a *pelt* he gets in.'

Pet. Pronunciation of Pit.

Pitch. Fall forward. 'When I first gets up from the chair I seems ready to *pitch*-like.' See *postea* under *Swimy*.

Pitch up. *subs.* Conversation. 'I happened on him in the street, and had a bit of a *pitch up* with him.'

Place. The principal house. Pronounced *Pläace*. Otherwise called 'The great house.' A direction will be given thus: 'You'll find him up at the *Plaäce*.'

'As for the *Place*, it was uninhabited when I was there.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 47.

Plaguy. Excessively. 'My missus is *plaguy* ornary.'

'I feel *plaguy* queer.'—*Witness, Bench*, 1892.

'And yet methinks, to tell you true,
You sell it *plaguy* dear.'

COWPER, *Poem on Yearly Distress in Tithing Time at Stock, Essex*.

'Three hundred pounds a year for leave to act in town, 'tis *plaguy* dear.'—SWIFT's *Poems on several occasions*, The Prologue, l. 17.

Play upon. Punish. In connexion with pain. 'The toothache *played upon* me so that I was nearly drove distracted.'

'Not only undecent, but very dangerous too, in such a way to *play upon* them.'—DR. SOUTH, *Sermons*, 1717, vol. v. p. 30.

Plenty. Quite. Used adverbially. ‘It’s *plenty* big enough for all I want.’

Poke. Pronounced Pook. Illustration of :—

‘Don’t make such a noise there, or the Master ’ll put you in the *poke*.’—Woman to child in hop-garden, 1879.

‘He has been to get a *poke* of chaff to help to make up his bed with.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 137.

Pook. *v.* Pronunciation of Poke, push.

‘They tell me that a man keeps *pooking* (i. e. pushing) a lot of beads over his shoulder, while the parson keeps all on a-preaching.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 104.

Post-es. Pronunciation of Posts. ‘The geä’t’s good enough, but the *post-es* be rotten.’

‘Look out for the finger *post-es* as you go along.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 44.

Pothery. Said of sheep when they are affected in the head, and run round in circles.

Pound. A stye. e. g. hog-pound, pig-pound.

Pretty. Nice. Illustrations of :—

‘She is a civil *pretty* spoken girl.’ ‘Mr. Elton is a very *pretty* young man.’—*Miss Austen, Emma*, pp. 5, 9.

‘I like Aaron to behave *pretty* to you ; he always does behave *pretty* to you, doesn’t he father ?’—*Silas Marner*, ch. xvi. p. 130.

‘“The boy sings *pretty*, doesn’t he, Master Marner ?” “Yes,” said Silas, absently, “*very pretty*.”’—*Ibid.* ch. x. p. 74.

‘I’m glad you made no abatement in “la centaine,” ’tis a *pretty* number.’—*Letter of Hon. Mrs. Boscawen*, circ. 1784.

Priamble. Preamble, preface. To make a long *preamble*, is to raise difficulties. ‘He made a long *preamble* about it, and so I declined.’

Principal. For ‘principal thing.’ Used substantively. ‘Get your wheat in forra’d, that’s the *principal*’ (i. e. the principal thing.)

Prole. Pronunciation of Prowl.

Puddlepennies, or Pretty nancies. A flower, the saxifrage.

Put upon. Impose on.

‘I’ll not be *put upon* by no man.’—*Silas Marner*, ch. vi. p. 40.

Qualify. Become fit or serviceable. ‘The mare turned out a kicker ; she wouldn’t never *qualify*.’

Queer. Ill. ‘I felt very *queer*.’ ‘The cow’s took very *queer*,’ &c.

Quidding. Chewing the cud. ‘The heifer’s getting better, she’s *quidding* all right.’

Quirk. To squeal. ‘We put the ferrets into that big bury, and the rabbits did *quirk*, no mistake.’

Rap. Tiff, quarrel.

‘If I had just a *rap* with my wife, to clear the weather, what business was it of yours?’—Defendant, Bench, 1893.

Reckon. Guess. Pronounced Rackon. Frequent at the end of a sentence : e. g. ‘He’ll be there I *ruckon*.’

‘My Etchingham friend frequently made use of the expression *I reckon*.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 38.

Refuge. Corruption of Refuse. ‘It’s only a parcel of old *refuge*.’

Regular. Pronounced Reg’lar.

‘Well, they’re very *reg’lar*, hardly one missed. The drill’d ‘uns don’t look so *reg’lar*.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 148.

Rheumatiz. Rheumatism.

‘His bodily health is pretty good, except it is the *rheumatiz* and rheumatics.’—Labourer, of his father who was ninety years old.

Rid. Preterite of Ride. ‘I got on the engine and *rid* about a quarter of a mile.’

Ride. To rise upon the stomach. ‘If I eats cold pork it *rides* so.’

Rod. Measurement of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards ; always used where the same would generally be expressed in yards. ‘He was about three *rod* from me.’

Rods. The shafts of a wagon or cart.

Rose. Made to rise. ‘He walked ever so far, and *rose* a blister on his heel.’

Round-frock. A smockfrock.

‘Round-frocks will be extinct, and with them the characteristics of mind, thought, and speech which round-frocks betokened.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 2.

‘We may include the making of these round-frocks, which were the pride and glory of an East Sussex labourer fifty years ago.’—*Ibid.* p. 135.

Run. Preterite for Ran.

‘He *run* agin’ a man at the bottom of the road here.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 165.

Runagate. Tramp. ‘He’s no good ; he’s one of they *runagate* chaps.’

‘Ay, they be *runagates*.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 38.

‘But letteth the *runagates* continue in scarceness.’—*Psalm lxviii. 6*, Prayer-Book version.

Runt. To knock off the high stubs in woods. Illustration of:—‘*Runting* is a fine thing for woods, depend upon it.’**Runts.** Welsh bullocks.**Sadly.** Ill ; of human beings. ‘He’s been rather *sadly* lately.’**Segment, in a.** Bent or ‘sagged.’ ‘You must take that gutter out, it’s all in a *segment*.’**Sarment.** Corruption of Sermon.**Sartin.** Certain.

‘You’ve tapped the dropsy on it, that’s *sartin*.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 92.

‘And sometimes I did make ‘em in a fashion, that’s *sartin*.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 41.

‘Now I know they’ve had naun to do wi’ my well down there, that’s *sartin*.’—*Ibid.* p. 52.

Saturday night. Weekly pay. ‘He’s troubled to find work for his men this weather, and they all expect their *Saturday night*.’**Scandal.** *v.* To spread a malicious report ; to take any one’s character away. Speaking of a neighbour who had been spreading a false report, a woman said, ‘She’s *scandaled* it everywhere.’

Scarce. Scarcely. Illustration of :—

‘Not one of ‘em perhaps with the valye of a team o’ horses of his own scarce.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 160.

Scholard. Pronunciation of Scholar.

‘I be’nt no *scollard*, Sir.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 92.

‘Noe *schollards* admitted, noe bookesould.’—Sir Ralph Verney, writing in 1641. *Memoirs of the Verney Family*, 1892, vol. ii. p. 21.

Sciatiky. Pronunciation of Sciatica.

‘And besides I have *sciaticy* very bad.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 13.

Score. Weight of 20 lbs. Oxen and pigs are often reckoned by the score.

Scratch along. To rub along ; just make a living. ‘I’m troubled to *scratch along* anyhow.’

Scupput. For this word and the explanation see *Notes and Queries*, 5 Ser. xii. 128, 235.

Seam. A furrow, or seed-bed. ‘You’ve no call to drill it, you’ve got a capital *seam*.’

‘Let ‘em plough the ground deep and rough ; I don’t care for no *seam*, so long as I can bury the seed.’—Saying of an old farmer about the clay land.

Sense, in no. Phrase. So to speak ; in any way. ‘The hay don’t make to-day *in no sense*.’ ‘The roots don’t grow *in no sense*.’

Sensible, to make. Illustrations of :—

‘But no sooner had that event taken place than he made the Scottish clergy *sensible* that he had become the sovereign of a great kingdom.’—*HUME, History of England*, vol. vi. xlvii. p. 88.

‘Mention me kindly to Mr. Bacon, and *make him sensible* that if I did not write the paragraph he wished for, it was not owing to any want of respect for the desire he expressed.’—*COWPER’S Letters*, 133, vol. i. p. 263.

‘I learnt very soon how useless all attempts at *making them sensible* (as they themselves call it) were.’—*FRANCES KEMBLE, Ten Years on a Georgia Plantation*, p. 76.

‘And so it went on all day, each one *making me sensible* as he called it.’—*Ibid.* p. 88.

Set. Settle.

‘I had no food all day, and took some cider and a little whisky on the top of it, and it didn’t *set* well.’—Defendant, on a charge of drunkenness, 1889.

Shackle. Fasten. Speaking of a wire fence, the blacksmith said, ‘I must get a short piece and *shackle* it in.’

Shackle about. Idle about, do anything by halves.

Sharves. Plural of Shaft. ‘Both the *sharves* was broken short off.’

‘I couldn’t lift the *sharves*.’—Defendant, Bench, 1889.

Shaw. A small wood, equivalent to the spinney of the Midland counties.

‘The quantity of *Shaws* and woods unfits this part of the country for a good run.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 113.

Shay. Shade of colour.

‘Ye Glass painted Rede, Blew, Yoler, and of a Green *Shaye*.’—Coats of Arms in house at Newington, June 17, 1751. *Notes and Queries*, vol. i. p. 197.

Shepherd’s crown or **Shepherd’s purse.** The fossil Echinus, from the chalk.

Shifty. Untidy, helpless. ‘She was a wonderful *shifty* woman.’

Shinglers, subs. **Shingle, v.** A man who puts shingles on. To cover a spire.

‘1688. 1500 Shingles £1 17s. 6d., to the *Shingler* £1 14s.—Churchwardens’ Accounts, Westerham, Kent.

‘1670. George Brett and his man *shingling* the steeple.’ ‘1698. Goodman Brett for work about the Steeple for *shingling*.’ ‘1728. For *shingling* and repairing the Church Steeple.’—*Ibid.*

‘1772. 4 Square and 40 feet of new *shingling* done to ye Steeple at £5 10s. per square.’—Churchwardens’ Accounts, Edenbridge, Kent.

Shingles. Small squares of oak, with which the greater part of Surrey church spires are covered.

‘It is cloven into *shingles* for the covering of houses in some places.’—*EVELYN, Silva et Terra*, Hunter’s edition, vol. i. p. 315.

‘1688. 1500 Shingles £1 17s. 6d.’—Churchwardens’ Accounts, Westerham, Kent.

Ship. Sheep. ‘Parsnips is a fine thing for *ship*.’ ‘Some of the biggest of them poles would do for *ship* cages.’

‘I never saw *ship* look better, and I remember when there wasn’t a *ship* on this Farm.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 90.

Shire. Pronounced Sheere. Examples of :—

‘Under thy feete interr’d is here
A Native borne in Oxford-sheere.’

Epitaph on Tho. Greenhill, 1634, Beddington Church, Surrey.

‘George Hungerford of this Parish and Katherine his wife daughter of Edward Fabian of Compton in Co. of Barkesheare Esq.’—Mon. Inscription against E. Wall of S. Transept, Windrush Church, Glouc.

‘Even in the *Sheeres*, too (which word a non-Sussex reader may interpret to mean any part of England generally, outside of Sussex, Surrey, or Kent).’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 19.

Shod. Preterite of Shed. ‘The rain come on before he got his peas carr’d, and they *shod* unaccountable.’

‘Ah, Sir, I heard your farewell sermon, and I nearly *shod* a tear.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 103.

Sholl. Illustration of :—

‘Item a busshell and a *shold*.’—Inventory, College of Lingfield, 1548, Loseley MSS.

Shows for. Looks like. ‘It *shows for* wind pretty much.’

Shuckish. Showery. Illustration of :—‘I expect we shall have a *shuckish* time at harvest; we had it so at bark harvest, and they generally follow one another.’

Shuddy. Groggy, weak on his legs. ‘I knew the horse was a bit *shuddy*.’

Sich. Pronunciation of Such. ‘It’s *sich* a while ago I can’t justly remember.’

Sight. Illustrations of :—

‘It did her a *sight* of good.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 92.

‘It costës a good *sight* of money.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 3.

‘We catch a *sight* of fish.’—*Ibid.* p. 11.

‘It waëstes a *sight*, I can tell ye.’—*Ibid.* p. 82.

Sile. Pronunciation of Soil.

‘What’s to be done, Sir, with these clay *siles*? I like ‘em; I own I like the strong *sile* best.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 149.

‘But that isn’t all, there’s them clay *siles*.’—*Ibid.* p. 165.

Skep. A bee-skep is a beehive, or the straw cover placed over it.

Slade. A ridge in plough-land.

Slats. The flat pieces or bars of a gate.—‘I wish you could let me have a few *slats* to mend my gates.’

Sloop. *v.* or *subst.* Pronunciation of Slope. ‘You must *sloop* it off a little.’ ‘The ground lies all on the *sloop*.’

Slurry. Soft surface mud, such as there is on roads after much carting in wet weather.

Smart. Active. ‘He’s a smart young chap.’

‘Dobson said he seemed *smartish*-like.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 136.

Smart. Long. ‘It’s a *smartish* journey from one end of the estate to t’other.’

‘“I used to sit near the pulpit,” said he, “but they have put me back a *smart* ways.”’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 99.

Smart. Good sized. ‘There’s timber enough in Blockfield house to build a *smart* little village.’

Smoke, up in the. Expression for London. In answer to a question at the Bench to a prisoner, ‘Where have you been since December?’ ‘I’ve been *up in the smoke*.’

‘Tell us what you know of our houses *in the smoke*’ (i. e. in the towns).—Dr. Alexander, Bishop of Derry, in a speech.

Smouch. Smear, lay in lumps. Talking of some manure which had been partly spread but was still in large lumps, the man said, ‘It must dry a little first, else the dredge *smouches* it so.’

So. Term of assent, at the end of a sentence, e. g. ‘Would you like to change your cottage at Michaelmas?’ ‘I would so.’

Sod. Sodden. ‘There’s been so much rain, the land’s all *sod*.’ ‘It’s no use getting coke just now, it’s all *sod*.’

Somewhen. Sometime. ‘It happened *somewhen* about Christmas.’

Spilt. Illustrations of :—

‘Whoso will it knowe
Whoso spareth the spryngē
Spilleth his children.’

—PIERS PLOWMAN, *Illustrated London News*, Oct. 23, 1889, p. 395.

‘If you’ve got anything as can be *spilt* or *broke*.’—*Silas Marner*, ch. xiv. p. 188.

Spoon-meat, Spoon vittles. Broth or soup. ‘He’s not taken nothing but *spoon-meat* for ever so long.’

Spread-bat. The stick or ‘bat’ used to keep the chains or traces of horses apart when at plough.

Spronky. Said of a tree when it is full of short branches like horns. ‘It’s a *spronky* old thing ; it ain’t good for much but fire-wood.’

Spun up. Phrase for ‘hard up.’ ‘He’s reg’lar *spun up*.’

Spurt. Bout.

‘I had a little *spurt* of drink, that was all.’—Defendant, Bench, 1889.

Stand, v. and subs. Standstill. ‘We are at a *stand* for more bricks.’ ‘We shan’t *stand* now for ‘terials.’

Star-naked. Stark naked.

Start before ready. Proverbial expression. ‘How came — to go bankrupt?’ ‘Started before he was ready, I doubt’ (i. e. embarked in a business without capital).

Statesman. An owner of landed property, an estate’s-man.

‘It’s all very well for you *statesmen* to keep oak-trees for the pleasure of looking at ‘em.’—A Surrey farmer, 1878.

Steaming. Illustration of :—

‘The well is four feet six inches in diameter within the *steening*, which is of brick of nine inches laid dry.’—MANNING, *Hist. of Surrey*, 1807, vol. iii. p. 272.

Still. Quiet, well conducted. ‘He’s a nice *still* sort of a man.’

Stive. Hive. ‘He took two *stive* of honey this year.’

Stoän. Pronunciation of Stone.

‘The reaping machine do gather up all the *stoäns*.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 82.

Storm-cock. The missel-thrush.

Strip-shirt. Stripped to his shirt, with coat and waistcoat off. ‘The sun was that hot I was forced to work *strip-shirt*.’

Stud. Illustration of:—‘I met our paärson, but he seemed all in a *stud* and not to take no notice of what I said.’

Sub. *v.* Advance, pay in advance.

“‘Perhaps you’ll *sub* me something.’ ‘I’ll *sub* you a couple of shillings,’ said young Mr. M —.—Labourer, 1892.

Suffer. Allow, give permission. ‘They could get plenty of water out of the other spring; I don’t know whether they would *suffer* it or no.’

‘*Suffer* it to be so now . . . Then he *suffered* him.’—*A. V.*, St. Matt. iii. 15.

‘And ye *suffer* him no more to do ought for his father or his mother.’—*A. V.*, St. Mark vii. 12.

Summut. Somewhat.

‘I ought to know *summut* about it.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 16.

Surelye. Emphatic, and constantly used at the end of a sentence.

‘That’s just it: that’s just what it is, surely.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 161.

Swimy. Giddy. Illustration of:—‘What can be more picturesque,’ asks a Sussex correspondent, ‘than our bailiff’s account of his attack of influenza? “Well, Sir! I felt that *swimy*, I seem’d ’most ready to pitch otherwhile.”’

Tackle. Instruments of husbandry, or of other kinds, and figuratively of food or drink.

Tail. Refuse corn. ‘There’s pretty nigh as much *tail* as head corn this season.’

‘Including rather more than half a bushel of *tail* to the acre.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 79.

Take. *v.* Redundant. ‘He’d better by odds *take* and give up the farm, than to lose money by it every year, as he’s a-doing.’

Talk his dog's hind leg off. Proverb. ‘I never see sich a fellow to go on, he would *talk his dog's hind leg off* any day.’ See *Notes and Queries*, 4 Ser. ii. 488, 591, where it is ‘Talk a horse's leg off.’ The writer says, ‘I have often heard it in Norfolk and in the Midland counties, “Talk, talk, talk ; enough to talk a horse's hind leg off.”’

Tell. *subs.* Talk.

‘I had'nt heerd no *tell* of it.’—Labourer, 1887.

Tend. *v.* To look after ; e. g. sheep-tending, rook-tending.

Terrible. Pronounced Tarrible.

“Well, Shepherd ! how be you ?” “Pretty middlin' thank'ee.” “And how's your Missus.” “Oh ! *tarrible* ornary sure-ligh, never be no better I doubt.”—Conversation overheard, 1893.

‘We cleaned the ponds out t'other day, and there was some *tarrible* gurt fish.’—Labourer, 1893.

Terrify. Illustration of :—

‘We've had a good deal of what I call *terrifying* sickness, colds and such-like, but nothing serious.’—Chemist, May, 1877.

That. So. ‘I was *that* put out with him, that I don't know what I said.’ ‘She's *that* contrary there's no managing of her.’

Theer. Pronunciation of There.

‘There was once a town over *theer*.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 3.

‘My grandfather and grandmother are *theer*.’—*Ibid.* p. 39.

Them. Their.

‘What's the use o' *them* growing turnips ?’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 160.

Them. Those.

‘*Them* be my two children.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 39.

‘Do you suppose he would sell one o' *them* there cottages ?’—*Ibid.* p. 137.

‘*Them* French don't know what good eatin' means.’—*Ibid.* p. 163.

‘How's *them* sort o' farmers to be put an end to.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 161.

‘No, no, none of *them* things for me.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 4.

Them as. Those who, those which.

“‘*Them as* has got the money,’ said the old man.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 7.

‘A lot of the crookedest bats you can get, *them as* won’t lie in no form.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 76.

They. Those. ‘She doesn’t give much milk out of *they* quarters.’

‘Get off *they* steps until you pay the money.’—Witness, Bench, 1891.

This here, Them there. Intensive.

‘I’ll never drain so deep as that through *this here* clay.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 18.

‘Never you listen to what *them there* papers says.’—*Ibid.* p. 91.

Thro. Fro; in phrase ‘to and *thro.*’ ‘He’s to and *thro* a’most every day.’

Throwed. Preterite of Throw.

‘They throw a word to you when they do speak, as if they *throwed* a bone to a dog.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 169.

Throwed. Part. of Throw, in sense of disappointed, worsted.

‘I got *throwed* over that job.’

Tidy. *adj.* and *adv.* Fair, nicely. ‘That there oak’s coming out quite *tidy*.’

‘Our paärson’s a very *tidy* preacher.’—Parish Clerk, 1889.

Time as. At the time when. ‘*Time as* Mr. —— had the Park Farm.’ ‘*Time as* your father was High Sheriff.’

‘*Time as* I used to go Carrier to the Borough.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 119.

Tip-top. First-rate. “‘How be you, maäte?’” “‘I be *tip-top* thank’ee.’”

“‘We ha’ a cemetary up yonder, a *tip-top* place.’” *Tip-top* was decidedly a modern phrase, and I tried to imagine what a *tip-top* cemetery could be like.—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 6.

Titus fever. Typhus or Typhoid fever. ‘There was three on ‘em, all down with the *titus* fever at one time.’

‘She says that they’ve had *titus* fever down there.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 62.

To. Too. ‘He’s grown *to* big for his shoes.’

‘My largest field’s no longer *to* big for the Farm.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 158.

To and agin. To and fro. ‘My feet gives out, so I can’t travel fur ; but I goes to the shop *to and agin*.’

Toary. Full of bents, or long grass.

‘There’s bin a fox in that old *toary* field of mine for ever so long.’
—Farmer, 1881.

Too. Pronunciation of To. Emphatic. ‘The place is all *too* pieces.’

Took. Part. of Take. ‘They was *took* at the police station last night.’

‘She was *took* so at two years old.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 10.

‘If he ain’t afeared of being *took* for nothin’.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 82.

Topping. Illustrations of :—

‘It blasts a man in that peculiar *topping* perfection of his nature, his understanding.’—Dr. SOUTH, *Sermons*, vol. iv. p. 382.

‘The great and flourishing condition of some of the *topping* sinners of the world.’—*Ibid.* p. 153.

T’other. The other. *T’other wea*, the other way. Used by carters to turn the horse off to the right.

‘One down, *t’other* come on.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 24.

Travish. Refuse, rubbish.

‘Those tiles are not good for nothing ; they are only what we calls *travish*.’—Bricklayer, 1888.

Trencher-man. One who feeds others well. ‘Time I was a boy we used all to live in the Farmhouse, and Mr. —— he was always a good *trencherman*¹.’

Turmup or Turmut. Corruption of Turnip. ‘The *Turmups* has grow’d wonderful sin’ these last ‘ere rains.’

Tween-whiles. Between times.

'Un. One.

‘A long road, Sir ! and a bad *'un*.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 27.

‘I’m obliged to wear a patch over this ‘ere left *'un*.’—*Ibid.* p. 137.

‘I’ve got a sow in my yard with twelve little *'uns*, and they little *'uns* can’t all feed at once.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 3.

¹ This refers to the good old days when the custom (now almost extinct) was for the farmer to dine with his carters and boys.—G. L. G.

Uncommon. Used adverbially.

‘I should like *uncommon* to have a bit of talk with you.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 138.

Undecent. Indecent. ‘He went on most *undecent*.’

‘It is very *undecent* for a Master to jest or play with his scholars; but not only *undecent*, but very dangerous too.’—DR. SOUTH, *Sermons*, 1717, vol. v. p. 30.

‘From this springs the notion of Decency or *Undecency*. It implies a turpitude or *Undecency*.’—*Ibid.* vol. i. pp. 482, 483.

Underminded. Participle for Undermined. ‘The place is reg’lar *underminded* by rats.’ ‘There was a great flood, and the house was *underminded*¹.’

Unplesh. Corruption of Non-plus. Speaking of having to leave his cottage, a labourer said, ‘Sometimes it comes on one all in a *unplesh*, just like mother’s death did.’

Unsensible. Senseless; without sense.

‘I was *unsensible* from loss of blood.’—*Witness, Bench*, 1891.

‘When the drink’s out of ’em they aren’t *unsensible*.’—*Silas Marner*, ch. xiv. p. 107.

Unsightable. Not in sight. Speaking of some trees, the woodman said, ‘This ’ere lot is very *unsightable* from anywhere.’

Up-grown. Grown-up.

‘We never get about eight or ten *up-grown* persons at church of a morning.’—*Parish Clerk*, 1878.

Upset. Knock down. ‘I didn’t like to tackle him, because there were two on ’em, and I was afraid they would *upset* me.’ ‘Don’t do that again, or I might *upset* you.’

Upset. *subs.* A row, a fight. ‘They’d both been a-drinking, and they had a reg’lar *upset*.’

Up with. Raise. ‘He *up with* his fist and struck me full in the faice.’

‘The boy *up with* his fist and struck her on the breast.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 23.

¹ I was surprised on going into a leading silversmith’s in London, at his assistant’s saying when I showed him a ring, ‘The ring has been worn next to another and the setting has got *underminded*.’

Us. We.

‘It ain’t *us* as kills ’em off.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 65.

Valye. Pronunciation of Value. ‘My life’s no *valye*.’

‘If you’d spare me the *val’e* of a half-hour’s walk through those swedes again.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 140.

‘Not one of ’em perhaps with the *valye* of a team o’ horses of his own.’—*Ibid.* p. 160.

Waps, Wapses. Pronunciation of Wasp, Wasps.

Warrant. Pronounced Warn’t. ‘It ’ull be a hard winter for the poor, I’ll *warn’t* ye.’

‘It’ll come up as mellow as a garden, I’ll *war’nt* it, in the spring.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 90.

Wean-year. Illustration of :—

‘It’m vii *Wanyers* price xxxiiii^s.’—Inventory, College of Lingfield, Surrey, 1524.

‘Item v *wenyers*.’—*Ibid.* 1544.

Week-a-days. The week is divided into Sunday and week-a-days.

‘I wear it Sundays and *week-a-days*.’—Witness, Bench, 1891.

Wheeler. Wheelwright. ‘That tree will do well for *wheeler’s* work.’Wift. Quick and noiselessly. Walking with a man in April, 1889, a bicycle passed us, and he said, ‘They come by so *wift*, don’t they?’Wonderful. Excessively. In constant use, e. g. ‘*Wonderful* weak,’ ‘*wonderful* hot,’ &c. See Halliwell *in verbo*, and conf. German *Wunderbar*.

‘All things were *wonderful* tumultuous and troublesome.’—HOOKER, *Eccl. Pol.* Book VII. ch. viii. p. 10.

‘I’ve seen men as are *wonderful* handy wi’ children.’—*Silas Marner*, ch. xiv. p. 107.

A rustic courtship was thus described to me: ‘I don’t know nothing against the young man, he’s hung on constant to Emma for five years, and walked with her sister a’fore that; and he’s a *wonderful* handy chap to carry water.’—G. L. G.

Wore. Participle of Wear. ‘Yes, I’m cripplish; *wore* out, that’s all.’

‘Poor thing! she was fairly *wore* out.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 69.

Work-a-days. To distinguish from Sundays.

Worrit. Corruption of Worry.

‘It gripes you, and *worrits* you, and leaves you where you was.’

—Mrs. Poyser of a dose of medicine. *Adam Bede*.

Wun’t. Will not.

‘Our crest, it is said, is a hog, and our motto we *wun’t* be druv.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 3.

‘No, that I *wun’t*; not if I freeze fust.’—*Ibid.* p. 10.

Wuss. Pronunciation of Worse. ‘She was took *wuss* the other day.’

‘Aye, and the farmer’s business getting *wuss* every year.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 160.

Year. Plural for Years.

‘I’ve been a-draining this forty *year* and more.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 16.

‘The lady as is there was buried fourteen *year*.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 23.

‘She be dead sixty *year*.’—*Ibid.* p. 40.

‘I was a sawyer up in them woods for five and forty *year*.’—*Ibid.* p. 137.

Yeo. Pronunciation of Ewe.

Yoke round. Turn round sharp. ‘He *yoked* it round (i. e. the wagon) and it canted over.’

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A glossary of words used
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